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NORTH CAROLINA MANUAL

1919

PUBLISHED BY THE

NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

FOR USE OF

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SESSION OF 1919

COMPILED AND EDITED

BY

R. D. W. CONNOR

SECRETARY OF THE NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL
COMMISSION

RALEIGH

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON PRINTING COMPANY

STATE PRINTERS

1918

Calendar

1919

[illegible]

PREFACE.

This volume is issued by the North Carolina Historical Commission in order to furnish to the members of the General Assembly of 1919, in convenient form, information about the State which otherwise would require much investigation in many different sources. It is also hoped that it may prove of value and service to others who desire to have in succinct form such data about North Carolina. Similar Manuals, issued in 1903, 1905, and 1907 by the Secretary of State, and in 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, and 1917 by the North Carolina Historical Commission, have proven of very general utility and interest. Requests for copies have come not only from all over North Carolina, but from most of the States of the Union, and the demand for them has been so great that all of these editions except those for 1909 and 1917 have long been exhausted, and it is now extremely difficult to secure a copy.

The Historical Commission trusts that the members of the General Assembly of 1919 will find this volume of service to them in their work.

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OFFICIAL REGISTER FOR 1919.

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L. C. BROGDEN.....Rural School Agent.....Wayne.
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*In coöperation with the United States Department of Agriculture.

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BEVERLY S. ROYSTER Adjutant General Granville.
 MISS LELIA M. DYE Secretary Wake.
 JOSEPH J. BERNARD United States Property and Distributing
 Officer Wake.
 FRANCIS A. MACON State Property and Distributing Officer Vance.

BOARD OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Governor,	Secretary of State,	State Treasurer,	Attorney-General.
T. R. ROBERTSON			Superintendent.
GEORGE F. KENNEDY			Custodian, Administration Building.
W. D. TERRY			Janitor, Capitol Building.
W. J. BRIDGERS			Night Watchman, Capitol Building.
W. D. LAMBERT			Gardener, Capitol Grounds.
C. R. KING			Engineer, Central Heating Plant.
W. C. HORTON			Assistant Engineer, Central Heating Plant.
E. E. BARROW			Custodian, State Departments Building.
WESLEY MOSELEY			Janitor, State Departments Building.

NORTH CAROLINA GEOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY.

T. W. BICKETT, Governor	<i>Ex officio</i> Chairman	Raleigh.
FRANK HEWITT	Member of Board	Asheville.
R. G. LASSITER	Member of Board	Oxford.
JOHN SPRUNT HILL	Member of Board	Durham.
C. C. SMOOT, 3d.	Member of Board	No. Wilkesboro.
JOSEPH HYDE PRATT	State Geologist	Chapel Hill.
J. S. HOLMES	State Forester	Chapel Hill.
MISS H. M. BERRY	Secretary	Chapel Hill.

STATE PRISON.

H. B. VARNER	Chairman	Lexington.
A. E. SMITH	Director	Mount Airy.
W. M. SANDERS	Director	Smithfield.
B. F. SHELTON	Director	Speed.
FRANK GOUGH	Director	Lumberton.
J. R. COLLIE	Superintendent	Raleigh.
S. J. BUSBEE	Warden	Raleigh.

STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS.

WILSON G. LAMB	Chairman	Williamston.
R. T. CLAYWELL	Secretary	Morganton.
J. W. PASS	Member	Yadkinville.
A. B. FREEMAN	Member	Hendersonville.
CLARENCE CALL	Member	Wilkesboro.

FISHERIES COMMISSION BOARD.

E. CHAMBERS SMITH	Chairman	Raleigh.
A. V. COBB	Commissioner	Windsor.
S. P. HANCOCK	Commissioner	Beaufort.
E. H. FREEMAN	Commissioner	Wilmington.
T. F. WINSLOW	Commissioner	Hertford.
H. L. GIBBS	Fish Commissioner	Oriental.

STATE STANDARD KEEPER.

T. F. BROCKWELL	Raleigh.
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PART I.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

1. OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.
2. SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.
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4. STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.
5. OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES.
6. RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
7. STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

OFFICERS.

O. MAX GARDNER.....	President	Cleveland
LINDSAY C. WARREN.....	President <i>pro tem</i>	Beaufort
R. O. SELF.....	Principal Clerk	Forsyth
W. D. GASTER.....	Sergeant-at-arms	Cumberland
C. C. BROUGHTON.....	Reading Clerk	Montgomery
J. W. HUGHES.....	Engrossing Clerk	Beaufort

SENATORS, 1919.

First District—W. T. Cross (D.), Gatesville; M. W. Ferebee (D.), Elizabeth City.

Second District—W. S. Davenport (D.), Mackeys; Lindsay C. Warren (D.), Washington.

Third District—Dr. W. Mitchell (D.), Lewiston.

Fourth District—Geo. A. Holderness (D.), Tarboro; W. L. Long (D.), Roanoke Rapids.

Fifth District—F. C. Harding (D.), Greenville.

Sixth District—T. T. Ross (D.), Nashville; H. G. Connor, Jr. (D.), Wilson.

Seventh District—George V. Cowper (D.), Kinston; F. Brock (D.), Trenton.

Eighth District—Earle A. Humphrey (D.), Goldsboro.

Ninth District—Dr. R. L. Carr (D.), Rose Hill.

Tenth District—W. B. Cooper (D.), Wilmington.

Eleventh District—J. A. Brown (D.), Chadbourne.

Twelfth District—H. E. Stacy (D.), Lumberton.

Thirteenth District—J. W. Johnson (D.), Raeford.

Fourteenth District—W. H. Fisher (R.), Clinton; Edward L. Gavin, Jr. (R.), Sanford.

Fifteenth District—E. C. Beddingfield (D.), Raleigh, R. F. D. 1.

Sixteenth District—M. J. Hawkins (D.), Ridgeway.

Seventeenth District—T. G. Currin (D.), Oxford, R. F. D. 6.

Eighteenth District—Geo. L. Williamson (D.), Yanceyville; Lyndon Patterson (D.), Chapel Hill R. F. D.

Nineteenth District—P. W. Glidewell (D.), Reidsville.

Twentieth District—A. M. Scales (D.), Greensboro.

Twenty-first District—Robt. L. Burns (D.), Carthage; Wilkins P. Horton (D.), Pittsboro.

Twenty-second District—N. V. Long (R.), Biscoe.

Twenty-third District—J. N. Price (D.), Monroe, R. F. D. 5; J. F. Shinn (D.), Norwood.

Twenty-fourth District—J. L. DeLaney (D.), Charlotte; A. B. Palmer (D.), Concord.

Twenty-fifth District—R. Lee Wright (D.), Salisbury.

Twenty-sixth District—James A. Gray, Jr. (D.), Winston-Salem.

Twenty-seventh District, R. L. Haymore (R.), Mount Airy.

Twenty-eighth District—James L. Sheek (R.), Mocksville.

Twenty-ninth District—Dorman Thompson (D.), Statesville.

Thirtieth District—W. A. Reinhardt (R.), Newton.

Thirty-first District—A. G. Mangum (D.), Gastonia.

Thirty-second District—D. Z. Newton (D.), Shelby; E. B. Cloud, (D.), Columbus.

Thirty-third District—E. F. Wakefield (R.), Lenoir; T. Ovid Teague (R.), Taylorsville.

Thirty-fourth District—E. F. Lovill (D.), Boone.

Thirty-fifth District—James L. Hyath (R.), Burnsville.

Thirty-sixth District—Henry B. Stevens (D.), Asheville.

Thirty-seventh District—O. E. Coward (D.), Webster.

Thirty-eighth District—R. D. Sisk (R.), Franklin.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

First District—Perquimans, Currituck, Chowan, Gates, Pasquotank, Camden, and Hertford shall elect two Senators.

Second District—Martin, Washington, Tyrrell, Dare, Beaufort, Hyde, and Pamlico shall elect two Senators.

Third District—Northampton and Bertie shall elect one Senator.

Fourth District—Halifax and Edgecombe shall elect two Senators.

Fifth District—Pitt shall elect one Senator.

Sixth District—Franklin, Nash, and Wilson shall elect two Senators.

Seventh District—Carteret, Craven, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, and Onslow shall elect two Senators.

Eighth District—Wayne shall elect one Senator.

Ninth District—Duplin and Pender shall elect one Senator.

Tenth District—New Hanover and Brunswick shall elect one Senator.

Eleventh District—Bladen and Columbus shall elect one Senator.

Twelfth District—Robeson shall elect one Senator.

Thirteenth District—Cumberland and Hoke shall elect one Senator.

Fourteenth District—Harnett, Johnston, Lee, and Sampson shall elect two Senators.

Fifteenth District—Wake shall elect one Senator.

Sixteenth District—Vance and Warren shall elect one Senator.

Seventeenth District—Granville and Person shall elect one Senator.

Eighteenth District—Caswell, Alamance, Orange, and Durham shall elect two Senators.

Nineteenth District—Rockingham shall elect one Senator.

Twentieth District—Guilford shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-first District—Chatham, Moore, Richmond, and Scotland shall elect two Senators.

Twenty-second District—Montgomery and Randolph shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-third District—Anson, Davidson, Stanly, and Union shall elect two Senators.

Twenty-fourth District—Cabarrus and Mecklenburg shall elect two Senators.

Twenty-fifth District—Rowan shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-sixth District—Forsyth shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-seventh District—Stokes and Surry shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-eighth District—Davie, Wilkes, and Yadkin shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-ninth District—Iredell shall elect one Senator.

Thirtieth District—Catawba and Lincoln shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-first District—Gaston shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-second District—Cleveland, Henderson, Polk, and Rutherford shall elect two Senators.

Thirty-third District—Alexander, Burke, Caldwell, and McDowell shall elect two Senators.

Thirty-fourth District—Alleghany, Ashe, and Watauga shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-fifth District—Avery, Madison, Mitchell, and Yancey shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-sixth District—Buncombe shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-seventh District—Haywood, Jackson, Transylvania, and Swain shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-eighth District—Cherokee, Clay, Graham, and Macon shall elect one Senator.

RULES OF THE SENATE.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. The President having taken the chair at the hour to which the Senate shall have adjourned, and a quorum being present, the Journal of the preceding day shall be read, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, to the end that any mistake may be corrected.

2. After reading and approval of the Journal, the order of business shall be as follows:

- (1) Reports of Standing Committees.
- (2) Reports of Select Committees.
- (3) Announcement of Petitions, Bills and Resolutions.
- (4) Unfinished Business of preceding day.
- (5) Special Orders.

(6) General Orders: First, bills and resolutions on third reading; second, bills and resolutions on second reading; but messages from the Governor and House of Representatives, and communications and reports from State officers, and reports from the Committees on Engrossed Bills and Enrolled Bills may be received and acted on under any order of business.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

3. He shall take the chair promptly at the appointed time and proceed with the business of the Senate according to the rules adopted. At any time during the absence of the President, the President *pro tempore*, who shall be elected, shall preside, and he is hereby vested, during such time, with all powers of the President, except that of giving a casting vote in case of a tie, when he shall have voted as a Senator.

4. He shall assign to Doorkeepers their respective duties and shall appoint such pages and laborers as may be necessary, each of whom shall receive the same compensation as is now provided by law.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

5. The President and Clerk of the Senate shall see that all bills shall be acted upon by the Senate in the order in which they stand upon the Calendar, unless otherwise ordered, as hereinafter provided. The Calendar shall include the numbers and titles of bills and joint resolutions which have passed the House of Representatives and have been received by the Senate for concurrence.

6. The Clerk shall certify the passage of bills by the Senate, with the date thereof, together with the fact whether passed by a vote of three-fifths or two-thirds of the Senate, whenever such vote may be required by the Constitution and laws of the State.

ON THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF SENATORS.

7. Every Senator presenting a paper shall endorse the same; if a petition, memorial, or report to the General Assembly, with a brief statement of its subject or contents, adding his name; if a resolution, with his name; if a report of a committee, a statement of such report, with the name of the committee, and member making the same; if a bill, a statement of its title, which shall contain a brief statement of the subject or contents of the bill, with his name; and all bills, resolutions, petitions and memorials shall be delivered to the Clerk and by him handed to the President, to be by him referred, and he shall announce the titles and references of the same, which shall be entered on the Journal.

8. All motions shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the President or any Senator, delivered at the table and read by the President or Clerk, before the same shall be debated; but any such motion may be withdrawn by the introducer at any time before decision or amendment.

9. If any question contains several distinct propositions, it shall be divided by the President, at the request of any Senator: *Provided*, each subdivision, if left to itself, shall form a substantive proposition.

10. When the President is putting a question, or a division by counting shall be had, no Senator shall walk out of or across the

house, nor, when a Senator is speaking, pass between him and the President.

11. Every Senator wishing to speak or debate, or to present a petition or other paper, or to make a motion or report, shall rise from his seat and address the President, and shall not proceed further until recognized by him. No Senator shall speak or debate more than twice nor longer than thirty minutes on the same day on the same subject without leave of the Senate, and when two or more Senators rise at once the President shall name the Senator who is first to speak.

12. Every Senator who shall be within the bar of the Senate when the question is stated by the Chair shall vote thereon, unless he shall be excused by the Senate, or unless he be directly interested in the question; and the bar of the Senate shall include the entire Senate Chamber.

13. When a motion to adjourn, or for recess, shall be affirmatively determined, no member or officer shall leave his place until adjournment or recess shall be declared by the President.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

14. The following committees shall be named by the Lieutenant-Governor:

- On Agriculture.
- On Appropriations.
- On Banks and Currency.
- On Claims.
- On Commerce.
- On Congressional Apportionment.
- On Constitutional Amendments.
- On Corporation Commission.
- On Corporations.
- On Counties, Cities, and Towns.
- On Distribution of Governor's Message.
- On Education.
- On Election Law.
- On Engrossed Bills.
- On Federal Relations.
- On Finance.
- On Fish and Fisheries.

- On Caswell Training School.
- On Game Law.
- On Immigration.
- On Insane Asylums.
- On Institutions for the Blind.
- On Institutions for the Deaf.
- On Insurance.
- On Internal Improvements.
- On Journal.
- On Judicial Districts.
- On Judiciary, No. 1.
- On Judiciary, No. 2.
- On Manufacturing.
- On Military Affairs.
- On Mining.
- On Penal Institutions.
- On Pensions and Soldiers' Home.
- On Propositions and Grievances.
- On Public Health.
- On Public Roads.
- On Railroads.
- On Rules.
- On Salaries and Fees.
- On Senate Expenditures.
- On Shellfish.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

- 15. On Library.
- On Printing.
- On Trustees of University.
- On Revisal.

16. The Committee on Engrossed Bills shall examine all bills, amendments and resolutions before they go out of the possession of the Senate, and make a report when they find them correctly engrossed: *Provided*, that when a bill is typewritten, and has no interlineations therein, and has passed the Senate without amendment, it shall be sent to the House without engrossment, unless otherwise ordered.

17. The Committee on Appropriations shall carefully examine all bills and resolutions appropriating or paying any moneys out of the

State Treasury, except bills creating or increasing salaries, which shall be referred to the proper committee: *Provided*, said committee shall report to the Appropriation Committee the amount allowed, and keep an accurate record of the same and report to the Senate from time to time.

18. Every report of the committee upon a bill or resolution which shall not be considered at the time of making the same, or laid on the table by a vote of the Senate, shall stand upon the General Orders with the bill or resolution; and the report of the committee shall show that a majority of the committee were present and voted.

19. That no committee shall be composed of more than nine members, unless the Lieutenant-Governor shall, without objection from the Senate, appoint a greater number on any committee.

ON GENERAL ORDERS AND SPECIAL ORDERS.

20. Any bill or other matter may be made a Special Order for a particular day or hour by a vote of the majority of the Senators voting, and if it shall not be completed on that day it shall be returned to its place on the Calendar, unless it shall be made a Special Order for another day; and when a Special Order is under consideration it shall take precedence of any Special Order or a subsequent order for the day, but such subsequent order may be taken up immediately after the previous Special Order has been disposed of.

21. Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its being passed, and the President shall give notice at each whether it be the first, second, or third. After the first reading, unless a motion shall be made by some Senator, it shall be the duty of the President to refer the subject-matter to an appropriate committee. No bill shall be amended until it shall have been twice read.

PROCEEDINGS WHEN THERE IS NOT A QUORUM VOTING.

22. If, on taking the question on a bill, it shall appear that a constitutional quorum is not present, or if the bill require a vote of a certain proportion of all the Senators to pass it, and it appears that such number is not present, the bill shall be again read and the question taken thereon; if the bill fail a second time for the want of the necessary number being present and voting, the bill shall not be finally lost, but shall be returned to the Calendar in its proper order.

PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS.

23. When a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received except those herein specified, which motions shall have precedence as follows, viz.:

- (1) For an adjournment.
- (2) To lay on the table.
- (3) For the previous question.
- (4) To postpone indefinitely.
- (5) To postpone to a certain day.
- (6) To commit to a standing committee.
- (7) To commit to a select committee.
- (8) To amend.
- (9) To substitute.

24. The previous question shall be as follows: "Shall the main question be now put?" and, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments and debate. If this question shall be decided in the affirmative, the "main question" shall be on the passage of the bill, resolution or other matter under consideration; but when amendments are pending, the question shall be taken up on such amendments, in their order, without further debate or amendment. However, any Senator may move the previous question and may restrict the same to an amendment or other matter then under discussion. If such question be decided in the negative, the main question shall be considered as remaining under debate.

25. When a motion for the previous question is made, and pending a second thereto by a majority, debate shall cease, and only a motion to adjourn or lay on the table shall be in order, which motions shall be put as follows: Adjourn; previous question; lay on the table. After a motion for the previous question is made, pending a second thereto, any member may give notice that he desires to offer an amendment to the bill or other matter under consideration; and after the previous question is seconded, such member shall be entitled to offer his amendment in pursuance of such notice.

OTHER QUESTIONS TO BE TAKEN WITHOUT DEBATE.

26. The motions to adjourn and lay on the table shall be decided without debate, and the motion to adjourn shall always be in order when made by a Senator entitled to the floor.

27. The respective motions to postpone to a certain day, or to commit, shall preclude debate on the main question.

28. All questions relating to priority of business shall be decided without debate.

29. When the reading of a paper is called for, except petitions, and the same is objected to by any Senator, it shall be determined by the Senate without debate.

30. Any Senator requesting to be excused from voting may make, either immediately before or after the vote shall have been called, and before the result shall have been announced, a brief statement of the reasons for making such request, and the question shall then be taken without debate. Any Senator may explain his vote on any bill pending by obtaining permission of the President before the vote is put: *Provided*, that not more than three minutes shall be consumed in such explanation.

QUESTIONS THAT REQUIRE A TWO-THIRDS VOTE.

31. No bill or resolution on its third reading shall be acted on out of the regular order in which it stands on the Calendar, and no bill or resolution shall be acted upon on its third reading the same day on which it passed its second reading, unless so ordered by two-thirds of the Senators present.

32. No bill or resolution shall be sent from the Senate on the day of its passage, except on the last day of the session, unless otherwise ordered by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present.

33. No bill or resolution, after being laid upon the table upon motion, shall be taken therefrom except by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present.

DECORUM IN DEBATE.

34. No remark reflecting personally upon the action of any Senator shall be in order in debate, unless preceded by a motion or resolution of censure.

35. When a Senator shall be called to order he shall take his seat until the President shall have determined whether he was in order or not; if decided to be out of order, he shall not proceed without the permission of the Senate, and every question of order shall be decided by the President, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any Senator; and if a Senator is called to order for words spoken, the

words excepted to shall be immediately taken down in writing, that the President or Senate may be better able to judge of the matter.

MISCELLANEOUS RULES.

36. When a blank is to be filled, and different sums or times shall be proposed, the question shall be first taken on the highest sum or the longest time.

37. When a question has been once put and decided, it shall be in order for any Senator who shall have voted in the majority to move a reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after the bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion upon which the vote was taken shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order unless made on the same day, or the next following legislative day, on which the vote proposed to be reconsidered shall have taken place, unless the same shall be made by the Committee on Enrolled Bills for verbal or grammatical errors in the bills, when the same may be made at any time. Nor shall any question be reconsidered more than once.

38. All bills and resolutions shall take their place upon the Calendar according to their number, and shall be taken up in regular order, unless otherwise ordered.

39. No smoking shall be allowed within the Senate Chamber during the sessions.

40. Senators and visitors shall uncover their heads upon entering the Senate Chamber while the Senate is in session, and shall continue uncovered during their continuance in the Chamber.

41. No Senator or officer of the Senate shall depart the service of the Senate without leave, or receive pay as a Senator or officer for the time he is absent without leave.

42. No person other than the executive and judicial officers of the State, members and officers of the Senate and House of Representatives, and ex-members shall be permitted within the Senate Chamber.

43. No rule of the Senate shall be altered, suspended or rescinded except on a two-thirds vote of the Senators present: *Provided*, that this shall not apply to Rule 55.

44. In case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, they are authorized to send the doorkeeper, or any other person, for any or all absent Senators, as a majority of the Senators present shall determine.

45. The ayes and noes may be called for on any question before the vote is taken, and if seconded by one-fifth of the Senators present, the question shall be decided by the ayes and noes, and the same shall be entered upon the Journal.

46. The President of the Senate, whenever it shall appear to him to be necessary in order to expedite the public business, shall appoint clerks to such Senate Committees as may be in need of same.

47. Every bill introduced into the Senate shall be printed or typewritten. Amendments need not be typewritten.

48. The Clerk of the Senate shall provide a box of sufficient size, with an opening through the top, for the reception of bills. Such box shall be kept under lock and key and shall be stationed on the Clerk's desk. The President of the Senate shall have in his charge and keeping the key to such box. All bills which are to be introduced into the Senate shall be deposited in such box before the session begins. At the proper time the President shall open the box and take therefrom the bills. Such bills shall be read by their titles, which reading shall constitute the first reading of the bill, and unless otherwise disposed of shall be referred to the proper committee. A bill may be introduced by unanimous consent at any time during the session.

49. The Chief Engrossing Clerk of the Senate shall appoint, with the approval of the President of the Senate, as his assistants, not more than four competent stenographers and typewriters. Should the public business require more than this number the presiding officer may appoint such additional ones as may be necessary. Such stenographers and typewriters shall work under the direction and supervision of the Engrossing Clerk. They shall also make for the members who introduce a bill, without extra cost, one original and two carbon copies of all bills.

50. The Journal of the Senate shall be typewritten in a duplicate, original and carbon, the original to be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State as the record, and the other (carbon) copy to be delivered to the State Printer.

51. All bills and resolutions reported unfavorably by the committee to which they were referred, and having no minority report, shall lie upon the table, but may be taken from the table and placed upon the Calendar at the request of any Senator.

52. That in case of adjournment without any hour being named, the Senate shall reconvene the next legislative day at 11 o'clock a. m.

53. When a bill is materially modified or the scope of its application extended or decreased, or if the county or counties to which it applies be changed, the title of the bill shall be changed by the Senator introducing the bill or by the committee having it in charge, or by the Engrossing Clerk, so as to indicate the full purport of the bill as amended and the county or counties to which it applies.

54. It shall be the duty of the Principal Clerk to furnish to the presiding officer and the members of the Senate all necessary stationery, which shall be provided for out of the funds set apart for the expenses of the General Assembly.

55. After a bill has been tabled or has failed to pass on any of its readings, the contents of such bill or the principal provisions of its subject-matter shall not be embodied in any other measure. Upon the point of order being raised and sustained by the Chair such measure shall be laid upon the table, and shall not be taken therefrom except by a vote of two thirds of the elected membership of the Senate: *Provided*, no local bill shall be held by the Chair as embodying the provisions, or being indetical with any state-wide measure which has been laid upon the table or failed to pass any of its readings.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

Agriculture—Senators Davenport, chairman; Mitchell, Hawkins, Holderness, Brock, Beddingfield, Patterson, Brown, Cooper, Johnson, Price, DeLaney, Cloud, Teague.

Appropriations—Senators Holderness, chairman; Gray, Warren, Cooper of New Hanover, Cowper of Lenoir, Carr, Horton, Glidewell, Johnson, Shinn, Thompson, Newton, Coward, Lovill, Reinhardt, Teague.

Claims—Senators Coward, chairman; Mitchell, Ross, Hawkins, Williamston, Haymore.

Congressional Apportionment—Senators Palmer, chairman; Cross, Coward, Brock, Williamson, Wright, Fisher.

Corporations—Senators Burns, chairman; Long of Halifax, Ferebee, Humphrey, Shinn, Coward, Stephens, Brock, Gavin.

Corporation Commission—Senators Beddingfield, chairman; Harding, Hawkins, Connor, Thompson, Newton, Wakefield.

Constitutional Amendments—Senators Cowper of Lenoir, chairman; Long of Halifax, Glidewell, Scales, Newton, Palmer, Cloud, Stevens, Fisher.

Counties, Cities, and Towns—Senators Cooper of New Hanover, chairman; Johnson, Warren, Cross, Mitchell, Mangum, Brock, Connor, Palmer, Ferebee, Long of Montgomery, Stacy.

Commerce—Senators Hawkins, chairman; Stacy, Brown, Cooper of New Hanover, Carr, Ross, Sisk.

Banking and Currency—Senators Connor, chairman; Holderness, Gray, Beddingfield, Currin, Stacy, Coward, Long of Halifax, Fisher.

Distribution of Governor's Message—Senators Williamson, chairman; Davenport, Horton, Patterson, Price, Lovill, Sisk.

Education—Senators Harding, chairman; Cooper of New Hanover, Stacy, Currin, Shinn, Cross, Coward, Lovill, Stevens, Cowper of Lenoir, Brown, Hyatt.

Enrolled Bills—Senators Burns, chairman; Cooper, Horton, Patterson, Brown, Wright, Carr, Ross, Mitchell, Davenport, DeLaney, Thompson, Cloud, Wakefield.

Privileges and Elections—Senators Price, chairman; Burns, Ferebee, Cooper of New Hanover, Glidewell, Mitchell, Patterson, Ross, Humphrey, Teague.

Pensions and Soldiers Home—Senators Lovill, chairman; Hawkins, Williamson, Currin, Johnson, Carr, Davenport, Long of Montgomery.

Game Laws—Senators Brock, chairman; Coward, Carr, Price, DeLaney, Newton, Thompson, Reinhardt.

Insane Asylums—Senators Glidewell, chairman; Scales, Humphrey, Connor, Newton, Horton, Johnson, Coward, Wakefield.

Institution for the Blind—Senators Beddingfield, chairman; Glidewell, Cloud, Mangum, Scales, Harding, Price, Mitchell, Carr, Sheek.

Fish and Fisheries—Senators Cross, chairman; Warren, Davenport, Ferebee, Cowper of Lenoir, Cooper of New Hanover, Long of Halifax, Mitchell, Brown, Fisher.

Military Affairs—Senators Stacy, chairman; Scales, Horton, Warren, DeLaney, Mangum, Newton, Stevens, Cowper of Lenoir, Ross, Shinn, Sheek.

Internal Improvements—Senators Ross, chairman; Cloud, Thompson, Wright, Palmer, Horton, Patterson, Davenport, Gavin.

Journal—Senators Cloud, chairman; Thompson, Wright, Palmer, Burns, Harding, Cross, Sisk.

Judicial Districts—Senators Horton, chairman; Stevens, Glidewell, Cloud, Wright, Palmer, Burns, Stacy, Harding, Gavin.

Insurance—Senators DeLaney, chairman; Holderness, Gray, Harding, Currin, Scales, Long, Beddingfield, Connor, Haymore.

Manufacturing—Senators Mangum, chairman; Gray, Shinn, Currin, Newton, Palmer, Patterson, Long of Halifax, Holderness, DeLaney, Reinhardt.

Railroads—Senators Wright, chairman; Coward, Lovill, Beddingfield, Brown, Cooper of New Hanover, Ross, Ferebee, Holderness, Gray, Hyatt.

Shellfish—Senators Mitchell, chairman; Cooper of New Hanover, Cross, Ferebee, Davenport, Carr, Humphrey, Fisher.

Mining—Senators Patterson, chairman; Coward, Thompson, Stevens, Newton, Williamson, DeLaney, Shinn, Teague, Haymore.

Finance—Senators Gray, chairman; Holderness, Brown, Harding, Warren, Connor, Humphrey, Beddingfield, Scales, Stacy, Burns, Wright, Mangum, Stevens, Currin, Hyatt.

Judiciary No. 1—Senators Scales, chairman; Warren, Humphrey, Stacy, Burns, Harding, Thompson, Mangum, Newton, Stevens, Haymore.

Judiciary No. 2—Senators Long of Halifax, chairman; Cowper, of Lenoir, Connor, Glidewell, Horton, DeLaney, Wright, Palmer, Cloud, Lovill, Sisk, Wakefield.

Rules—Senators Warren, chairman; Long of Halifax, Gray, Newton, Coward, Stacy, Currin, Johnson.

Institution for the Deaf—Senators Shinn, chairman; Horton, Brown, Carr, Cooper of New Hanover, Ross, Connor, Thompson, Lovill, Cloud, Sheek.

Immigration—Senators Currin, chairman; Mangum, Scales, Burns, Patterson, Hawkins, Ross, Gavin.

Penal Institutions—Senators Thompson, chairman; Scales, Burns, Price, Ross, Harding, Stacy, Mitchell, Cross, Johnson of Hoke, Long of Halifax, Sheek, Hyatt.

Propositions and Grievances—Senators Newton, chairman; Stacy, Cooper of New Hanover, Warren, Long of Halifax, Lovill, Johnson, Mangum, Cowper of Lenoir, Reinhardt.

Public Roads—Senators Ferebee, chairman; DeLaney, Warren, Long of Halifax, Connor, Hawkins, Beddingfield, Currin, Brock, Stevens, Mitchell, Scales, Coward, Hyatt, Long of Montgomery.

Federal Relations—Senators Stevens, chairman; Carr, Brown, Johnson, Hawkins, Glidewell, Brock, Mitchell, Price, Long of Montgomery, Hyatt.

Engrossed Bills—Senators Carr, chairman; Cross, Davenport, Harding, Connor, Brock, Humphrey, Brown, Johnson, Beddingfield, Long of Montgomery.

Election Laws—Senators Lovill, chairman; Palmer, Scales, Cowper of Lenoir, Wright, Newton, Glidewell, Connor, Hyatt.

Caswell Training School—Senators Cowper of Lenoir, chairman; Harding, Davenport, Mitchell, Humphrey, Hawkins, Glidewell, Horton, Shinn, Palmer, Thompson, Gavin.

Senate Expenditures—Senators Johnson, chairman; Cross, Ferebee, Ross, Cowper of Lenoir, Beddingfield, Long of Montgomery.

Salaries and Fees—Senators Humphrey, chairman; Burns, Mangum, Newton, Cross, Stacy, Cooper of New Hanover, Hawkins, Warren, Stevens, Currin, Fisher.

Printing—Senators Cooper of New Hanover, chairman; Ferebee, Brock, Patterson, Williamson, Hawkins, Carr, Price, Wright, Palmer, Cloud, Lovill, Sisk.

Health—Senators Brown, chairman; Long of Halifax, Newton, Scales, Connor, Cowper of Lenoir, Thompson, Stacy, Ross, Patterson, Carr, Reinhardt.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICERS.

D. G. BRUMMITT.....	Speaker	Granville
ALEX. LASSITER.....	Principal Clerk	Bertie
D. P. DELLINGER.....	Reading Clerk	Gaston
J. H. MORING.....	Sergeant-at-arms	Wake
E. J. JENKINS.....	Asst. Sergeant-at-arms	Granville
O. P. SHELL.....	Engrossing Clerk	Harnett

REPRESENTATIVES, 1919.

<i>Alamance</i> —W. J. Graham (D.), Burlington.
<i>Alexander</i> —Edgar W. Moose (R.), Taylorsville.
<i>Alleghany</i> —R. A. Doughton (D.), Sparta.
<i>Anson</i> —T. C. Coxe (D.), Wadesboro.
<i>Ashc</i> —T. A. Farmer (R.), Lansing.
<i>Avery</i> —J. H. Pritchard (R.), Heaton.
<i>Beaufort</i> —W. M. Butt (D.), Bonneron.
<i>Bertie</i> —J. H. Matthews (D.), Windsor.
<i>Bladen</i> —A. M. Kelly (D.), Abbottsburg.
<i>Brunswick</i> —Dempsey L. Hewett (R.), Shallotte.
<i>Buncombe</i> —J. D. Eckles (D.), Black Mountain; Luke H. Young (D.), Leicester, R. F. D.
<i>Burke</i> —Joseph E. Wilson (R.), Rutherford College.
<i>Cabarrus</i> —A. St. Clair Williams (R.), Concord.
<i>Caldwell</i> —E. G. Suttlemyre (D.), Granite Falls.
<i>Camden</i> —M. L. Burgess (D.), Old Trap.
<i>Carteret</i> —David M. Jones (R.), Beaufort.
<i>Caswell</i> —John E. Tucker (D.), Yanceyville.
<i>Catawba</i> —J. A. Propst (R.), Conover.
<i>Chatham</i> —A. C. Ray (D.), Pittsboro.
<i>Cherokee</i> —T. C. McDonald (R.), Murphy, R. F. D. 3.
<i>Chowan</i> —J. H. McMullan, Jr. (D.), Edenton.
<i>Clay</i> —James Penland (R.), Hayesville.
<i>Cleveland</i> —O. M. Mull (D.), Shelby.

- Columbus*—Walter H. Powell (D.), Whiteville.
Craven—George D. Dail (D.), New Bern.
Cumberland—George McNeill (D.), Fayetteville.
Currituck—E. R. Johnson (D.), Currituck.
Dare—B. G. Crisp (D.), Manteo.
Davidson—A. Mack Hiatt (R.), Thomasville.
Davie—John F. Smithdeal (R.), Advance.
Duplin—Stacy R. Chestnut (D.), Alvin.
Durham—Victor S. Bryant (D.), Durham; Bennehan Cameron (D.), Stagville.
Edgecombe—R. T. Fountain (D.), Rocky Mount.
Forsyth—R. M. Cox (D.), Rural Hall, R. F. D. 1; J. Turner Farish (D.), Winston-Salem.
Franklin—William H. Macon (D.), Louisburg.
Gaston—Dr. S. A. Wilkins (D.), Dallas; M. A. Stroup (D.), Cherryville.
Gates—R. W. Gatling (D.), Gates.
Graham—W. P. Rose (R.), Tapoca.
Granville—D. G. Brummitt (D.), Oxford.
Greene—W. A. Darden (D.), Ayden, R. F. D.
Guilford—Thomas J. Gold (D.), High Point; W. A. Bowman (D.), Liberty, R. F. D. 2; C. G. Wright (D.), Greensboro.
Halifax—J. H. Darden (D.), Spring Hill; F. M. Taylor (D.), Brinkleyville.
Harnett—Geo. K. Grantham (D.), Dunn.
Haywood—D. L. Boyd (D.), Waynesville.
Henderson—Brownlow Jackson (R.), Hendersonville.
Hertford—Stanley Winborne (D.), Murfreesboro.
Hoke—J. A. Hodgins (D.), Red Springs, R. F. D. 3.
Hyde—John M. Clayton (D.), Englehard.
Iredell—Harry P. Grier (D.), Statesville; W. LaFayette Mathe-son (D.), Mooresville.
Jackson—J. N. Wilson (D.), Cullowhee.
Johnston—J. R. Williams (D.), Clayton; Paul D. Grady (D.), Kenly.
Jones—B. B. Collins (D.), Maysville.
Lee—D. B. Teague (D.), Sanford.
Lenoir—John G. Dawson (D.), Kinston.
Lincoln—Edgar Love (D.), Lincolnton.
Macon—J. Frank Ray (D.), Franklin.

- Madison*—Geo. W. Wild (R.), Big Pine.
Martin—Harry W. Stubbs (D.), Williamston.
McDowell—William W. Neal (D.), Marion.
Mecklenburg—W. R. Matthews (D.), Charlotte; T. J. Renfrow (D.), Matthews; Edgar W. Pharr (D.), Charlotte.
Mitchell—S. J. Turner (R.), Bakersville.
Montgomery—Robert T. Poole (D.), Troy.
Moore—George W. Wilcox (D.), Carbonton, R. F. D.
Nash—R. M. Moore (D.), Whitakers, R. F. D. 2; A. F. May (D.), Spring Hope.
New Hanover—L. Clayton Grant (D.), Wilmington.
Northampton—J. B. Stephenson (D.), Severn.
Onslow—Edward W. Summersill (D.), Jacksonville.
Orange—Lueco Lloyd (R.), Chapel Hill.
Pamlico—R. C. Holton (D.), New Bern, R. F. D. 1.
Pasquotank—W. O. Saunders (D.), Elizabeth City.
Pender—Jeff. D. Hocutt (D.), Ashton.
Perquimans—W. F. Morgan (D.), Winfall.
Person—J. C. Pass (R.), Roxboro.
Pitt—Junius Brown (D.), Greenville; J. C. Galloway (D.), Grimesland.
Polk—W. F. Swann (R.), Lynn.
Randolph—J. Ed. Spence (R.), Coles' Store.
Richmond—W. N. Everett (D.), Rockingham.
Robeson—G. B. Sellers (D.), Maxton; J. S. Oliver (D.), Marietta.
Rockingham—Jesse L. Roberts (D.), Madison; Jeff. E. Garrett (D.), Reidsville.
Rowan—J. C. Kesler (D.), Salisbury; T. D. Brown (D.), Salisbury.
Rutherford—Plato Gettys (D.), Hollis.
Sampson—Richard L. Herring (R.), Clinton.
Scotland—Alexander E. Shaw (D.), Wagram.
Stanly—Thomas R. Forrest (D.), Albemarle.
Stokes—Edwin Kiser (R.), King.
Surry—S. O. Maguire (R.), Elkin.
Swain—John Burnett (R.), Bryson City.
Transylvania—G. T. Lyday (D.), Penrose.
Tyrrell—H. Seaton Swain (D.), Columbia.
Union—R. B. Redwine (D.), Monroe; B. H. Griffin (D.), Marshville.
Vance—R. S. McCoin (D.), Henderson.

Wake—S. Brown Shepherd (D.), Raleigh; W. H. Sawyer (D.), Raleigh; R. B. Nichols (D.), Zebulon.

Warren—John S. Davis (D.), Creek.

Washington—Benjamin F. Halsey (D.), Roper.

Watauga—H. McD. Little (R.), Boone.

Wayne—Fred R. Mintz (D.), Mount Olive; C. R. Aycock (D.), Fremont.

Wilkes—Marcus G. Steelman (R.), Adley.

Wilson—Nathan Bass (D.), Lucama.

Yadkin—C. G. Bryant (R.), Yadkinville.

Yancey—G. Ellis Gardner (D.), Burnsville.

RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TOUCHING THE DUTIES OF SPEAKER.

1. It shall be the duty of the Speaker to have the sessions of this House opened with prayer in accordance with the order of this body.

2. He shall take the chair every day at the hour fixed by the House on the preceding legislative day, shall immediately call the members to order, and, on appearance of a quorum, cause the journal of the preceding day to be read.

3. He shall preserve order and decorum, may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose, and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House by any member, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

4. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

5. Questions shall be put in this form, namely: "Those in favor (as the question may be) will say, Aye," and after the affirmative voice has been expressed, "Those opposed will say, No." Upon a call for a division, the Speaker shall count; if required, he shall appoint tellers.

6. The Speaker shall have a general direction of the hall. He shall have a right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, but substitution shall not extend beyond one day, except in case of sickness or by leave of the House.

7. All committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially ordered by the House.

8. In all elections the Speaker may vote. In all other cases he may exercise his right to vote, or he may reserve this right until there is a tie; but in no case shall he be allowed to vote twice on the same question.

9. All acts, addresses, and resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker, and all warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the House shall be under his hand and seal, attested by the Clerk.

10. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries or lobby, the Speaker (or Chairman of the Committee of the Whole) shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

11. No persons except members of the Senate, officers and clerks of the two Houses of the General Assembly, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, officers of the State, persons particularly invited by the Speaker or some member and such gentlemen as have been members of either House of the Legislature or of a convention of the people of the State, shall be admitted within the hall of the House: *Provided*, that no person except members of the Senate and officers of the two Houses of the General Assembly shall be allowed on the floor of the House or in the lobby in the rear of the Speaker's desk, unless invited by the Speaker or the House.

12. Reporters wishing to take down debates may be admitted by the Speaker, who shall assign such places to them on the floor or elsewhere, to effect this object, as shall not interfere with the convenience of the House.

13. Smoking shall not be allowed in the hall, the lobbies, or the galleries while the House is in session.

ORDER OF BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

14. After the reading of the journal of the preceding day, which shall stand approved without objection, the House shall proceed to business in the following order, viz.:

- (1) The receiving of petitions, memorials, and papers addressed to the General Assembly or to the House.
- (2) Reports of standing committees.
- (3) Reports of select committees.
- (4) Resolutions.
- (5) Bills.
- (6) The unfinished business of the preceding day.

- (7) Bills, resolutions, petitions, memorials, messages, and other papers on the Calendar, in their exact numerical order, unless displaced by the orders of the day; but motions and messages to elect officers shall always be in order.

Every member wishing to present a petition, bill, or other paper, or make any report, shall rise from his seat and address the Speaker, and shall not proceed further until recognized by him.

ON DECORUM IN DEBATE.

15. When any member is about to speak in debate or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address the Speaker.

16. When the Speaker shall call a member to order, the member shall sit down, as also he shall when called to order by another member, unless the Speaker decide the point of order in his favor. By leave of the House a member called to order may clear a matter of fact, or explain, but shall not proceed in debate so long as the decision stands, but by permission of the House. Any member may appeal from the decision of the Chair, and if, upon appeal, the decision be in favor of the member called to order he may proceed; if otherwise, he shall not, except by leave of the House; and if the case, in the judgment of the House, require it, he shall be liable to its censure.

17. No member shall speak until recognized by the Chair, and when two or more members rise at the same time, the Speaker shall name the member to speak.

18. No member shall speak more than twice on the main question, nor longer than thirty minutes for the first speech and fifteen minutes for the second speech, unless allowed to do so by affirmative vote of a majority of the members present; nor shall he speak more than once upon an amendment or motion to commit or postpone, and then not longer than ten minutes. But the House may, by consent of a majority, suspend the operation of this rule during any debate on any particular question before the House, or the Committee on Rules may bring in a special rule that shall be applicable to the debate on any bill.

19. While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, no person shall speak, stand up, walk out of or across the

House, nor when a member is speaking entertain private discourse, stand up, or pass between him and the Chair.

20. No member shall vote on any question when he was not present when the question was put by the Speaker, except by the consent of the House. Upon a division and count of the House on any question, no member without the bar shall be counted.

21. Every member who shall be in the hall of the House for the above purpose when the question is put shall give his vote, upon a call of the ayes and noes, unless the House for special reasons shall excuse him, and no application to be excused from voting or to explain a vote shall be entertained unless made before the call of the roll. The hall of the House shall include the lobbies, galleries, and offices connected with the hall.

22. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or if, written, it shall be handed to the Chair and read aloud by the Speaker or Clerk before debate.

23. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any two members request it.

24. After a motion is stated by the Speaker or read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the House, but may be withdrawn before a decision or amendment, except in case of a motion to reconsider, which motion, when made by a member, shall be deemed and taken to be in possession of the House, and shall not be withdrawn without leave of the House.

25. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged; and no motion to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

26. A motion to adjourn or lay on the table shall be decided without debate, and a motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when the House is voting or some member is speaking; but a motion to adjourn shall not follow a motion to adjourn until debate or some business of the House has intervened.

27. When a question has been postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be acted on again during the session, except upon a two-thirds vote.

28. Any member may call for a division of the question, when the same shall admit of it, which shall be determined by the Speaker.

29. When a motion has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same or succeeding day, unless it may have already passed the Senate, and no motion to reconsider shall be taken from the table except by a two-thirds vote. But unless such vote has been taken by a call of the yeas and nays, any member may move to reconsider.

30. When the reading of a paper is called for, which has been read in the House, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by a vote of the House.

31. Petitions, memorials, and other papers addressed to the House shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof may be verbally made by the introducer, and shall not be debated or decided on the day of their being first read, unless the House shall direct otherwise, but shall lie on the table, to be taken up in the order they were read.

32. When the ayes and noes are called for on any question, it shall be on motion before the question is put; and if seconded by one-fifth of the members present, the question shall be decided by the ayes and noes; and in taking the ayes and noes, or on a call of the House, the names of the members will be taken alphabetically.

33. Decency of speech shall be observed and personal reflection carefully avoided.

34. Any member, after the expiration of the morning hour, may rise to a question of personal privilege; but if the question of personal privilege be decided against him he shall not proceed unless the ruling of the Speaker be reversed by the House.

35. Fifteen members, including the Speaker, shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.

36. No member or officer of the House shall absent himself from the service of the House without leave, unless from sickness or inability.

37. Any member may excuse himself from serving on any committee if he is a member of two standing committees.

38. If any member shall be necessarily absent on temporary business of the House when a vote is taken upon any question, upon entering the House he shall be permitted, on request, to vote, provided that the result shall not be thereby affected.

39. No standing rule or order shall be rescinded or altered without one day's notice given on the motion thereof, and to sustain such motion two-thirds of the House shall be required.

40. The members of this House shall uncover their heads upon entering the hall whilst the House is in session, and shall continue so uncovered during their continuance in the hall, except Quakers.

41. A motion to reconsider shall be determined by a majority vote, except a motion to reconsider an indefinite postponement, or a motion to reconsider a motion tabling a motion to reconsider, which shall require a two-thirds vote.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

42. At the commencement of the session a standing committee shall be appointed on each of the following subjects, namely:

- On Agriculture.
- On Appropriations.
- On Banks and Currency.
- On Claims.
- On Constitutional Amendment.
- On Corporation Commission.
- On Corporations.
- On Counties, Cities, Towns and Townships.
- On Courts and Judicial Districts.
- On Education.
- On Election Law.
- On Engrossed Bills.
- On Expenditures of the House.
- On Federal Relations.
- On Finance.
- On Fish and Fisheries.
- On Game.
- On Health.
- On Immigration.
- On Insane Asylums.
- On Institutions for the Blind.
- On Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb.
- On Insurance.
- On Internal Improvements.
- On Judiciary, No. 1.

On Judiciary, No. 2.
On Manufactures and Labor.
On Military Affairs.
On Mines and Mining.
On Oyster Interests.
On Penal Institutions.
On Pensions.
On Privileges and Elections.
On Propositions and Grievances.
On Public Roads and Turnpikes.
On Regulation of the Liquor Traffic.
On Regulation of Public Service Corporations.
On Rules.
On Salaries and Fees.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

On Enrolled Bills.
On Appointment of Justices of the Peace.
On Library.
On Printing.
On Public Buildings and Grounds.
On Trustees of University.
On Revision of the Laws.

To be appointed by the Speaker, and the first announced on each committee shall be chairman.

43. In forming a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave the chair, and a chairman to preside in committee shall be appointed by the Speaker.

44. Upon bills submitted to a Committee of the Whole House, the bill shall be first read throughout by the Clerk, and then again read and debated by sections, leaving the preamble to be last considered. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined, but all amendments, noting the page and line, shall be duly entered by the Clerk on a separate paper as the same shall be agreed to by the Committee, and so reported to the House. After report, the bill shall again be subject to be debated and amended by sections before a question on its passage be taken.

45. The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed in a Committee of the Whole House, so far as they may be applicable,

except the rule limiting the time of speaking and the previous question.

46. In a Committee of the Whole House a motion that the Committee rise shall always be in order, except when a member is speaking, and shall be decided without debate.

47. Every bill shall be introduced by motion for leave, or by order of the House, or on the report of a committee, unless introduced in regular order during the morning hour.

48. All bills and resolutions shall be reported from the committee to which referred, with such recommendation as the committee may desire to make.

49. Every bill shall receive three several readings in the House previous to its passage, and the Speaker shall give notice at each whether it be its first, second, or third reading.

50. Any member introducing a bill or resolution shall briefly in-dorse thereon the substance of the same.

51. The Speaker shall refer all bills and resolutions, upon their introduction, to the appropriate committee, unless otherwise ordered. When a Public bill or resolution has been referred by the Speaker to a committee, and after it has remained with such committee for the space of five days without being reported to the House, it shall, at the option and upon the request of the member who introduced it, be recalled from such committee by order of the Speaker and by him referred to some other regular committee, which shall be indicated in the House by the introducer thereof, and the request and order recalling such bill and the reference thereof shall be entered on the journal.

52. The Clerk of the House shall keep a separate calendar of the Public, Local, and Private bills, and shall number them in the order in which they are introduced; and all bills shall be disposed of in the order they stand upon the Calendar; but the Committee on Rules may at any time arrange the order of precedence in which bills may be considered. No bill shall be twice read on the same day without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members.

53. All resolutions which may grant money out of the Treasury, or such as shall be of a public nature, shall be treated in all respects in a similar manner with Public bills.

54. The Clerk of the House shall be deemed to continue in office until another is appointed.

55. Upon the motion of any member, there shall be a call of the

House, a majority of the members present assenting thereto, and upon a call of the House the names of the members shall be called over by the Clerk and the absentees noted, after which the names of the absentees shall again be called over. The doors shall then be closed, and those from whom no excuse or sufficient excuses are made may, by order of those present, if fifteen in number, be taken into custody as they appear, or may be sent for and taken into custody wherever to be found by special messenger appointed for that purpose.

PREVIOUS QUESTION.

56. The previous question shall be as follows: "Shall the main question be now put?" and, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments and debate. If this question shall be decided in the affirmative, the "main question" shall be on the passage of the bill, resolution, or other matter under consideration; but when amendments are pending, the question shall be taken upon such amendments, in their order, without further debate or amendment. If such question be decided in the negative, the main question shall be considered as remaining under debate: *Provided*, that no one shall move the previous question except the member submitting the report on the bill or other matter under consideration, and the member introducing the bill or other matter under consideration, or the member in charge of the measure, who shall be designated by the chairman of the committee reporting the same to the House at the time the bill or other matter under consideration is reported to the House, or taken up for consideration.

When a motion for the previous question is made, and pending the second thereto by a majority, debate shall cease; but if any member obtains the floor, he may move to lay the matter under consideration on the table, or move an adjournment, and when both or either of these motions are pending the question shall stand:

- (1) Previous question,
- (2) To adjourn.
- (3) To lay on the table.

And then upon the main question, or amendments, or the motion to postpone indefinitely, postpone to a day certain, to commit, or amend, in the order of their precedence, until the main question is reached or disposed of; but after the previous question has been called by a majority, no motion, amendment, or debate shall be in order.

All motions below the motion to lay on the table must be made prior to a motion for the previous question; but, pending and not after the second therefor, by the majority of the House, a motion to adjourn or lay on the table, or both, are in order. This constitutes the precedence of the motion to adjourn and lay on the table over other motions, in Rule 25.

Motions stand as follows in order of precedence in Rule 26:

Lay on the table,
Previous question,
Postpone indefinitely,
Postpone definitely,
To commit or amend.

When the previous question is called, all motions below it fall, unless made prior to the call, and all motions above it fall after its second by a majority required. Pending the second, the motions to adjourn and lay on the table are in order, but not after a second. When in order and every motion is before the House, the question stands as follows:

Previous question,
Adjourn,
Lay on the table,
Postpone indefinitely,
Postpone definitely,
To commit,
Amendment to amendment,
Amendment,
Substitute,
Bill.

The previous question covers all other motions when seconded by a majority of the House, and proceeds by regular gradation to the main question, without debate, amendment, or motion, until such question is reached or disposed of.

57. All committees, other than the Committee on Appropriations, when favorably reporting any bill, which carries an appropriation from the State, shall indicate same in the report, and said bill shall be re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations for a further report before being acted upon by the House.

58. The Principal Clerk, the Engrossing Clerk, and the Door-keeper shall appoint, with the approval of the Speaker, and by affirmative order of the House, such assistants as may be necessary to the efficient discharge of the duties of their various offices.

59. The Speaker shall appoint twelve pages to wait upon the sessions of the House, and when the pressure of business may require, he may appoint three additional pages.

60. The chairman of each of the committees, Judiciary No. 1, Judiciary No. 2, Finance, and Appropriations, and the chairmen of committees on Constitutional Amendments and Education jointly, may appoint a clerk with the approval of the majority of said respective committees; and no other clerks of committees shall be appointed except upon motion, which shall first be referred to the Committee on Rules, and a favorable report from said committee shall not allow the appointment of additional clerks of committees unless such report be adopted by two-thirds vote of the House.

61. The chairman and five other members of any committee shall constitute a quorum of said committee for the transaction of business.

62. The Speaker, on each Monday morning, shall appoint a committee of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine daily the journal of the House before the hour of convening, and report after the opening of the House whether or not the proceedings of the previous day have been correctly recorded.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Agriculture—Tucker, chairman; Galloway, Cameron, Chesnutt, Cox of Forsyth, Davis, Mull, Taylor, Graham, Renfrow, Johnson, Darden of Greene, Bowman, Sellars, Oliver, Shaw, Griffin, Brown of Rowan, Garrett, Kelly, Wilcox, Moore, Bass, Matheson, Farmer, Jones, Propst, Rose.

Appropriations—McCain, chairman; Everett, Redwine, Bryant of Durham, Doughton, Dawson, Grier, Johnson, Matthews of Bertie, Pharr, Grant, Winborne, Kesler, Mull, Ray of Chatham, Sawyer, May, Wright, Wilson of Jackson, Eckles, Mintz, Cameron, Wilkins, Swain, Hodgins, Dail, McNeill, Maguire, Kiser, Jackson.

Banks and Currency—Powell, chairman; Bass, Wright, Matthews of Mecklenburg, Sellars, Farish, Winborne, Darden of Greene, Bow-

man, Kesler, Cameron, Graham, Coxe of Anson, McCain, Love, Wilson of Burke, McDonald, Propst.

Caswell Training School—Grantham, chairman; Bryant of Durham, Mintz, Halsey, Wilkins, Morgan, Bass, Fountain, Grant, Suttlemyre, Dawson, Bryant of Yadkin, Hewitt.

Claims—Oliver, chairman; Macon, Williams of Johnston, Stephenson, Johnson, Collins, Grantham, Young, Garrett, McNeill, Hocutt, Saunders, Rose, Pritchard, Smithdeal.

Constitutional Amendments—Gold, chairman; Redwine, Winborne, Matthews of Bertie, Eryant of Durham, Teague, Doughton, Mull, Pharr, Grier, Poole, Dawson, Stubbs, Grant, Brown of Pitt, Roberts, Williams of Cabarrus, Turner.

Corporation Commission—Poole, chairman; Stroup, Wilcox, Matheson, Brown of Rowan, Neal, Farish, Bowman, McNeill, Galloway, Maguire, Pass, Lloyd.

Corporations—Redwine, chairman; Gatling, Brown of Rowan, Coxe of Anson, Brown of Pitt, Aycock, Bass, Ray of Chatham, Williams of Johnston, May, Graham, Gold, Oliver, Stroup, Maguire, Swann, Spence.

Counties, Cities and Towns—Gardner, chairman; Ray of Chatham, McNeill, Grantham, Sawyer, Darden of Halifax, Saunders, Aycock, Brown of Pitt, Brown of Rowan, Chesnutt, Collins, Farish, Forrest, Garrett, Matthews of Mecklenburg, Gatling, Gold, Shaw, Coxe of Anson, Grady, Griffin, Hocutt, Hodgin, Kesler, Matheson, Moore, Sellers, Stroup, Young, Jackson, Bryant of Yadkin, Pritchard, Kiser.

Courts and Judicial Districts—Ray of Macon, chairman; Roberts, Pharr, Aycock, Grant of New Hanover, Winborne, May, Morgan, Sawyer, Redwine, Stroup, Davis, Wilcox, Young, Williams of Cabarrus, Turner, Herring.

Drainage—Fountain, chairman; Clayton, Butt, McMullan, Burgess, Swain, Brown of Pitt, Matthews of Bertie, Dail, Steelman, Hiatt, Burnett.

Education—Bryant of Durham, chairman; McCain, Everett, Mintz, Holton, Cox of Forsyth, Dawson, Morgan, Crisp, Darden of Greene, Dail, Griffin, Poole, Redwine, Doughton, Suttlemyre, Wilson of Jackson, Davis, Neal, Bass, Pharr, Matheson, Tucker, Eckles, Mull, Love, Ray of Macon, Gardner, Nichols, Butt, Bowman, Maguire, Burnett, Jones, Swain, Williams of Cabarrus.

Election Laws—Neal, chairman; Love, Doughton, Everett, Powell,

Gold, McCain, Collins, Matthews of Bertie, Johnson, Williams of Cabarrus, Turner, Herring.

Engrossed Bills—Dail, chairman; Collins, Clayton, Gettys, Brown of Rowan, Suttlemyre, Chesnutt, Coxe of Anson, Galloway, Darden of Halifax, Burnett, Farmer, Moore.

Expenditures of the House—Taylor, chairman; Dawson, Mull, Johnson, Saunders, Boyd, Chesnutt, Coxe of Anson, Davis, Halsey, Grantham, Kesler, Wilson of Burke, Propst.

Federal Relations—Roberts, chairman; Ray of Chatham, Shaw, Redwine, Poole, Neal, McNeill, Hocutt, Matthews of Mecklenburg, McDonald, Penland, Turner.

Finance—Doughton, chairman; Bryant of Durham, Ray of Macon, Cox of Forsyth, Dawson, Everett, McCain, Graham, Teague, Tucker, Winborne, Wright, Macon, Mull, Powell, Wilson of Jackson, Ray of Chatham, Crisp, Boyd, Renfrow, Coxe of Anson, Grier, Forrest, Shepherd, Love, Maguire, Jackson, Pass.

Fish and Fisheries—Galloway, chairman; Butt, Winborne, Gatling, Johnson, Grant, Dail, Saunders, Clayton, Crisp, Swain, Burgess, McMullan, Matthews of Bertie, Williams of Johnston, Gettys, Jones, Hewitt, Hiatt.

Game—Kelly, chairman; Johnson, Bryant of Durham, Crisp, Stubbs, Morgan, Darden of Halifax, Stephenson, Chesnutt, Collins, Holton, Farish, Aycock, May, Moore, Nichols, Shepherd, Cameron, Garrett, Griffin, Hodgin, Renfrow, Lyday, Maguire, Jones, Rose.

Health—Winborne, chairman; Mull, Grant, Mintz, Everett, Halsey, Wilkins, Fountain, Macon, Gold, Grantham, Wilcox, Bryant of Yadkin, Little, Steelman.

Immigration—Nichols, chairman; Sellars, Shaw, Suttlemyre, Forrest, Stroup, Love, Moore, Matthews of Mecklenburg, Gardner, Young, Lyday, Bowman, Gatling, Galloway, Smithdeal, Swann, Spence, Steelman.

Insane Asylum—Teague, chairman; Bryant of Durham, Williams of Johnston, Shepherd, Burgess, May, Farish, Garrett, Grantham, Wilcox, Sellars, Brown of Pitt, Moore, Wilkins, Matheson, Young, Hodgin, Gettys, Halsey, Jones, Jackson, Bryant of Yadkin.

Institution for the Blind—Grant, chairman; Bass, Macon, Summersill, Darden of Greene, Halsey, Wilkins, Roberts, Hodgin, Love, Penland, Pass, Wilson of Burke.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb—Eckles, chairman; Suttlemyre, Wilcox, Kesler, Halsey, Wilkins, Gettys, Lyday, Neal, Powell, Mor-

gan, Swain, Collins, Moore, Taylor, Maguire, Jackson, Bryant of Yadkin.

Insurance—Mintz, chairman; Everett, Williams of Johnston, Ray of Macon, McCain, Bass, Darden of Halifax, Roberts, Macon, May, McNeill, Nichols, Grady, Farish, Grantham, Coxe of Anson, Gold, Stubbs, Renfrow, Matthews of Mecklenburg, Eckles, Wilkins, Fountain, Wilson of Burke, Jones, Propst.

Internal Improvement—Everett, chairman; Moore, Wilcox, Sellars, Griffin, Stroup, Young, Hodgins, Crisp, Darden of Halifax, Forrest, Shepherd, Bowman, Collins, McDonald, Penland, Hiatt, Smithdeal.

Judiciary No. 1—Dawson, chairman; Winborne, Stubbs, Redwine, Ray of Macon, Mull, Brown of Pitt, Grant, Powell, Matthews of Bertie, Eckles, McMullan, Fountain, Williams of Johnston, Sawyer, Williams of Cabarrus, Herring.

Judiciary No. 2—Grier, chairman; Doughton, Bryant of Durham, McCain, Gold, Wright, Poole, Teague, Shepherd, Ray of Chatham, Gardner, Stroup, Pharr, Crisp, Grady, Roberts, Turner.

Manufacturers and Labor—Love, chairman; Bass, Macon, Matheson, Farish, Boyd, Forrest, May, Neal, Garrett, Saunders, Sellers, Shaw, Matthews of Mecklenburg, Stephenson, Summersill, Suttlemyre, Grant, Everett, Kesler, Turner, Lloyd, Pass.

Military Affairs—McNeill, chairman; Fountain, Galloway, Ray of Chatham, Macon, Williams of Johnston, Moore, Sawyer, Cox of Forsyth, Roberts, Powell, Sellars, Poole, Matheson, Brown of Pitt, Brown of Rowan, Swann, Spence, Herring, Kiser.

Mines and Mining—Coxe of Anson, chairman; Boyd, Gettys, Gardner, Stroup, Suttlemyre, Brown of Rowan, Poole, Griffin, Burnett, Little, Steelman.

Oyster Interest—Saunders, chairman; Clayton, Swain, Burgess, Crisp, Grant, Dail, Summersill, Johnson, Holton, Hocutt, Jones, Maguire, Hewitt.

Penal Institutions—Cox of Forsyth, chairman; May, Everett, Doughton, Mull, Darden of Halifax, Wright, Neal, Matheson, Grantham, Saunders, Mintz, Bryant of Durham, Nichols, Wilson of Burke, Suttlemyre, Maguire, Jackson, Jones, Bryant of Yadkin.

Pensions—Matthews of Mecklenburg, chairman; Boyd, Coxe of Anson, Hocutt, Burgess, Stubbs, Darden of Halifax, Davis, Pass, Summersill, Chesnutt, Young, Aycock, Garrett, Kelly, Renfrow, Shaw, Gettys, Bryant of Yadkin, Farmer, Jackson.

Private and Public-Local Laws—Ray of Chatham, chairman; Williams of Johnston, Hocutt, Young, Moore, Morgan, Shepherd, Summersill, Fountain, Wilson of Jackson, Hodgin, Wilcox, Shaw, Gettys, Galloway, Turner, Williams of Cabarrus.

Privileges and Elections—Brown of Pitt, chairman; Stubbs, Winborne, Matthews of Mecklenburg, Moore, McMullan, Oliver, Shepherd, Swain, Darden of Halifax, Wilcox, Wilson of Jackson, Wright, Kesler, Williams of Cabarrus, Turner, Bryant of Yadkin.

Propositions and Grievances—Clayton, chairman; Dail, Winborne, Butt, Crisp, Johnson, McMullan, Brown of Rowan, Holton, Matthews of Bertie, Burgess, Gatling, McNeill, Stephenson, Galloway, Darden of Greene, Forrest, Grady, Eckles, Gettys, Wilson of Burke, Moore, Lyday, Oliver, Shaw, Summersill, Burnett, Propst, McDonald.

Public Roads and Turnpikes—Cameron, chairman; Matthews of Mecklenburg, Doughton, Taylor, Dail, Nichols, McMullan, Saunders, Cox of Anson, Tucker, Pharr, Sellars, Ray of Macon, Moore, McCoin, Bass, Sawyer, Clayton, Kesler, Farish, Boyd, Halsey, Darden of Halifax, Davis, Griffin, Wilcox, Wright, Maguire, Herring, Wild, Penland, Bryant of Yadkin.

Regulation of Liquor Traffic—Matthews of Bertie, chairman; Mintz, Bryant of Durham, Doughton, Eckles, Farish, Graham, Grier, Ray of Macon, Holton, Kelly, Lyday, Macon, Mull, Foole, Renfrow, Shaw, Teague, Tucker, Hewitt, Smithdeal, Pass.

Regulation of Public Service Corporations—Shepherd, chairman; Grant, Poole, Matheson, Pharr, Neal, Saunders, Matthews of Bertie, Aycock, Nichols, Roberts, Bryant of Yadkin, Wild, Swann.

Rules—Stubbs, chairman; Doughton, Gold, McCoin, Dawson, Mull, Williams of Cabarrus.

Salaries and Fees—Pharr, chairman; Wright, Stephenson, Bass, Graham, Mintz, Cameron, Farish, Kelly, Grant, Dawson, Everett, Brown of Rowan, Wilson of Jackson, Stubbs, Davis, Spence, Burnett, Pritchard.

Enrolled Bills—Sellars, chairman; Butt, Matthews of Bertie, Grady, Gettys, Chesnutt, Young, Pritchard, Hewitt.

Justice of the Peace—Forrest, chairman; Burgess, Butt, Chesnutt, Ray of Chatham, Hocutt, Matheson, Cox of Forsyth, Brown of Rowan, Davis, Griffin, Taylor, Stroup, Pritchard, Spence.

Library—Grady, chairman; Winborne, Everett, Teague, Pharr, Hocutt, Summersill, Gettys, Bowman, Rose, Wild.

Printing—Sawyer, chairman; Saunders, Mintz, Halsey, Oliver.

Gettys, McCain, Moore, Kelly, Grier, Williams of Johnston, Farish, Hodgins, Pritchard, Pass, Herring.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Farish, chairman; Neal, Moore, Lyday, Stephenson, Halsey, Swain, Darden of Greene, Gatling, Gardner, Grady, Penland, Steelman.

Revision of Laws—Mull, chairman; Powell, Teague, Poole, Grady, Williams of Johnston, Eckles, Redwine, Doughton, Grier, Williams of Cabarrus, Turner.

Trustees of the University—Wright, chairman; Bryant of Durham, Doughton, McMullan, Winborne, Dawson, Gold, Powell, Everett, Grantham, Love, McCain, Wilson of Jackson, Pharr, Cameron, Grant, Jackson, Maguire.

Committee on Forestry—Young, chairman; Doughton, Suttlemyre, Cameron, Gold, Matheson, Wilson of Jackson, Love, Poole, Everett, Garrett, Aycock, Pritchard, Penland, Maguire.

Joint Committee on Code—Mull, Redwine, Teague.

House Members of Joint Committee Under House Resolution No. 119, Senate Resolution 44—Redwine, Poole, Crisp.

Committee on Woman Suffrage—Everett, chairman; Gold, Ray of Macon, Mull, Dawson, McCain, Jackson.

PART II.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

1. GOVERNOR.
2. SECRETARY OF STATE.
3. TREASURER.
4. AUDITOR.
5. SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
6. ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

THE GOVERNOR.

THOMAS W. BICKETT, *Governor.*

The Governor is the chief executive officer of the State. He is elected by the people for a term of four years. He receives a salary of \$6,500 a year, and in addition is allowed annually \$600 for traveling expenses, and a residence, with domestic servants.

Article III, section 2, of the Constitution of North Carolina, prescribes the following qualifications for the Governor:

1. He must have attained the age of thirty years.
2. He must have been a citizen of the United States for five years, and a resident of North Carolina for two years next before the election.

3. No person shall be eligible for the office of Governor for more than four years in any term of eight years, unless he becomes Governor by having been Lieutenant-Governor or President of the Senate.

The same qualifications apply to the office of Lieutenant-Governor.

The Constitution prescribes the powers and duties of the Governor as follows:

1. To take the oath of office prescribed for the Governor.
2. To reside at the seat of government; to keep the General Assembly informed respecting the affairs of the State; and to recommend to the General Assembly such measures as he deems expedient.
3. To grant reprieves, commutations and pardons (except in cases of impeachment), and to report each case of reprieve, commutation, or pardon to the General Assembly.
4. To receive reports from all officials of the Executive Departments and of public institutions, and to transmit the same to the General Assembly.
5. He is commander-in-chief of the militia of the State, except when they are called into the service of the United States.
6. To call extra sessions of the General Assembly when he thinks necessary, by and with the advice of the Council of State.
7. To appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, all officers whose offices are established by the Constitution and whose appointments are not otherwise provided for.

8. To keep "The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina," and use the same as occasion shall require.

He has no veto power, being the only Governor in the United States without such power.

In addition to these duties the following are prescribed by statute:

1. To supervise the official conduct of all executive and administrative officers, and to visit all State institutions whenever he deems such visitation necessary to inquire into their management and needs.

2. To see that all public offices are filled and their duties performed.

3. To make appointments and supply vacancies not otherwise provided for in all departments.

4. To be the sole official organ of communication between the government of this State and other States or the government of the United States.

5. To use the civil and military power of the State to prevent the violation of the statute against prize-fighting in North Carolina.

6. To convene the Council of State for consultation whenever he deems it necessary.

7. To appoint a Private Secretary, who shall keep a record of all public letters written by or to the Governor in books provided for that purpose.

8. To cause to be kept the following records: a register of all applications for pardon or the commutation of any sentence; an account of his official expenses, and the rewards offered by him for the apprehension of criminals, which shall be paid upon the warrant of the Auditor.

9. Under certain conditions to employ counsel for the State.

10. To appoint by proclamation one day in each year as a day of solemn and public thanksgiving to Almighty God for past blessings and of supplication for His continued kindness and care over us as a State and a Nation.

11. To procure a seal for each department of the State government to be used in such manner as may be established by law.

In addition to the above duties the Governor is, *ex officio*, chairman of the State Board of Education, of the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds, of the State Board of Pensions, of the State Board of Internal Improvements, of the North Carolina Geological Board, of the Board of Trustees of the State Library, of the Board of Trus-

tees of the University of North Carolina, of the State Text-book Commission, of the committee to let the contract for State printing, and of the State Board of Canvassers.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

J. BRYAN GRIMES, *Secretary of State.*

The Secretary of State is at the head of the Department of State. He is elected by the people for a term of four years and receives a salary of \$3,500. He is, *ex officio*, a member of the Council of State, of the State Board of Education, of the State Text-book Commission, of the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds, and is a trustee of the public libraries.

The Secretary of State countersigns all commissions issued by the Governor, and is charged with the custody of all statutes and joint resolutions of the Legislature, all documents which pass under the Great Seal, and of all books, records, deeds, parchments, maps and papers now deposited in his office or which may hereafter be there deposited pursuant to law.

Through the Secretary of State all corporations for business or charitable purposes under the general laws of the State are chartered. This includes mercantile, manufacturing, banking, insurance, railroad, street car, electric, steamboat, and other companies. The certificates of incorporation are there filed and recorded. In the last two years there have been 1,915 certificates for domestic corporations filed in the office of the Secretary of State on which \$48,954.30 organization or dissolution taxes have been paid. In the last two years 49 banks have been incorporated and 8 railroad companies have filed articles of association or amendment with the Secretary of State. Foreign corporations, before being permitted to do business in North Carolina, are required to file copies of their charters in the office of the Secretary of State.

All bills passed by the General Assembly are enrolled for ratification under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of State, and shall be typewritten or written with pen and ink, in the discretion of the Secretary of State. All bills are now typewritten, which change is very much in the interest of economy and accuracy.

Copyists in the enrolling office are paid ten cents a copy sheet for original and one carbon copy. The carbon copy is sent to the State Printer, from which copy are published the laws, resolutions, etc. An assistant to the Secretary of State prepares these laws for publication, determines which are "public," "public-local," and which are "private"; side-notes them and prepares the captions and indexes the laws of the session. This work has grown very much in the last few years.

The Secretary of State is charged with the work of distributing the Supreme Court Reports, The Revisal, Session Laws, Journals, etc.

The Secretary of State furnishes to the various precincts, counties, and boards all books, blanks, forms, and other printed matter necessary for holding general elections; prepares blanks for the State Board of Canvassers, and issues certificates of election to such persons as are declared elected by the State Board of Canvassers. He also keeps in his office a permanent roll of the voters of the precincts and counties who registered under the "grandfather clause" of the Constitution.

All vacant and unappropriated land in North Carolina is subject to entry by residents or citizens of the State. Almost all the vacant land in the State has been granted to individuals or is the property of the State Board of Education, but small tracts are frequently discovered and entries for same made. The warrants, plats, and surveys and a record of grants for all lands originally granted by the Lords Proprietors, by the Crown of Great Britain, or by the State of North Carolina, are preserved in the office of the Secretary of State.

The General Assembly of 1909 increased the price of these lands to \$1.50 an acre, and provided "that all lands entered under this act for which a grant has been obtained at the price of \$1.50 an acre shall be free from all claims, title and interest now vested in the State of North Carolina or the State Board of Education."

All automobiles in the State are required to be registered annually by the Secretary of State on or before the 1st of July. For the year ending June 30, 1919, there have been registered in his office from July 1st to November 30th, 72,313 automobiles. There has been paid into the State Treasury from this source for the two fiscal years ending November 30th, \$744,485.79.

For the two years ending November 30, 1918, the collections made in the Secretary of State's office, paid into the State Treasury, were \$833,428.80.

In the last few years the work in this office has been greatly increased, everything has been indexed and systematically filed, and the dangerous and unsightly paper boxes and files in wooden cupboards have been replaced with steel, fireproof cases.

THE TREASURER.

B. R. LACY, *State Treasurer.*

The State Treasury is one of the Executive Departments of the State Government. The State Treasurer is elected by the people for a term of four years. His term of office begins the first day of January next after his election, and continues until his successor is elected and qualified. He receives a salary of \$3,500 per annum.

The duties of the State Treasurer as prescribed by law are as follows:

1. To keep his office in the city of Raleigh and attend there between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m., except Sundays and legal holidays.
 2. To receive all moneys that may be paid into the Treasury of the State; to pay interest on State bonds and all warrants legally drawn on the Treasury by the Auditor, and to report to the Governor and the General Assembly the financial condition of the State, including a summary of the receipts and disbursements for each fiscal year.
 3. To make complete revenue bill to cover estimated expenses and recommend the tax rate.
 4. To construe Revenue and Machinery Acts.
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THE STATE AUDITOR.

W. P. WOOD, *State Auditor.*

The Department of the State Auditor is one of the Executive Departments of the State Government. The Auditor is elected for a term of four years by the qualified voters of the State, at the same time and places and in the same manner as members of the General

Assembly are elected. His term of office begins on the first day of January next after his election, and continues until his successor is elected and qualified. (Constitution of North Carolina, Article III, section 1.) His duties as prescribed by law are as follows (Revisal of 1905, section 5365):

1. To superintend the fiscal concerns of the State.

2. To report to the Governor annually, and to the General Assembly at the beginning of each biennial session thereof, a complete statement of the funds of the State, of its revenues and of the public expenditures during the preceding fiscal year, and, as far as practicable, an account of the same down to the termination of the current calendar year, together with a detailed estimate of the expenditures to be defrayed from the Treasury for the ensuing fiscal year, specifying therein each object of expenditure and distinguishing between such as are provided for by permanent or temporary appropriations and such as must be provided for by a new statute, and suggesting the means from which such expenditures are to be defrayed.

3. To suggest plans for the improvement and management of the public revenue.

4. To keep and state all accounts in which the State is interested.

5. To examine and settle the accounts of all persons indebted to the State, and to certify the amount of balance to the Treasurer.

6. To direct and superintend the collection of all moneys due to the State.

7. To examine and liquidate the claims of all persons against the State, in cases where there is sufficient provision of law for the payment thereof, and where there is no sufficient provision, to examine the claim and report the fact, with his opinion thereon, to the General Assembly.

8. To require all persons who have received any moneys belonging to the State, and have not accounted therefor, to settle their accounts.

9. To have the exclusive power and authority to issue all warrants for the payment of money upon the State Treasurer; and it shall be the Auditor's duty, before issuing the same, to examine the laws authorizing the payment thereof, and satisfy himself of the correctness of the accounts of persons applying for warrants, and to this end he shall have the power to administer oaths; and he shall also file in his office the voucher upon which the warrant is drawn and cite the law upon said warrant.

10. To procure from the books of the banks in which the Treasurer makes his deposits, monthly statements of the moneys received and paid on account of the Treasurer.

11. To keep an account between the State and the Treasurer, and therein charge the Treasurer with the balance in the Treasury when he came into office, and with all moneys received by him, and credit him with all warrants drawn or paid by him.

12. To examine carefully on the first Tuesday of every month, or oftener if he deems it necessary, the accounts of the debits and credits in the bank book kept by the Treasurer, and if he discovers any irregularity or deficiency therein, unless the same be rectified or explained to his satisfaction, to report the same forthwith in writing to the Governor.

13. To require, from time to time, all persons who have received moneys or securities, or have had the disposition or management of any property of the State, of which an account is kept in his office, to render statements thereof to him; and all such persons shall render such statements at such time and in such form as he shall require.

14. To require any person presenting an account for settlement to be sworn before him and to answer orally as to any facts relating to its correctness.

In addition to the above, the State Auditor is a member of the Council of State, of the State Board of Education, of the State Text-book Commission, of the State Board of Pensions, and *ex officio* Secretary of the Soldiers' Home. All pension matters are managed in this department; all applications for pensions examined, and all pension warrant issued to more than fifteen thousand pensioners. The Auditor keeps the accounts of the Soldiers' Home.

PENSIONS FOR CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

The first pension law was passed by the Legislature of 1885. It appropriated \$30,000 annually for certain classes of disabled Confederate soldiers. This appropriation has been increased from time to time, until the annual appropriation now amounts to \$575,000.

We have now on the pension roll of North Carolina in round numbers 12,000 pensioners.

To totally blind and disabled Confederate soldiers the law allows \$120 each per year. That class received \$13,440 in 1917.

The Soldiers' Home was organized by the Legislature of 1891, and there was expended that year \$2,250. That has gradually increased from year to year until the last Legislature appropriated \$42,500 for maintenance.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

EUGENE C. BROOKS, *Superintendent*.

The Department of Education is one of the Executive Departments of the State Government. The Superintendent of Public Instruction, head of the department, is elected by the people for a term of four years. His term begins on the first of January next after his election, and continues until his successor has been elected and qualified. His salary is \$3,000 per annum, and in addition he is allowed "actual traveling expenses" when engaged in the performance of his official duties.

Section XLI of the Constitution of North Carolina of 1776 is as follows: "That a school or schools be established by the Legislature, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices; and all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more universities."

Except for the establishment of the University of North Carolina, no attempt was made by the Legislature to carry out this injunction of the Constitution until nearly three-quarters of a century had elapsed. The first efforts were a failure, and nothing definite was accomplished until the creation of a Department of Education by the election in 1851 of Calvin H. Wiley, Superintendent of Common Schools. He entered upon the duties of his office in January, 1852, and was continued in office until October 19, 1865. The following figures tell the story of his work: Number of teachers in 1852, 800; in 1855, 2,064; in 1860, 2,286. Enrollment in the schools in 1853, 83,373; in 1855, 115,856; in 1860, 116,567. Number of schools taught in 1855, 1,905; 1860, 2,854. School fund in 1853, \$192,250; in 1860, \$408,566. Expenditures in 1853, \$139,865; in 1860 \$255,641. The schools were kept open throughout the war, and in 1863 enrolled more than 50,000 pupils. In 1865, as one of the results of the war, the office of Superintendent of Common Schools was abolished.

By the Constitution of 1868 the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction was created, and the Department of Education made one of the Constitutional Departments of the State Government. Since that time the following have filled the office: S. S. Ashley, Alexander McIver, Stephen D. Pool, John C. Scarborough, Sidney M. Finger, Charles H. Mebane, Thomas F. Toon, and James Y. Joyner.

The scope and general nature of the work of this department can be best understood from the following summary of the general powers and duties of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The Superintendent is required to publish the school law, make a biennial report to the Governor, keep his office at the capital, and sign all orders for money paid out of State Treasury for educational purposes. He has general direction of the school system and the enforcement of the school law, all school officers being required to obey his instructions and his interpretation of the law. He is required to be acquainted with the educational conditions of all sections of the State, and he must also keep in touch with the educational progress of other States.

In addition to these general duties, the State Superintendent has the following duties: Secretary Text-book Commission, Rev. 1905, 4057; trustee of State Library, Rev. 1905, 5069; president board of directors State Normal and Industrial College, Rev. 1905, 4252; chairman of trustees of East Carolina Training School, Laws 1907; chairman State Board of Examiners and Institute Conductors, Laws 1917; prescribes course of study for public high schools, Laws 1907; makes rules and regulations for rural libraries, Rev. 1905; member board of trustees of Appalachian Training School, Laws 1907; chairman *ex officio* board of trustees of the Caswell Training School, Laws 1911; chairman *ex officio* board of trustees of Cullowhee Normal and Industrial School, Laws 1913; member of board of trustees of the University of North Carolina, Laws 1909, c. 432; member State Board of Vocational Education, Laws 1917; member of Library Commission.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES, 1916-1917.

	Rural	City	North Carolina
Total expenditures, 1916-'17.....	\$4,812,380.84	\$2,609,573.31	\$ 7,421,954.15
Total expenditures, 1915-'16.....	4,277,982.81	2,283,664.03	6,561,646.84
Increase.....	\$ 534,398.03	\$ 325,909.28	\$ 860,307.31
EXPENSES (Cost of Conducting School System):			
Teaching and supervision, 1916-'17.....	\$2,989,642.53	\$1,299,940.45	\$ 4,289,582.98
Teaching and supervision, 1915-'16.....	2,842,665.80	1,211,987.14	4,054,652.94
Increase.....	\$ 146,976.73	\$ 87,953.31	\$ 234,930.04
Administration, 1916-'17.....	\$ 175,196.68	\$ 39,111.30	\$ 205,307.98
Administration, 1915-'16.....	180,492.84	36,276.21	216,769.05
Increase.....	\$ *5,296.16	\$ *6,164.91	\$ *11,461.07
Operation and maintenance of plants, 1916-1917.....	\$ 144,411.78	\$ 189,749.27	\$ 334,161.05
Operation and maintenance of plants, 1915-1916.....	131,253.64	168,858.55	300,112.19
Increase.....	\$ 13,158.14	\$ 20,890.72	\$ 34,048.86
OUTLAYS (For Permanent Improvements and Repayment of Bonds, Loans, Etc.):			
Outlay payments for new buildings, sites, and repairs, 1916-'17.....	\$ 812,302.72	\$ 548,506.00	\$ 1,360,808.72
Outlay payments for new buildings, sites, and repairs, 1915-'16.....	563,089.25	358,428.54	921,517.79
Increase.....	\$ 249,213.47	\$ 190,077.46	\$ 439,290.93
Borrowed money repaid, bonds, etc., 1916-1917.....	\$ 690,827.13	\$ 541,266.29	\$ 1,232,093.42
Borrowed money repaid, bonds, etc., 1916-1917.....	560,481.28	508,113.59	1,068,594.87
Increase.....	\$ 130,345.85	\$ 33,152.70	\$ 163,498.55
Balance on hand, June 30, 1917.....	\$ 281,003.29	\$ 201,414.64	\$ 482,417.93

*Decrease.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS, 1916-1917.

	Rural	City	North Carolina
Total school population.....	668,782	168,833	837,665
Total enrollment.....	530,025	115,931	645,956
Total average daily attendance.....	347,803	84,593	432,396
Total number rural schools.....	7,825	-----	7,825
Total number teachers.....	12,313	2,733	15,046
Average term of all schools in days.....	113.6	165.2	123.02
Total number schoolhouses.....	7,723	360	8,083
Total value of school property.....	\$7,092,327.00	\$6,201,069.94	\$13,293,396.94
Average value of all schoolhouses.....	918.34	17,225.19	1,614.61
Average annual salary of teachers.....	233.09	423.89	267.67

SCHOOL FUND AND SOURCES, 1916-1917.

	Rural	City	North Carolina
REVENUE RECEIPTS:			
General county property and poll taxes, 1916-'17.....	\$2,066,406.92	\$ 546,271.97	\$ 2,612,678.89
General county property and poll taxes, 1915-'16.....	1,946,485.17	604,901.79	2,550,486.96
Increase.....	\$ 119,921.75	\$ *57,729.82	\$ 62,191.93
Local district taxes, 1916-'17.....	\$ 750,856.53	\$1,061,219.18	\$ 1,812,075.71
Local district taxes, 1915-'16.....	703,600.51	937,385.29	1,640,985.80
Increase.....	\$ 47,256.02	\$ 123,833.89	\$ 171,089.91
Fines, forfeitures, and penalties, 1916-'17.....	\$ 157,496.94	\$ 1,466.06	\$ 158,963.00
Fines, forfeitures, and penalties, 1915-'16.....	155,144.71	2,093.24	157,237.95
Increase.....	\$ 2,352.23	\$ *627.18	\$ 1,725.05
State \$250,000 per capita appropriation, 1916-'17.....	\$ 236,874.90	\$-----	\$ 236,874.90
State \$250,000 per capita appropriation, 1915-'16.....	245,514.77	-----	245,514.77
Increase.....	\$ *8,639.87	\$-----	\$ *8,639.87
State equalizing fund appropriation, 1916- 1917.....	\$ 393,775.91	\$-----	\$ 393,775.91
State equalizing fund appropriation, 1915- 1916.....	476,134.69	-----	476,134.69
Increase.....	\$ *82,358.78	\$-----	\$ *82,358.78
High schools and farm life schools, 1916-'17.....	\$ 97,000.00	\$ 10,750.00	\$ 107,750.00
High schools and farm life schools, 1915-'16.....	96,302.72	8,600.00	104,902.71
Increase.....	\$ 697.28	\$ 2,150.00	\$ 3,847.28
Private donations and State appropria- tions for libraries, 1916-'17.....	\$ 15,271.73	\$ 312.94	\$ 15,584.67
Private donations and State appropria- tions for libraries, 1915-'16.....	44,971.15	2,112.44	17,147.57
Increase.....	\$ *29,697.42	\$ *1,865.48	\$ *31,562.90
Tuitions and all other revenue sources, 1916-'17.....	\$ 101,877.77	\$ 63,159.12	\$ 165,036.89
Tuitions and all other revenue sources, 1915-'16.....	58,153.52	75,612.85	133,766.37
Increase.....	\$ 43,724.25	\$ *12,453.73	\$ 31,770.52
Total revenue receipts, 1916-'17.....	\$3,819,560.70	\$1,683,179.27	\$ 5,502,739.97
Total revenue receipts, 1915-'16.....	3,726,305.23	1,629,871.59	5,356,176.82
Increase.....	\$ 93,255.47	\$ 53,307.68	\$ 146,563.15

*Decrease.

SCHOOL FUND AND SOURCES—CONTINUED.

	Rural	City	North Carolina
NON-REVENUE RECEIPTS.			
Sale of bonds, 1916-'17.....	\$ 279,007.99	\$ 150,309.96	\$ 429,317.95
Sale of bonds, 1915-'16.....	67,739.61	540,708.66	608,448.27
Increase.....	\$ 211,268.38	\$ *390,398.70	\$ *179,130.32
State loan fund, 1916-'17.....	\$ 123,925.00	\$ 6,290.00	\$ 130,185.00
State loan fund, 1915-'16.....	76,230.08	21,378.00	97,608.08
Increase.....	\$ 47,694.92	\$ *15,128.00	\$ 37,576.92
Borrowed from banks (temporary loans) 1916-'17.....	\$ 571,111.50	\$ 503,475.88	\$ 1,074,587.38
Borrowed from banks (temporary loans) 1915-'16.....	443,436.46	382,931.08	826,367.54
Increase.....	\$ 127,675.04	\$ 120,544.80	\$ 248,219.84
Sale of school property, insurance and all other non-revenue receipts, 1916-'17.....	\$ 32,285.73	\$ 22,024.09	\$ 54,309.82
Sale of school property, insurance and all other non-revenue receipts, 1915-'16.....	46,583.14	24,593.97	71,177.11
Increase.....	\$ *14,297.41	\$ *2,569.88	\$ *16,867.29
Balance brought forward, July 1, 1916.....	267,483.21	445,748.75	713,231.96
Grand total of all receipts, 1916-'17.....	\$5,093,384.13	\$2,810,987.95	\$ 7,904,372.08
Grand total of all receipts, 1915-'16.....	4,573,931.62	2,698,956.08	7,272,887.70
Increase.....	\$ 519,452.51	\$ 112,031.87	\$ 631,484.38

*Decrease.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

JAMES S. MANNING, *Attorney-General, Raleigh.*

The Attorney-General is a member of the Executive Department of the State Government. He is elected by the people for a term of four years. His term begins the first of January next after his election and continues until his successor is elected and qualified. He receives a salary of \$3,000 per annum.

It is the duty of the Attorney-General:

1. To defend all actions in the Supreme Court in which the State shall be interested or is a party; and, also, when requested by the Governor or either branch of the General Assembly, to appear for the State in any other court or tribunal in any cause or matter, civil or criminal, in which the State may be a party or interested.

2. At the request of the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Corporation Commissioners, Insurance Commissioner, or Superintendent of Public Instruction, he shall prosecute and defend all suits relating to matters connected with their departments.

3. To represent all State institutions, including the State Prison, whenever requested so to do by the official head of any such institution.

4. To consult with and advise the solicitors, when requested by them, in all matters pertaining to the duties of their office.

5. To give, when required, his opinion upon all questions of law submitted to him by the General Assembly, or either branch thereof, or by any official of the State.

6. To pay all moneys received for debts due or penalties to the State immediately after the receipt thereof, into the Treasury.

The Attorney-General is also a member of the State Board of Education, of the State Board of Public Buildings and Grounds, of the State Board of Pensions, and of the State Text-book Commission, and is the legal adviser of the Council of State.

PART III.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

1. COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.
2. SUPREME COURT.
3. SUPERIOR COURTS.
4. OTHER INFERIOR COURTS.
5. CORPORATION COMMISSION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The judicial power of the State is vested in:

1. A Court for the Trial of Impeachments.
 2. A Supreme Court.
 3. The Superior Courts.
 4. Courts of Justices of the Peace.
 5. Such other inferior courts as may be established by the General Assembly.
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COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

Article IV, section 3. of the Constitution of North Carolina provides that the court for the trial of impeachment shall be the Senate. A majority of the members are necessary to a quorum, and the judgment shall not extend beyond removal from, and disqualification to hold, office in North Carolina; but the party shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law. The House of Representatives solely has the power of impeaching. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present. When the Governor is impeached, the Chief Justice presides. The following causes, or charges, are sufficient, when proven, to warrant conviction: (1) corruption in office; (2) habitual drunkenness; (3) intoxication while in the exercise of office; (4) drunkenness in any public place; (5) mental or physical incompetence to discharge the duties of office; (6) any criminal matter the conviction whereof would tend to bring the office into public contempt.

Only once in the history of the State has the High Court of Impeachment been organized for the purpose of impeaching the Governor. This was in 1870, when the House of Representatives impeached Governor W. W. Holden before the Senate, for "high crimes and misdemeanors." The trial was conducted on both sides by the most eminent lawyers of the State, and resulted in the conviction of the Governor and his removal from office. In 1901 similar charges of impeachment were preferred against Chief Justice David M. Furches and Associate Justice Robert M. Douglas, but both were acquitted.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and four associate justices elected by the qualified voters of the State for a term of eight years.

The Constitution of 1776 required the General Assembly to "appoint Judges of the Supreme Courts of Law and Equity, Judges of Admiralty, and Attorney-General," who were commissioned by the Governor and held office during good behavior. Acting under this authority, the General Assembly in 1776 divided the State into six judicial districts. In 1782 a seventh district, and in 1787 an eighth district were added. Under the act of 1777 three judges, Samuel Ashe, Samuel Spencer, and James Iredell, were chosen. The judges rode the circuits separately, but sat together as an appellate court. In 1790 the eight judicial districts were divided into an eastern and a western riding, and a fourth judge was added, two being assigned to each riding. In each riding the two judges sat together as an appellate court. In 1797 the General Assembly created an extraordinary court for the purpose of trying the Secretary of State and other officials who had been discovered confederating with others in an elaborate scheme for defrauding the State by issuing fraudulent land warrants. For trial of these criminals the General Assembly deemed it expedient to create a new court to sit at Raleigh twice a year, not exceeding ten days at each term. The court was authorized to hear appeals of causes which had accumulated in the district courts. The existence of this court under the act was to expire at the close of the session of the General Assembly next after June 10, 1802; but before the expiration of this time the General Assembly continued the court for three years longer, for the purpose of hearing appeals from the district courts, and gave to it the name of "Court of Conference." By an act of 1804 the court was made a permanent Court of Record. The judges were ordered to reduce their opinions to writing and to deliver the same *viva voce* in open court. The next year (1805) the name of the court was changed to the Supreme Court. In 1810 the judges were authorized to elect one of their members a Chief Justice, John Louis Taylor being chosen to that office. The Supreme Court now consisted of six judges, but two continued to be a quorum, and all the judges still rode the circuits.

In 1818 an act was passed establishing the present Supreme Court and requiring it to sit in Raleigh for the hearing of appeals. The act

provided for three judges to be elected by the General Assembly. John Louis Taylor, Leonard Henderson, and John Hall composed the first court, which began its sessions January 1, 1819. The judges elected their own Chief Justice, Taylor being continued in that office. The number of judges continued to be three until 1868, when the Constitution adopted by the convention of that year increased the number to a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. The Convention of 1875 reduced it again to three, but by an amendment adopted in 1888 the number was raised to a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices, where it has continued until the present time. The Supreme Court holds annually two sessions of sixteen weeks, one beginning the first Monday in September, the other the first Monday in February.

The court is authorized to choose its own clerk, marshal, reporter, and other officers.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

There are twenty Superior Court judges, one for each of the twenty circuits, or judicial districts, who are elected by the people and hold their offices for a term of eight years. The Superior Court has appellate jurisdiction of all issues of law or of fact determined by a clerk of the Superior Court or justice of the peace, and of all appeals from inferior courts for error assigned in matters of law as provided by law. In the matter of original jurisdiction the law is:

"The Superior Court shall have original jurisdiction of the civil actions whereof exclusive original jurisdiction is not given to some other court, and of all criminal actions in which the punishment may exceed a fine of fifty dollars or imprisonment for thirty days; and of all such affrays as shall be committed within one mile of the place where and during the time such court is being held."

OTHER COURTS.

The Constitution gives to the General Assembly power to establish other courts inferior to the Supreme and Superior Courts, and to allot and distribute to them such powers and jurisdiction, within constitutional limits, as it sees fit. From the decision of these

inferior courts the Legislature has power to provide a proper system of appeals.

The Constitution also requires the General Assembly to provide for the establishment of special courts for the trial of misdemeanors in cities and towns where the same may be necessary.

Such courts are the mayors of cities and incorporated towns. Their election or appointment is usually provided for in the charters of incorporation, the acts of the General Assembly prescribing how particular towns and cities shall be governed.

The jurisdiction of such special courts—also called in the law, inferior courts—is usually set forth in the charters.

The general law also provides that “the mayor of every city and incorporated town * * * within the corporate limits of his city or town, shall have the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace in all criminal matters arising under the laws of the State or under the ordinances of such city or town.”

Justices of the peace, in their respective counties, try (1) that class of civil actions which involve demands for small debts and property of little value and (2) that class of criminal actions, called petty misdemeanors, which involve only slight punishment.

They try all cases of contract or promise to pay money where the sum demanded does not exceed two hundred dollars.

They may try certain other civil actions where the value of the property in controversy or the amount claimed for damages does not exceed fifty dollars.

They try criminal cases arising within their counties the punishment of which fixed by law cannot exceed a fine of fifty dollars or imprisonment for thirty days.

NORTH CAROLINA CORPORATION COMMISSION.

J. S. GRIFFIN, *Clerk*.

The North Carolina Corporation Commission was established by an act of the General Assembly of 1899, superseding the Railroad Commission, which was established in 1891. The offices of the Commission now occupy the entire first floor of the remodeled State Departments Building.

Membership: W. T. Lee, chairman, Haywood County; George P. Pell, Forsyth County; A. J. Maxwell, Craven County.

The Commission has general supervision over all railroad, telegraph, telephone, street railway, steamboat, canal, waterworks, and all other companies exercising the right of eminent domain, and, also, under act of 1913, of electric light, power, water, and gas companies.

It is authorized to hear and adjust complaints, to fix and revise tariffs of all railroads and all other transportation companies.

The Commission is a Board of Appraisers and Assessors for all the railroads and other corporations mentioned above, and also assesses for *ad valorem* taxation the value of the capital stock of all North Carolina corporations.

The Commission is also a State Tax Commission, having and exercising general supervision over the tax listers and assessing officers of the State.

In 1899 the Commission was given supervision of all State banks. Since that time there have been very few failures of State banks in which creditors lost anything. State banks have increased in number during the last ten years from 285 to 461, with a corresponding increase in resources. The Commission has authority to appoint Bank Examiners, whose duties are to examine the various banks of the State and report to the Commission. Three examiners are now regularly employed in this work.

COMPLAINTS.

The Commission has heard 5,307 formal complaints. These complaints consist principally of overcharges, discriminations, freight service, failure of railroad companies to provide cars for transporting freights, storage charges, petitions for depots and sidings.

The Commission now has a regular department, in charge of an experienced freight rate clerk, for the handling and adjustment of all claims by shippers for overcharges in freight rates.

The Commission is authorized to make rules for the handling of freight, and to require the building of depots, etc.

When the complaint is filed, the attention of the company complained against is called to the cause of the complaint; and if the matter be such that it cannot be settled by correspondence alone, the officers of the company complained against are cited to appear. In a large majority of cases these claims are amicably settled to the entire satisfaction of the parties concerned and without cost to the complainant; others have, however, required hearings. The records

of the Commission show that many complaints and claims, aggregating thousands of dollars, have been paid to shippers. Union and other stations have been established all along the various lines of railroads.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence of the office has been voluminous—many inquiries touching taxation and matters pertaining to corporations, etc. Shippers have found that by applying to this office they can be advised of the proper freight rates and of the rules governing the transportation of freight to and from all points, and they are taking advantage of the opportunity. Much correspondence is necessary in the preparation of cases and the gathering of such statistics as are contemplated by law. All of this involves a vast amount of labor and correspondence.

ASSESSMENT AND VALUATION OF RAILROAD, TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE AND STREET RAILWAY PROPERTY BY THE CORPORATION COMMISSION.

In the year 1900—the year after the Commission was established—the railroad porperties of the State were valued at \$12,321,704; in the year 1911 the Commission assessed and valued the properties of railroads and other corporations as mentioned below at \$131,022,968.

The valuations are as follows:

ASSESSMENT AND VALUATION OF RAILROAD, TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE
STREET RAILWAY, STEAMBOAT, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

Companies	Mileage		Total Valuation
	Main Line	Sidings	
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.....	950.80	308.92	\$ 34,645.345
Norfolk Southern Railroad.....	694.326	129.00	7,227.255
Norfolk Southern Railroad—A. and N. C. Division.....	95.91	27.31	1,479.055
Seaboard Air Line Railway.....	609.918	247.33	20,125.000
Southern Railway—owned lines.....	590.08	157.94	25,907.719
Southern Railway—leased lines.....	773.98	223.04	23,817.133
Miscellaneous Railroads.....	1,238.52	216.71	12,185.911
Totals.....	4,953.534	1,310.25	125,387.418
Electric light, street railway, and gas companies.....			\$ 11,281.591
Bridge and canal companies.....			93,920
Private car lines.....			62,750
Steamboat companies.....			90,500
Flume and turnpike companies.....			20,747
Telephone companies.....			3,253,293
Waterworks companies.....			117,260
Southern Express Co.....			70,246
Pullman Company, The.....			487,226
Telegraph companies.....			997,287
Total.....			\$ 16,474.820
Grand total.....			\$ 141,862.238

TAXES PAID.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.....	\$ 487,028.01
Norfolk Southern Railroad.....	126,362.80
Seaboard Air Line Railway.....	309,975.41
Southern Railway.....	655,200.38
Miscellaneous railroads.....	176,058.14
Total.....	\$1,754,624.74

EARNINGS AND OPERATING EXPENSES.

	Earnings	Operating Expenses
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.....	\$11,584,617.49	\$ 7,827,881.00
Norfolk Southern Railway.....	5,299,909.01	3,681,364.65
Seaboard Air Line Railway.....	8,772,875.70	5,310,467.75
Southern Railway.....	19,505,515.29	12,122,732.44
Miscellaneous railroads.....	7,583,209.31	4,776,563.15
Totals.....	\$43,746,126.70	\$ 33,718,008.99

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

1891-1894—James W. Wilson, Chairman, Burke County; Thomas W. Mason, Northampton County; E. C. Beddingfield, Wake County.

1895-1896—James W. Wilson, Chairman, Burke County; E. C. Beddingfield, Wake County; S. Otho Wilson, Wilson County.

1897-1898—L. C. Caldwell, Chairman, Iredell County; John H. Pearson, Burke County; D. H. Abbott, Pamlico County.

CORPORATION COMMISSIONERS.

1899-1902—Franklin McNeill, Chairman, New Hanover County; Sam L. Rogers, Macon County; D. H. Abbott, Pamlico County.

1903-1908—Franklin McNeill, Chairman, New Hanover County; Sam L. Rogers, Macon County; E. C. Beddingfield, Wake County.

1909—Franklin McNeill, Chairman, New Hanover County; Sam L. Rogers, Macon County; B. F. Aycock, Wayne County.

1910—Franklin McNeill, Chairman, New Hanover County; Sam L. Rogers, Macon County; H. C. Brown, Surry County.

1911—Franklin McNeill, Chairman, New Hanover County; W. T. Lee, Haywood County; E. L. Travis, Halifax County.

1911-1916—E. L. Travis, Chairman, Halifax County; W. T. Lee, Haywood County; George P. Pell, Forsyth County.

1916-1919—W. T. Lee, Chairman, Haywood County; George P. Pell, Forsyth County; A. J. Maxwell, Craven County.

PART IV.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS.

1. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
2. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND PRINTING.
3. DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE.
4. NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION.
5. STATE LIBRARY.
6. NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY COMMISSION.
7. STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.
8. STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND PUBLIC WELFARE.
9. NORTH CAROLINA GEOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC
SURVEY.
10. STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION.
11. FISHERIES COMMISSION BOARD.
12. STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS.
13. STATE STANDARD KEEPER.
14. FIREMEN'S RELIEF FUND.
15. AUDUBON SOCIETY OF NORTH CAROLINA.
16. STATE EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION.
17. COMMISSION FOR REVISION OF LAWS.
18. BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.
19. NORTH CAROLINA NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE
MILITIA.
20. STATE PRISON.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

W. A. GRAHAM, *Commissioner, Raleigh.*

The Constitution of the State (1876) provides for a Department of Agriculture, Immigration, and Statistics. Under this fundamental law the General Assembly established the Department of Agriculture in 1877. (Chapter 274.)

Since that time it has been greatly fostered and enlarged by the General Assembly, and its field expanded by the enterprise, energy, and capacity of its corps of workers.

At present the Board consists of ten members, one member from each Congressional District, who are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, for terms of six years; and of the Commissioner of Agriculture, who is a member of and *ex officio* chairman of the Board. All members are required by law to be practical farmers.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, who is chief executive officer of the Department, was formerly elected by the Board; but the Legislature of 1899, in order to bring the Department in closer touch with the people, especially the farmers of the State, so changed the law as to make the Commissioner an elective officer.

The Department is charged with the following:

1. Investigations relating to the improvement of agriculture, the beneficial use of commercial fertilizers and composts, and to induce capital and labor to enter the State.

2. With investigations for the improvement of milk and beef cattle, especially with investigations relating to the diseases of cattle and other domestic animals—having power to quarantine infected animals and to regulate the transportation of stock within the State.

3. With investigations of the ravages of insects injuriously affecting market gardens, fruits, etc., and with dissemination of information essential for their abatement.

4. With investigations directed to the introduction and fostering of new agricultural industries adapted to the various soils and climate of the State.

5. With investigations relative to the subject of drainage and irrigation, and mineral and domestic sources of fertilizers, including composting, etc.

6. With the collection of information relating to the subject of farm fences, etc.

7. With the enforcement of the laws enacted for the sale of commercial fertilizers, seed, food products, and with authority to make regulations concerning the same.

8. With the dissemination of information relative to the advantages of soil and climate, and to the natural resources and industrial opportunities offered in the State.

To these have been added:

The issuing of bulletins.

The Museum.

Farmers' Institutes.

Soil Survey.

Enforcement by regulations of

The Pure Food Law;

Concentrated Commercial Feeding-stuff Law;

Cotton-seed Meal Law;

Law regulating the statistics of leaf tobacco;

Crop-pest Commission;

Law regulating the standard-weight packages of meal and flour;

Registration and sale of condimental, patented, proprietary or trade-mark stock or poultry tonics, regulators, or conditioners;

The inspection of illuminating and power oils, fluids and gasoline;

Law to prevent and punish the sale of adulterated, impure, or misbranded agricultural and vegetable seed and those lacking viability;

The manufacture and sale of anti-hog-cholera serum, also of inoculation germs of leguminous crops.

The rapid spread of the "stock law" over the State has rendered unnecessary any action by the Board as to fences, as this is now largely local. A map showing the stock-law and no stock-law, quarantine and free territory in the State has recently been issued.

The Department is, to a considerable extent, a sub-legislature. The Legislature, in committing to its execution specified laws, confers upon the Board power to make regulations for this purpose, which are given the authority of law, and violation of them is made a misdemeanor, cognizable by the courts. The power to confer this authority has been tested in the courts and approved by decision of the Supreme Court.

THINGS THAT HAVE BEEN DONE BY THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT
DURING THE PAST EIGHT YEARS.

1. The source of the ingredients in fertilizers is made known. Analyses are reported in the *Bulletin* from each firm so as to have those of the same guarantee classed together, and a farmer can tell them and not make an extra trip when he can get goods of the composition he wishes although under a different name.

2. The feed inspection law has been amended to include all feeds and the value of feeds much improved. Ground red corn cobs cannot be sold as wheat bran nor sawdust or rotten corn used as a filler.

3. *Condimental Feed Law*.—Analyses are made of each brand and published. The people need not pay high prices for many of the ingredients, such as charcoal, copperas, saltpetre, salt, salts, etc., which can be bought for a few cents a pound of grocers. Drugs for either stock or men must have a value corresponding with that printed on the container or they can be excluded from sale.

4. Twenty-six cheese factories are in operation, and these afford markets for milk in our mountain counties which were not available three years ago. In 1918, 411,000 pounds of cheese were made. Nine creameries are in operation.

5. Great advance has been made along all lines of animal husbandry, animal feeding and feeds for animals, including poultry. All cases of diseases of animals appearing in the State have been suppressed. We have had no epidemic which could not be eliminated.

6. The manufacture of anti-hog-cholera serum. More than a million cubic centimeters of anti-hog-cholera serum have been made for the use of farmers, and while the cholera is not eradicated, every outbreak has been abated. Preparations are being made at the serum plant to purify the serum by application of electricity. This may add a small amount to the cost, but it may make the serum more potent so that a smaller dose will be required.

7. The eradication of the cattle tick from the territory beginning with the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains to the east so as to leave only eighteen counties in the extreme east infected. Eradication is now to be undertaken in "free-range" territory when the counties will construct the vats for dipping; prior to this operations have been confined to stock-law boundaries.

8. A pure seed law by which the farmers are protected from purchase of inferior seed either in purity or germination. Seed deficient

in either are prohibited from sale in the State, and the introduction of injurious weeds is prohibited.

9. Preparation of legume culture which is sold at one-fourth the former price. This pays the cost of production and sale.

10. Great advance in the work in Entomology, especially in spraying. Many pests have been destroyed and others much curtailed in their injurious operations.

11. Also in Horticulture. The Department has taken highest prizes in all exhibits of apples, and the North Carolina apples and other fruits are being recognized in the markets of the Nation. The pecan culture in the State has also been greatly extended. In many sections these plantings are beginning to bear nuts of very superior quality.

12. The State in the value of its farm products has risen from the twenty-second to the seventh position, and the value of the agricultural crops has increased since 1910 at an average of \$10,000,000 a year.

13. *The Women's Work.*—Many wives and daughters of farmers are earning money for themselves. The girls' and women's clubs are carrying on the preserving of vegetables, fruits, and meats. The women have not lacked ability to do this work, but prior to this they lacked opportunity. Several hundred thousand dollars' worth of these goods will be produced and prepared this year. This work in its incipency and growth is the product of the Farmers' Institute as conducted by the Department.

14. *Home Demonstration Work.* There were enrolled in this work in clubs 8,289 girls and 8,343 women, a total of 16,632. Besides the clubs, there were 217,143 women who gardened as individuals.

There were 200,882 pounds of fruits and vegetables dried, 90,913 gallons brined, and 125 community canneries established. Fifty-nine owners of mills have trained agents to direct the work in the villages at the mills. 26,633 home conveniences were placed in homes, and 29 rest rooms were established.

The Chairman of the Board of Health says that the organizations established by the home agents were most helpful in the fight against influenza. They established 75 community kitchens and in many counties they directed the preparation of the food. Miss Annie Lee Rankin acted as dietitian at the A. & E., and at Camp Polk, and Mrs.

Cornelia Morris at the Raleigh High School emergency hospital. Citizens in the vicinity furnished supplies at many of the kitchens.

15. Farm demonstrators in seventy counties, whose duty it is to give instructions about crops to the farmer in the field.

16. Boys' corn clubs and pig clubs in all parts of the State.

17. Coöperative work with the U. S. Department and the A. and E. College, especially under the Lever Act.

18. *The Pure Food Law*.—The weight or quantity of contents to be marked on all containers, with which numbers the contents must comply. Adulteration is seldom found in the foods sold in the State.

19. Inspection of illuminating oils and gasoline, by which the quality and safety of the oils have been improved without cost to the consumer.

20. The length and strength of staple is considered in forming standards of cotton by the National Department, and expert graders are furnished in counties which desire them. This has saved thousands of dollars to the farmers in the sale of their cotton.

21. The National Department has been requested to consider the question of reduction for tare for bagging and ties on cotton bales, which is acknowledged to be unjust. This can be accomplished only by an international convention under the auspices of a national congress.

22. Inspection of flour to detect that which is bleached and prevent the sale of it as unbleached.

23. In all cases of inspection in the machinery of the Department the article which renders the inspection necessary is required to pay cost of the work.

24. More than one-third of the State has been surveyed and a soil map issued of each county.

25. Farmers of the State are not becoming renters. Since 1910, 204 farmers have lost their farms and about 6,000 renters have bought land.

26. There is corn and wheat enough in the State for its consumption. There may be a little imported, but enough will be exported to offset this. There are 180 pounds of flour to every man, woman, and child in the State, more per capita than was ever known before, and more meat has been cured than heretofore.

27. A marketing system is being evolved which will acquaint the

citizens of the State with knowledge of where they can find the various articles for sale and accomplish coöperation.

28. For six years North Carolina has stood first in the production of cotton per acre, first in quantity of sweet potatoes and peanuts, and second in value of tobacco crop.

29. *Cotton-seed Meal*.—No goods are permitted to be branded as "meal" unless they contain $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ammonia, but must be branded "cotton-seed feed."

30. The *Bulletin* ranks with the highest of its class, and many letters of commendation are received from persons within and without the State. Requests are frequently received for publications of these bulletins in those of other States and also from the agricultural press. It has a circulation of more than 35,000 each month. Copies have been requested for use as text-books in the public schools of other States and the University of Wisconsin.

31. The Museum continues to be the most valuable south of Philadelphia, except that at the National Capital. It is the State's great object lesson. Additions to the different departments are made each year. A representative agricultural exhibit is now being collected.

STATISTICS.

The following statistics will show some of the results of the work of the Department.

North Carolina produced in

	1860	1910	1915	1918
Corn (bushels).....	39,000,000	34,063,531	64,059,009	63,000,000
Wheat (bushels).....	4,743,706	7,433,000	10,355,000	13,167,000
Cotton (bales).....	145,514	665,132	732,000	732,000

DRAINAGE.

The Department has arranged with the National Department for an expert in this work, who will give information to the farmers concerning the drainage of creeks, cutting ditches, and laying tiles.

VETERINARY DIVISION.

The Division of Veterinary Science is devoted to giving information as to the care and feeding of farm animals, improvement of

live stock, treatment of diseases, the gradual extermination of the tick.

Serum for vaccination of hogs to prevent the spread of cholera is manufactured by this division.

ANTI-CHOLERA SERUM.

Ninety-five per cent of the hogs vaccinated escaped cholera. The Department is now prepared to supply all requests for serum, and it is expected that the scourge of cholera will be much abated.

CATTLE QUARANTINE AND ERADICATION OF THE FEVER TICK.

The United States and State laws concerning the eradication of the cattle tick are simply improvements on the act of the Legislature of 1795 concerning the driving of cattle from the oak to the long-leaf pine sections of the State, which was continued as a statute until the Revisal of 1905. The disease was called murrain or distemper, and its malignity known, but not for a century was the cause ascertained and direct effort made for cure and eradication.

Starting in 1899, with the crest of the Blue Ridge as the location of the quarantine line, it has been moved east to the Roanoke River in Warren County as the northern boundary, and to the Pee Dee in Anson as the southern boundary of the State. This quarantine line is established by the United States Agricultural Department. The movement of cattle is restricted to a few months each year and subject to inspections and regulations, while exempted territory is free from impediments. The price of cattle in the exempted section (that which is free of the tick) is thought to be one cent per pound live weight over that in the quarantine sections. The value of exemption is apparent. The stock law tends to destroy the tick, and where it has prevailed for several years, few ticks being found, the county is soon declared free. At the suggestion of this Department, infected counties or parts of counties have been quarantined, and the clear territory has been given the benefit of exemption.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

This department does much valuable work. The Board has granted the use of the Edgecombe County farm as far as needed to be used in its operations.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Farmers' Institutes have been greatly extended and are now held in every county in the State.

Meetings of farmers to hear matters pertaining to their vocation discussed by scientific men and also by practical farmers have met with great encouragement in the numbers attending and interest shown in the proceedings, and the beneficial results to farming in the communities where the institutes are held are very evident.

Realizing that while "A good farmer without, it is needful there be," that "A good housewife within is as needful as he," institutes for the benefit of the farmers' wives and daughters were introduced in 1907. They have been well attended and have been equally as beneficial in the advancement of agricultural conditions as have the institutes for the men; usually one joint session is held at each institute.

CHEMISTRY.

The Division of Chemistry makes analyses of fertilizer, cotton-seed meal, feed and foodstuffs, soils, minerals and marls, waters, etc.

The law as to deficient fertilizers may be found in the Revisal of 1905, sec. 3949.

SOIL SURVEY, TEST FARM, AND FARM DEMONSTRATION WORK.

This is conducted like the cattle quarantine, in conjunction with the United States Agricultural Department, the expenses being defrayed by each department. The object is to locate the different types of soil in the State. Upon these types it is desired to locate test farms for practical and scientific purposes. Test farms have been established in Edgecombe County, at Willard Station in Pender County, Statesville, near Swannanoa in Buncombe County, and in the old tobacco belt at Oxford and in the newly drained black lands of Eastern North Carolina in Beaufort County. The effort is to conduct these farms for the benefit of the crops grown in each section, first on small plats and then on a large scale, showing results of different kinds and amounts of home-made and commercial fertilizers, preparation of land, cultivation and rotation of crops and demonstration work.

As it might be supposed that all children of the same parents would be exactly alike, so it might be inferred that all soils com-

posed from decomposition of the same rocks would be identical; but this is known to be true in neither case.

By demonstration work on different fields in the same locality, or type of soil, the variations of each can be ascertained, and the manures prepared and cultivation suitable learned.

The demonstrator of the Department, as requested or as opportunity offers, can visit localities of the State, make suggestions upon these lines, and gather statistics for promotion of the work. The National Department is doing a large amount of work along this line and there is hearty coöperation between the two departments.

ISOTHERMAL BELT.

The investigational work with Thermal Zones was inaugurated in a preliminary way in 1909 at the Blantyre Test Farm by W. N. Hutt, to ascertain if possible the conditions underlying the phenomena of Thermal Belts or frostless zones in relation to fruit-growing. Two years of preliminary investigation furnished such evidence of the necessity and value of the work that the coöperation of the U. S. Weather Bureau was secured. Special recording stations were established at the State Test Farm at Blantyre, in the orchards of Hon. Chas. A. Webb of Asheville, Mr. W. T. Lindsey of Tryon, Mr. Bolling Hall of Waynesville, Mrs. Moses Cone of Blowing Rock, and Mr. J. B. Sparger of Mount Airy, where a range in elevation from 1,000 to 4,200 feet was secured.

In 1912 the recording stations were increased to 15. Mr. L. A. Denson, Section Director of the Weather Bureau for North Carolina, and Prof. H. J. Cox, Special Expert of the U. S. Weather Bureau, were detailed to assist in this coöperation.

The field work and records were completed in 1916. Since that time the vast amount of records collected at the different stations are being worked over by the experts of the U. S. Weather Bureau under the direction of Professor Cox of the Chicago Station. A topographical map of Western North Carolina has been prepared with contour lines showing the locations of the observation stations and the mountainous nature of the surrounding country. In order to make this work of practical as well as of scientific value, a map showing the location of railroads to available fruit zones of 500-foot contours from 1,500 to 3,500 elevation will be prepared. This map, in addition to that prepared by the Weather Bureau experts, will be

of value to people in securing lands at suitable altitudes for commercial orcharding.

The results of these investigations are being worked into a publication which is expected to be available within a year.

PURE FOOD DIVISION.

The Pure Food Law passed by the General Assembly of 1899, amended in 1905 and redrafted and passed as a new act in 1907, forbids the manufacture or sale of adulterated or misbranded food or beverages and charges the Department of Agriculture with its enforcement.

Inspections are made throughout the State and samples collected for analyses. The samples are examined for adulteration and the results published, showing the brand name of the article and the name and address of the manufacturer. The first report was published as the Department Bulletin for December, 1909. Since that time similar reports have been published annually.

There are two classes of adulterants found in food:

1. Substances which are deleterious to health, and
2. Substances which merely render the food less valuable.

The use of the first is prohibited, the second can be used provided their presence is made known to the purchaser.

Much of the food and beverages sold in the State is in the hands of unintelligent men, who can be imposed upon by shrewd and unscrupulous manufacturers. Owing to various complications the enforcement of the Food Law is far more difficult than one not familiar with the situation would think.

The National Government has enacted a food law which requires weight of contents to be stamped on all packages or other containers of goods. The Legislature has enacted this for the State.

FEED INSPECTIONS.

The Legislature of 1903 passed a law which requires the Commissioner of Agriculture to employ Feed Inspectors, whose duty it is to visit the different towns in the State, see that the law is complied with as to the branding of bags, weight of bags, and to take samples of all feeds. These samples are examined microscopically in the towns in which they are found, and if adulterated are immediately withdrawn from sale.

All samples collected are analyzed by the Feed Chemist, and the results, along with such additional information as circumstances may advise, are published in the bulletins of the Department of Agriculture.

In enforcing the law there are four main objects in view:

1. To stop the sale of adulterated feeds in North Carolina.
2. To educate the consumers to buy feed according to the analyses on the bags, just as he buys his fertilizer by an analysis.
3. To teach the dairymen and farmers the best way to combine their home-grown feeds with those they are compelled to buy to get the greatest benefit from the amount consumed.
4. To stimulate a desire on the part of the consumers for better feeds.

ENTOMOLOGY.

The work of this division includes the inspection of fruit trees, which are not allowed to be sold in this State unless declared free from disease. Experts are sent to examine all nurseries for insect pests, and many commercial orchards are inspected. Directions are furnished for preparation of material for spraying, and for its application. The San Jose scale is being controlled in many places, and further damage prevented by directions sent from this office. Other insect pests and diseases have been prevented or cured, and much valuable information given the people of the State on matters pertaining to insects of all kinds.

HORTICULTURE.

This division is devoted to promoting the interests of trucking, the home and market garden, also the culture, preservation and marketing the fruits of the State.

The test farm in Pender County is used in connection with the trucking interests of the eastern part of the State. On this farm \$1,500 was realized from the sale of the lettuce raised on one and one-fourth acres of land.

In the apple section a short series of institutes is held annually to illustrate the proper packing of fruit for shipment. Institutes on pruning, spraying, etc., are held in proper season.

For three successive years the exhibit of apples from North Carolina has taken the sweepstakes prize at the exhibits at the National

Horticultural Congress, and the western part of the State is now regarded as one of the most important apple-growing sections of the nation, both in quantity and quality. North Carolina in 1913 received the Wilder prize from the American Pomological Society. The section adjacent to Southern Pines is noted for its peaches, pears, and plums.

ACRONOMY AND BOTANY DIVISION.

Under the direction of this division experiments in plant breeding and selection are conducted upon the test farms and the farms of individuals in different sections of the State. Inoculation germs for legumes are manufactured and sold at cost.

The inspection prevents the introduction of seeds of noxious weeds into the State and enables the farmer to ascertain, before purchasing, the quality of the seed as to purity and germination.

DEMONSTRATION AND INSPECTION OF POWER AND ILLUMINATING OILS AND GASOLINE.

The Pure Food Chemist is also Oil Chemist. The quality of the oil has been kept at a good standard and the price has not been increased. When the law was enacted there were four firms transacting business in this State; at the present time there are nineteen.

DEMONSTRATION WORK.

This work gives practical advice to and coöperates with the farmers upon their farms. It has been extended to eighty-one counties. Part of the expenses is borne by the National Department of Agriculture.

BOYS' CORN CLUBS.

In these clubs more than 4,000 boys have been enrolled. The Department appropriates \$500 annually in premiums.

WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' WORK.

This work in domestic economy has met with a ready response from the wives and daughters of the farmers.

THE BULLETIN.

The *Bulletin* is issued monthly, each month's issue being devoted to a particular subject. Its value seems to be appreciated both within and without the State, as is attested by its continually increasing mailing list. Besides the regular monthly *Bulletin*, special papers are issued when deemed of enough importance to justify the expense.

THE MUSEUM.

The State Geologist has, since the establishment of his department in 1850, collected specimens of different kinds, principally of minerals, representing the natural resources of the State. In 1879 the care of the Museum and expense of maintenance were transferred to the Department of Agriculture. A building has been erected for its occupancy, and its contents greatly increased. It is now by far the most extensive in its contents of anything of its nature south of Philadelphia, save the National Museum at Washington, D. C. To it, more than any other source, is attributable the fine displays the State has made at international, national, and State expositions. It is the State's object lesson, representing its resources in agriculture, timber, minerals, fishes, birds, game animals, and flora and fauna in general.

As articles affected by time become undesirable they are replaced. The idea is to keep the Museum constantly growing, with no chance for stagnation.

IMMIGRATION.

The Legislature in 1909 repealed the act of 1907 concerning immigration. There are now no agents of the State employed in foreign countries; a few young men come from Scotland each year, and land and immigration companies bring some people to the State each year but no report is made to the Department; however, it co-operates with them as far as practicable.

The Department has no lands of the State for sale, and can make no contracts, warrant titles, or do any work of like nature. It can only put parties desiring to purchase property in the State in communication with citizens who have property to sell, and leave them to perfect sales, if it is found desirable.

Many letters are received from persons from the States of the Middle West requesting information as to the resources of the State, and several hundred have each year purchased homes. The Department had arranged to place exhibits at the fairs in these States, but this was abandoned when the law was repealed.

SALES OF LEAF TOBACCO.

Chapter 97, Laws 1907, requires the Department to preserve a record of the leaf tobacco sold on the floors of the warehouses of the State, and publish it monthly. Each warehouse is required to furnish an account of its sales, and is guilty of a misdemeanor for failure.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND PRINTING.

M. L. SHIPMAN, *Commissioner*.

The Department of Labor and Printing was established by the Legislature of 1887 as the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Under this head its activities had to do with gathering and presenting statistics of industrial conditions. A high standard was set for this work, and it has ever since been the policy of the office to improve upon its own work from year to year. The annual report is now recognized as one of the most succinct examples of statistical work issued in the United States. The matter has been boiled down, so to speak, and one chief aim has been to present the greatest possible information in the least possible space, accomplishing thereby two very desirable ends, *i. e.*, ease of reference and convenience, and a minimum expense. Its circulation includes every State in the Union and many foreign countries. The report is the chief medium by which the State's growth and progress is placed before the world. The number of requests for copies attests its worth.

When the public printing had become of such importance that the old practice of assumption that it would take care of itself was proven inadequate and unsatisfactory, the duty of systematizing and superintending this work was added to the duties of the office (Chapter 373, Public Laws of 1899). Since that time the growth of the State has been great, its progress indeed wonderful. Keeping pace with this progress, the Department of Labor and Printing

shows a record of quality and economy in performance not touched by any other Commonwealth, and approached by but few.

The Commissioner, Mr. Shipman, and the assistant, Mr. Nichols, place especial emphasis on their invitation to the people of the State to make use of the Department. Any questions bearing on subjects touched by the report will be gladly answered, wherever possible.

The handling of the public printing has been brought down to the point where figures as to specifications and cost may be given before or after performance, which information serves well where economy enters as largely into any proposition as it does into the public printing. Changes in practice are made as often as it is found that improvement can be made, and the policy of the office at the present time makes impossible any of the abuses obtaining under the arrangement in force prior to the placing of the public printing under the Department's charge.

Before a single item of printing expense is paid for by the State the account of the printer is examined, accompanied by an inspection of the work itself, by a man who knows the printing business. Every pound of paper purchased is bought by the State to fit the particular need, and is subject to the decision of the expert of the Department—himself, according to the provisions of the act, a "practical printer." The records of purchases of paper show a great saving along this line also.

The work of the Department of Labor and Printing is necessarily done away from the public eye. The watchful auditing of thousands of dollars of accounts, the economical purchase of thousands of dollars of supplies, the skillful exposition and appraisement of industrial facts is not spectacular labor, but a work of the highest value and largest returns.

THE DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE.

JAMES R. YOUNG, *Commissioner*.

Prior to 1899 the supervision of insurance companies of North Carolina was in the hands of the Secretary of State, who received certain fees and was allowed \$1,000 for clerical help. The Legislature of 1899 created the Insurance Department and placed the present Commissioner in charge of it. The insurance laws as set forth

in the Revisal of 1905, with amendments thereto, are looked upon as the best code of insurance laws of any Southern State, and are certainly admirably adapted to the conditions prevailing in this section. As revenue producers the law and Department are a success, and while the benefits accruing from a proper supervision of insurance companies in the State cannot be measured in dollars and cents, they are, in the opinion of those in a position to know, of much more value to the State and her citizens than the revenue collected.

The duties required of the Insurance Commissioner are as important and involve as much work and responsibility as those of any other department in the State Government. In addition to this, the Insurance Commissioner is taken from his office about one-third of the time by official duties. The work of the Department calls for as much clerical ability and labor as the work of any other department. No part of the work should be neglected, and it is increasing every year, and becomes of more and more value to the State and her citizens. The efficiency of the Department can only be kept up by allowing sufficient clerical force, and this will call for such help as is commensurate with, and demanded by, the development and rapid increase of the work of the Department. The Commissioner should be relieved, as far as possible, of clerical work. He is worth more to the State in discharging the other duties of his office.

Under the law it is made the duty of the Commissioner to collect all licenses, taxes and fees due the State by any company or association under the supervision of his Department.

The Secretary of State paid into the State Treasury in 1898 \$84,879.28, and this was the largest amount ever reported for any one year prior to the creation of the Department.

DEPARTMENT.

The Department has increased in size, importance, and value beyond the expectation of its most ardent friends. The supervision required to be exercised over all companies, associations, and societies doing or attempting to do an insurance business in the State is the most important work of the Department. The value of this supervision to the State and her citizens since the organization of the Department can hardly be estimated. As the insurance business in the State has increased, this supervision has become the more necessary and important for the citizens of the State, and the good

results accomplished have far exceeded the value of the revenue collected by the Department during that time.

REVENUE.

The revenue collected and paid into the State Treasury by this Department has increased each year, until there was collected and paid in for the past fiscal year, \$415,468.16.

The gradual increase of the revenues collected from insurance companies through this Department and paid into the State Treasury is more clearly shown by a comparison with the amount (\$84,879.28) collected for the fiscal year ending April 1, 1899, the year prior to the formation of the Department.

The Department is not run for revenue. Its main work is the supervision of the business, but those who have had occasion to look into the matter are satisfied more good is being accomplished for the State and her citizens by the supervision of the business than by the collection of taxes. It is of interest to know the amount collected by the Department and paid into the State Treasury each year since its formation, as follows:

For the fiscal year 1899-1900.....	\$ 91,973.49
For the fiscal year 1900-01.....	91,072.92
For the fiscal year 1901-02.....	132,034.03
For the fiscal year 1902-03.....	153,667.12
For the fiscal year 1903-04.....	174,633.60
For the fiscal year 1904-05.....	197,402.23
For the fiscal year 1905-06.....	205,124.07
For the fiscal year 1906-07.....	215,331.56
For the fiscal year 1907-08.....	224,680.58
For the fiscal year 1908-09.....	234,469.63
For the fiscal year 1910-11.....	270,300.08
For the fiscal year 1911-12.....	285,040.50
For the fiscal year 1912-13.....	319,389.67
For the fiscal year 1913-14.....	344,546.28
For the fiscal year 1914-15.....	352,047.20
For the fiscal year 1915-16.....	348,780.90
For the fiscal year 1916-17.....	372,044.12
For the fiscal year 1917-18.....	415,468.16
Total	\$ 4,674,573.08

Under the old law, prior to the organization of this Department, certain fees were allowed to the Secretary of State as compensation for the supervision of insurance companies. These fees are now paid into the State Treasury, and amount to more than double the whole cost of the Department, including salaries and every other expense. But there is no question but that the State should, with a collection of over \$415,000 annually from insurance companies, spend more money for the enlargement and efficiency of the Insurance Department. This certainly can be done to advantage.

One great benefit that has accrued from the North Carolina insurance laws and the work of the Department has been the organization of home insurance companies and the placing of considerable insurance in them, thus keeping at home much of home money spent for insurance.

The North Carolina or home companies continue to show marked improvement each year, not only in the amount of business transacted, but in a steady and solid growth in financial ability and safety. It is gratifying, or should be, to every citizen of the State to know that he cannot only keep his money in the State for investment by patronizing home companies, but that he is fully protected by the financial standing of the companies in so doing.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Legislature of 1905 placed all building and loan associations under the supervision of the Insurance Commissioner. There were then forty-three associations doing business in the State. There are now over 150 associations working in the State and no class of corporations is doing more in building up our cities and towns and providing homes for our citizens, especially the working classes. Associations are being organized rapidly throughout the State. The ownership of homes is very conducive to good citizenship and progress. At the close of business in 1917, 146 associations reported in assets \$17,774,915.62 and loaned out to build or pay for homes. \$16,845,109.53, and with receipts during the year of \$11,970,833.38. This is a remarkable showing, and speaks well for our State and her people.

The Insurance Commissioner represents the State in all its dealings with the insurance companies, associations, and orders. He must pass upon applications of companies under his Department and decide whether to license them, and then supervise them and see that

they comply with the law and treat the citizens of the State right or revoke their license to do business in the State.

He must collect all licenses and taxes due the State by companies and associations under his Department.

He must collect reports of all fires in the State and investigate all suspicious ones and have all persons suspected of incendiarism prosecuted where the evidence justifies it. An average of fifteen persons a year have been convicted under this law since it was passed, and served their sentences in prisons.

He must see that the laws regulating the erection and inspection of buildings are observed. Better buildings mean fewer fires and lower fire insurance rates. Seventy-five thousand dollars annually is now saved in fire premiums by this law. He must look into all violations of the insurance law and hear all complaints made by the citizens of the State against companies under his supervision and see that the citizen is protected in his rights.

He must keep all State property insured as provided by law, and annually inspect all State institutions and buildings, with a view to the protection from fire of them and their inmates. He is also charged with the execution of the "Blue Sky" law governing sale of stock. This is most important and valuable to our people, having saved them millions of dollars.

SUPERVISION.

It is very important and valuable to the State to have the collection of the licenses and taxes from insurance companies above referred to, but by far the most important work of the Department, and that of greatest benefit to the citizens of the State, is the proper supervision of insurance companies, societies, and orders, as well as their representatives operating in the State. The gradual improvement in the practices of the companies and their agents shows the work accomplished in this respect. This supervision takes in:

1. *The admission and regulation of all companies doing or proposing to do any kind of insurance in the State.* There are about four hundred companies, associations, and societies doing the following classes of insurance: Life, health, accident, casualty, fire, marine, credit, burglary, plate-glass, liability, steam boiler, automobile, etc.

2. *Fire Marshal.*—The Commissioner is also *ex officio* Fire Marshal, and has charge of the investigation of all suspicious fires, and

the prosecution of those thought to be responsible for the same. There have been many of these prosecutions, which have been very valuable in their results.

3. *Building and Inspection Laws.*—The Commissioner is charged with the enforcement of the building and inspection laws, also the law in regard to the erection of fire-escapes and proper exits from buildings. This involves not only having inspections made throughout the State by men sent from the Department, but also in seeing that the work is kept up and the laws enforced by the officers of the different cities and towns.

4. *Publication of Statements.*—The Commissioner is required to make an abstract of the financial statements filed with him by the different companies operating in the State; to collect the fees for the publication of same and have them published in the newspapers of the State.

5. *Firemen's Relief Fund.*—The Commissioner is also required to collect from insurance companies operating in the State the taxes for the benefit of our firemen and to distribute these taxes among the firemen of seventy-odd towns of the State.

6. *Complaints and Violations.*—It is also the duty of the Insurance Commissioner to seek out and prosecute all violations of the insurance law, and to look into all complaints made to him by the citizens of the State, and to give them such information as they may desire at his hands in regard to companies and associations under his supervision.

7. *Give Rates.*—It is also the duty of the Insurance Commissioner to receive and file all fire insurance rates promulgated on property situate in this State and to pass upon all complaints as to discrimination in or unfairness of rates.

8. A great educational work is being done by the Commissioner under the slogan "Make North Carolina Safe for Life and Property." The annual fire waste with the loss of over \$4,000,000 in property and over 325 lives each year certainly calls for a most active and determined effort. The present conditions are a menace and little less than criminal.

9. *Building and Loan Associations.*—The Commissioner is now charged with the supervision of building and loan associations, and the great work being done by these associations, the organization of new associations almost continually, as well as the suggestion that these associations can be adapted to and made of great benefit to

the farmers of the State, as well as to those living in cities and towns who have received their benefits, makes this a most important part of the work of the Department.

Since the formation of this Department in 1899 and the adoption of the present insurance laws there has been a gradual but decided improvement in the insurance conditions of the State. Better practices prevail and there is less friction between the people and this class of corporations. Contracts have been improved and rates reduced, and will, no doubt, be still further reduced under the present insurance laws and their strict enforcement, although the citizens of the State are now paying over \$225,000 annually for their fire insurance less than they would pay at the rates prevailing in any other Southern State.

The Insurance Department has now for the first time since its formation permanent and adequate quarters in which to transact its rapidly increasing business. This has always hampered the Commissioner and his force in carrying on the work, and should have been remedied before. The large business being yearly transacted demands proper and adequate files, that the business may be efficiently done, while the value and importance of the Department records and statistics are such as to demand their safe-keeping and filing for ready reference by the Department and citizens of the State.

Any further information about the Department or its work will be furnished upon application to the Commissioner.

NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION.

R. D. W. CONNOR, *Secretary, Raleigh.*

The North Carolina Historical Commission was created by an act of the Legislature of 1903. It consists of five members appointed by the Governor for terms of six years. They receive no salary or per diem, but are allowed their actual expenses when attending to their official duties.

The offices of the Commission are in the State Administration Building, a new fireproof structure erected under an act of the General Assembly in 1911.

The duties of the Commission are as follows:

1. To have collected historical data pertaining to the history of North Carolina and the territory included therein from the earliest times.

2. To have such material properly edited, published by the State Printer as other State printing, and distributed under the direction of the Commission.

3. To care for the proper marking and preservation of battle-fields, houses, and other places celebrated in the history of the State.

4. To diffuse knowledge in reference to the history and resources of North Carolina.

5. To encourage the study of the history of North Carolina in the schools of the State, and to stimulate and encourage historical investigation and research among the people of the State.

6. To make a biennial report of its receipts and disbursements, its work and needs, to the Governor, to be by him transmitted to the General Assembly.

The powers of the Commission are as follows:

1. To adopt a seal for use in official business.

2. To adopt rules for its own government not inconsistent with the provisions of the law.

3. To fix a reasonable price for its publications and to devote the revenue arising from such sales to extending the work of the Commission.

4. To employ a secretary.

5. To control the expenditure of such funds as may be appropriate for its maintenance.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Following is a general summary of the work of the Historical Commission:

1. The Commission has saved from destruction, classified and filed many thousands of letters and other documents of the Executive and Legislative Departments from colonial times to the present.

2. It has secured for the State the following private collections, numbering many thousands of valuable manuscripts: Letters and papers of Zebulon B. Vance, James Iredell, Bryan Grimes, Mrs. Cornelia P. Spencer, David L. Swain, E. J. Hale, Calvin H. Wiley, John H. Bryan, Jonathan Worth, William L. Saunders, William A. Graham, William R. Davie, the Pettigrew Family, Charles B. Aycock, Archibald D. Murphey, John Steele, W. H. S. Burgwyn, Nathaniel

Macon, Thomas Ruffin, David S. Reid, Willie P. Mangum, and several small collections.

3. It has issued the following publications: "Public Education in North Carolina, 1790-1840: A Documentary History," 2 vols.; "Schools and Academies in North Carolina, 1790-1840: A Documentary History"; "The Correspondence of Jonathan Worth," 2 vols.; Papers of Archibald D. Murphey, 2 vols.; Papers of Thomas Ruffin, 1 vol.; "Literary and Historical Activities in North Carolina, 1900-1905"; "A Legislative Manual of North Carolina" for 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, and twenty-three bulletins.

4. It recovered for the State, through the gift of the Italian Government, Canova's famous statue of Washington.

5. It has erected in the rotunda of the Capitol a marble bust of William A. Graham; and obtained, without cost to the State, similar busts of Matt. W. Ransom, Samuel Johnston, John M. Morehead, Calvin H. Wiley, and W. S. Ashe.

6. The Commission maintains in its Hall of History one of the most extensive historical museums in America. It contains about 12,000 objects, illustrative of every period of the history of North Carolina from the earliest colonial times to the present.

7. It has assisted a large number of students in their investigations into North Carolina history, and gave information about the history of the State wherever it was possible, and has encouraged in many ways the study of our history in the schools of the State.

8. It maintains a Legislative Reference Library for supplying information to members of the General Assembly and others interested in the affairs of the State.

THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY.

The Legislative Reference Library idea is not a new one. For twenty-five years such departments in other States have been rendering valuable service. They have been provided for in thirty States, and in more than fifty cities of the United States. Recently there has been established a Legislative Reference Bureau in the Congressional Library which is rendering similar aid to the National Government.

For ten years progressive citizens have urged the establishment of such a department in North Carolina. In response to that demand the Legislature of 1915, by a unanimous vote in the Senate and House of Representatives, passed a bill entitled "An act to estab-

lish a Legislative Reference Library," under the supervision of the North Carolina Historical Commission.

Among the duties of the Librarian set forth in this act are the following: "To collect, tabulate, annotate and digest information for the use of the members and committees of the General Assembly, and the officials of the State," and of the various counties and cities included therein, upon all questions of State, county, and municipal legislation."

As indicated by the caption as well as the subject-matter of the act, this Department is created primarily for the benefit of the members and committees of the General Assembly.

These representatives of the people serve practically without compensation and in most cases make considerable personal sacrifice in order to be of service to the State. During the short sessions of the General Assembly they do not have time to study and thus secure for themselves information about the hundreds of measures they are called upon to consider. Heretofore there has been no agency to collect and classify the sort of information needed by the busy legislator.

To fill this want is the particular field of service of the Legislative Reference Library. For that purpose more than ten thousand books, laws, pamphlets, and clippings have been gathered and classified so that they are instantly available for use by interested persons. Additional material is received daily, and an attempt is made to procure as full information as is obtainable about all legislation in other States and countries.

Information relating to the following subjects, which are taken from a list of more than fifteen hundred headings, will serve to illustrate the scope of service which is rendered: Agriculture, Appropriations, Automobiles, Banks, Bill Drafting, Budgets, Campaign Expenses, Capital Punishment, Charities, Child Labor, Civil Service, Constitutions, Contracts, Convicts, Coöperative Buying and Marketing, Corporations, Courts, Credit, Crime and Criminals, Democratic Party, Drainage, Education, Elections, Employment, Factories, Farm Problems, Finance, Fires, Fish and Game, Food, Forests, Freight Rates, Health, Immigration, Initiative and Referendum, Insane, Insurance, Judges, Juries, Labor, Lawyers, Liens, Legislation, Loans, Manufactures, Marriage and Divorce, Medicine, Militia, Municipalities, Negroes, Newspapers, Pardons, Parole, Passenger Rates, Pensions, Pharmacy, Platforms, Primaries, Prisons, Proce-

dure, Prohibition, Public-Service Corporations, Railroads, Republican Party, Roads, Rural Credits, Schools, State Government, Statutes, Strikes, Taxation, Trusts, Universities and Colleges, Vital Statistics, Vocational Education, Wages, Woman Suffrage, Women, Workmen's Compensation.

The province of the Legislative Reference Library is not to promote legislation, but to furnish data and information so that the best and most widely approved laws may be enacted.

With the coöperation and assistance of the persons for whose benefit the Legislative Reference Library was created, it hopes to achieve the same measure of success that similar agencies have had in other States.

MEMBERS OF THE HISTORICAL COMMISSION.

W. J. PEELE.....	1903-
J. D. HUFHAM.....	1903-1905
F. A. SONDLEY.....	1903-1905
RICHARD DILLARD	1903-1905
R. D. W. CONNOR.....	1903-1907
CHARLES L. RAPER.....	1905-1907
THOMAS W. BLOUNT.....	1905-1911
J. BRYAN GRIMES.....	1905-
M. C. S. NOBLE.....	1907-
D. H. HILL	1907-
THOMAS M. PITTMAN.....	1911-

SECRETARY.

R. D. W. CONNOR.....	1903-
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THE STATE LIBRARY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MISS CARRIE L. BROUGHTON, *Librarian*.

During the last two years the library has made substantial progress. The patronage has grown considerably and each day during the winter months finds almost every chair occupied by school girls and boys, members of the women's clubs, professional men, etc.

The greater liberty given the visitors and pupils in the use of the reference room and stack room by keeping all cases unlocked has largely increased the popularity of the library. Pupils debating in

the various high schools draw largely upon the library for their material. The library tries each year to collect all useful material on debatable subjects from magazines, newspapers, pamphlets and Congressional records, and arrange it in such a manner that it will be readily accessible to the student. This patronage is not confined to any particular school or race. It comes from the schools and colleges of Raleigh, of the State at large, from universities such as Johns Hopkins, Columbia, Harvard, and from students who are not connected with educational institutions at all. The practical politician studying modern problems comes along with the historian whose researches are among records centuries old.

To meet all these various needs, the Trustees are directing their efforts to the building up of a great reference library. No works of fiction, unless they be by North Carolina authors, or portray North Carolina life, are purchased. The meager appropriation is better expended, in the judgment of the Trustees, in the purchase of works of reference, history, biographies, treatises on problems of modern life, etc., etc.

All works written by or about North Carolinians, or about North Carolina, are purchased. The North Carolina collection now forms one of the most interesting and valuable features of the library.

Another peculiarly valuable feature of the Library is the collection of bound newspapers. This now contains 3,845 volumes. There is no other such collection of North Carolina newspapers in existence. Ranging from 1791 to date, they contain history of the State during the most important periods of her existence.

SUMMARY.

Total number of volumes in Library.....	34,972
Total number of Government books.....	6,348
Total number of bound newspapers.....	3,845
Total number of bound magazines.....	2,102

LIBRARY COMMISSION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Mrs. MINNIE L. BLANTON, *Secretary*.

The Library Commission of North Carolina was created by the General Assembly of 1909, and active work was begun September 15th of the same year. The Commission consists of five members, two of

whom are appointed by the North Carolina Library Association and one by the Governor; the State Librarian and the Superintendent of Public Instruction complete the membership.

The purpose of the Commission, as expressed in the law, is to "give assistance, advice, and counsel to all libraries in the State, to all communities which may propose to establish libraries, and to all persons interested, as to the best means of establishing and administering such libraries, as to the selection of books, cataloging, maintenance and other details of library management as may be practicable."

The following are the important lines of activity:

1. *Establishment of Public Libraries.*—The Commission endeavors to secure the establishment of public libraries in localities able to support them, and gives advice and assistance in arousing public interest. After preliminary correspondence, communities proposing to establish libraries are visited by the Secretary, and the practical details of organization explained. In many instances she classifies the books, starts the accession record and shelf-list, installs a proper charging system, and teaches the librarian how to keep the necessary records. The service is rendered without cost to the Library, except that, when the Secretary remains more than one day in a place the local expense is borne by the library aided.

2. *Reorganization of Old Libraries.*—The Secretary visits libraries already established to confer with the Librarian and Library Board regarding methods of work and plans for further development. While much information and advice may be given by letters and circulars, personal visits are much more effective, as they invariably give new impulse to the local work and enable the Secretary to become familiar with library conditions in all parts of the State.

3. *Library Statistics.*—Every public library in the State, including free public libraries, subscription libraries, school, college and university libraries, Young Men's Christian Association, legal association, medical association, Supreme Court and State libraries, is required by law to make an annual report to the Commission. From the data thus secured the Commission compiles an annual report of library conditions in North Carolina.

4. *The North Carolina Library Bulletin.*—This is a magazine of 12 pages, published quarterly. It is sent free to every library in the State, and upon application, to library trustees and to others interested in library extension. The first issue appeared in December.

1909. Each number contains important library articles, book lists, editorial notes, and general library news. It is intended to serve as a means of communication with each and every library, to bring the libraries into closer relation with one another, and, in general, to increase the interest in libraries throughout the State, and to improve the quality of their service to the public.

5. *Traveling Libraries.*—For the benefit of communities without library facilities the Library Commission maintains a system of free traveling libraries. A library contains from thirty-five to forty volumes, about fifteen being fiction, fifteen children's books, and the remaining volumes popular and attractive books of biography, travel, science, etc. The books are shipped in a stout case equipped with shelves so that it may be used as a bookcase when it reaches its destination. The rules governing the loan of libraries are as few and simple as possible. The application may be signed by the president and secretary of a local library association, by five taxpayers, or by the officers of a Farmer's Union Local, a Woman's Betterment Association, or a Community Service League. Borrowers agree to pay the freight both from and to Raleigh, to take good care of the books and to return them promptly, to make good any loss or damage beyond reasonable wear and tear, and to lend the books without charge to all responsible persons in the community.

Traveling libraries containing only children's books have been prepared especially for the use of schools. They contain books for youngest readers, books for intermediate grades, and books for more advanced students.

6. *Package Libraries.*—Package libraries are of three kinds: The Debate libraries, the Farmers' library, and the Study Club libraries. The Debate libraries are carefully prepared collections on the political, social, and economic questions which are being debated by schools and societies throughout the State. They consist of books, pamphlets, and magazine and newspaper articles. These little libraries contain the best material available on a subject and as much as the ordinary library would be able to furnish. Hence they are not lent to individuals, but to schools and debating societies, and on condition that all taking part in the debate have the use of the material. Libraries are now available on ninety-six different subjects. These Debate libraries not only furnish the best material available to schools and societies which otherwise would have little or no material of any kind, but they are also a very effective means

of bringing the Commission into close touch with the schools, and in many cases the Commission is able to awaken interest in the improvement of the school library or in the establishment of a traveling library station in the community.

The Farmers' Library is a collection of 12 books on Agriculture and Country Life. The collections were purchased with an appropriation made for the purpose by the State Board of Agriculture and are lent for a period of two months to Farmers' Union Locals or other groups of farmers. The Commission also maintains a special collection of books on Agriculture and Country Life from which small collections of six to ten volumes are made up and lent in the same way as the Farmers' Library.

7. *The General Loan Collection.* This is a miscellaneous collection of books on all subjects and it enables the Commission to send books to individuals and to supplement the various fixed collections so that they will meet the needs of each community and organization to which they are lent. In order that citizens may secure books as easily and as promptly as possible, they are sent in response to applications signed by a teacher, minister, postmaster, county or town official, or the officers of a book club, society, or other organization. The books from this section are lent for four weeks, and the borrower pays the postage both from and to Raleigh.

8. *Distribution of Library Literature.* In addition to the *North Carolina Library Bulletin*, the following publications have been issued and distributed by the Commission:

The Public Library.

Free Traveling Libraries.

Debating: list of books for libraries, high schools, and debating societies.

Work of the North Carolina Library Commission.

Agricultural and Country Life.

North Carolina Package Libraries: Material for debate.

Select Bibliography of North Carolina, by Stephen B. Weeks.

The Farmers' Library.

North Carolina Package Libraries.

How to Start a Public Library.

Material for Study Clubs.

Free Debate Libraries.

Other library literature, including tracts of the American Library Association, book lists, building plans, etc., is sent out as required.

9. *School Libraries.* The development of school libraries is a special feature of the work. A close connection has been established with the schools by giving advice on the care and use of school libraries, assistance in starting the necessary records, and help in the selection and purchase of books. A bulletin on school libraries, prepared by the Secretary, has been published and distributed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction to all schools in the State. Other literature on the subject is distributed by the Commission, and talks are given at teachers' meetings to arouse the interest of superintendents and teachers in building up good school libraries. A special effort is made to bring the public schools and the public libraries into close coöperation.

MEMBERS OF THE LIBRARY COMMISSION.

C. C. WRIGHT, <i>Chairman</i>	Wilkes
ANNIE F. PETTY.....	Guilford
CHARLES LEE SMITH, <i>Treasurer</i>	Wake
JAMES Y. JOYNER.....	Wake
CARRIE L. BROUGHTON.....	Wake
MRS. MINNIE L. BLANTON, <i>Secretary</i>	Wake

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

W. S. RANKIN, *Secretary and Treasurer, Raleigh.*

We assume that the members of the General Assembly, to whom the North Carolina Manual is addressed, are interested more particularly in just two things with respect to the work of the State Board of Health: (1) What the Board spends; (2) What the Board gets for the expenditure. This statement, therefore, will deal, in as brief a manner as is consistent with clearness, with the debit and credit side of the State's account with public health.

Just one additional introductory statement needs to be made—a statement in no sense intended as an apology but as simple justice to the Board of Health. The work of the State Board of Health, during the last biennium, has been seriously interfered with by two things: (1) the war; (2) the epidemic of influenza. The war called for a mobilization of medical men and health officers. The State Board of Health lost a number of its officers to the military service of the country, and it was not only impossible to replace our losses,

but impossible to secure health officers for extensions in the health work that would have been made but for the war. The epidemic of influenza necessitated the cessation of much public health work for the reason that public health forces were concentrated on the epidemic.

EXPENSES OF THE STATE FOR PUBLIC HEALTH.

During the biennial period of 1917-1918, the annual income of the State Board of Health, including the Laboratory but not the Sanatorium, has been \$86,991.13.

DIVIDENDS ON INVESTMENTS IN PUBLIC HEALTH.

Item 1. The State Laboratory of Hygiene has examined annually for the last two years 8,652 microscopic specimens, which would have cost the people and the physicians of this State, if examined in other laboratories, a minimum of \$1.50 per specimen, or a total of \$12,978. This \$12,978 is one dividend that is paid on the State's investment of \$86,991.13 in the health of her people.

Item 2. The State Laboratory of Hygiene has examined annually for the last two years 2,100 samples of drinking water. These analyses, if made by other laboratories, would have cost the State \$5 apiece, or a total of \$10,500. This \$10,500 is a second dividend paid on the State's investment of \$86,991.13 in the health of her people.

Item 3. The State Laboratory of Hygiene has treated annually for the last two years 336 citizens of North Carolina who had been bitten by rabid animals. It would have cost these citizens a minimum of \$15,000 to have secured this treatment outside the State. This \$15,000, then, may be regarded as a third dividend paid on the State's investment of \$86,991.13 in the health of her people.

Item 4. The State Laboratory of Hygiene has distributed annually for the last two years 248,876 doses of typhoid vaccine, 7,896 doses of whooping cough vaccine, and 29,580 doses of small-pox vaccine, which vaccines, if purchased at the ordinary retail price, would have cost a minimum of \$100,000. This \$100,000 is, then, a fourth dividend paid on the State's investment of \$86,991.13 in the health of her people.

Item 5. The State Laboratory of Hygiene has distributed annually for the last two years 2,412 doses, or 12,060,000 units, of diphtheria antitoxin. The antitoxin, distributed free of cost to

the people in 1918, at the old retail price would have cost \$12,060. The antitoxin distributed in 1917, at about one fourth the previous retail price of antitoxin, saved our people an additional \$9,000, making a total saving on diphtheria antitoxin of \$21,000 for the last two years, or an annual saving of at least \$10,000. But this by no means represents the total amount saved under this item to the citizens of North Carolina. Commercial manufacturers of antitoxin, in order to sell their product at all in North Carolina in competition with the State's free antitoxin, have had to cut their original price to one-third of what it was. The people are now paying only one-third of what they otherwise would have to pay for the anitoxin of private manufacturers. The arrangement of the State Board of Health for supplying antitoxin to the people of North Carolina saves our State not less than \$20,000 a year. This \$20,000 is, then, a fifth dividend paid on the State's investment of \$86,991.13 in public health.

Item 6. The State Board of Health has interested the International Health Board and the United States Public Health Service in opportunities for successful public health work in North Carolina to the extent of obtaining from these agencies, during the past two years, a total appropriation of \$43,757.19. In addition to this direct appropriation, we have secured from the above agencies the loan of health officials for work in North Carolina, without cost to the State, whose combined salaries during the time of their work in this State has amounted to over \$16,000. In short, we have been instrumental in securing from outside sources, without cost to the State, during the last two years, \$60,000 worth of health work.

Item 7. A silver nitrate solution has been supplied to all the physicians and midwives of the State, with instructions as to the law requiring the application of this solution to the eyes of all new-born children for the prevention of gonorrheal ophthalmia, or blindness in the new-born.

There occurs in North Carolina annually about one hundred cases of gonorrheal ophthalmia, or blindness in the new-born—a form of blindness that is prevented in 98 per cent of the births, where it otherwise would occur, by the use of the silver nitrate solution; in other words, there are $12\frac{1}{2}$ cases of this preventable blindness for every 10,000 births. The State Epidemiologist believes that he is conservative in assuming that in at least half of the births occurring in the State, 40,000 births, the law requiring the application of silver

nitrate is complied with. If this estimate is correct, and if the prophylactic is 98 per cent efficient in preventing blindness, 49 cases of blindness are prevented each year through this law. Let us assume, however, that less than half of this amount of blindness is prevented—20 cases. It costs the State of North Carolina \$185 a year per blind child to give it an education with the hope of making it self-supporting. It requires at least ten years at the Blind Institution for the child to receive this education. This would make a total cost to the State for educating the blind child, as an effort to make it self-supporting, ten times \$185, or \$1,850; for twenty blind children this would be \$37,000. While estimates of the amount saved by this law will vary with the individual viewpoint, it will be admitted by all that this law is saving the State each year many thousands of dollars, and saving some of the State's citizens a loss that is incalculable.

Item 8. The Board of Health was successful in securing the appointment of all the officers—State and county—concerned with quarantine work in North Carolina to the position of collaborating epidemiologist of the Federal Government. While the Federal Government pays these officials only \$1 per year in accordance with an act of Congress, the position of an official in the Federal Government permits the State and county quarantine officers to use the franking privilege, which saves to the State and the counties not less than \$5,000 a year postage.

Item 9. Several years ago the State Board of Health was responsible for a change in the management of outbreaks of smallpox. The change effected was shifting the responsibility of protecting the unvaccinated (the only susceptibles) from the community to the unvaccinated individual. In making this change, the State Board of Health did away with a system of smallpox quarantine and isolation which, according to reports from counties for the year preceding the change in the method of control, was costing the State \$66,000. Smallpox is one of the least significant factors in the State's death rate. As a result of the change in the method of control, there has been, apparently, no increase in either cases or deaths. It appears, therefore, that the Board of Health, through this policy of making the individual responsible for his susceptibility to smallpox instead of his community, is saving the State annually something like \$50,000.

Item 10. In 1914, for the first time in the history of the State, deaths from all causes were accurately recorded. In that year there were 839 deaths from typhoid fever; in 1915, 744; in 1916, 700; in 1917, 628, and in 1918, 502. There were saved, therefore, 839 less 628, or 211 lives from typhoid fever during the year 1917. There were saved 839 less 502, or 337 lives during the year 1918, or, during the two years, there have been saved 548 lives from typhoid fever.

The fatality from typhoid fever is 10 per cent; that is, 100 cases of the disease cause 10 deaths. A decrease of 548 deaths, therefore, was necessarily associated with the prevention of 5,480 cases of the disease. Taking the estimates of the value of the average life at the average age at death from typhoid fever, made by political economists of national reputation and based upon the life expectancy and earning capacity, the 548 lives saved were worth \$4,000 each, a total of \$2,192,000 of vital conservation.

The prevention of 5,480 cases of typhoid fever associated with this saving of 548 lives also has a money equivalent. The average case of typhoid fever lasts six weeks. The cost of treating an average case of typhoid fever, estimating the amount paid physicians, druggists and nurses, and losses of salary or per diem on account of sickness, may be conservatively estimated at \$100 a case (usually estimated at \$200 each case), which amounts to a total of \$584,000 saved from sickness.

In this item it appears, therefore, that through the work of typhoid prevention as organized, directed, and carried on by the Board, and through the Board's previous efforts there is a vital saving to the State of North Carolina estimated at \$2,740,000.

Item 11. The State law which requires that all plans and specifications for waterworks and sewerage systems shall be submitted to and approved by the State Board of Health, before being accepted by the municipalities for which the plans and specifications are designed, safeguards our towns and cities against the work of cheap engineers and contractors. To illustrate: A town in this State, before this law went into operation, let a contract for the installation of a public water supply. The water supply was found dangerous on account of its location and had to be moved. The location of the water supply, had it been passed upon by the State Board of Health, would never have been approved. To change the location of the supply cost the town somewhere between \$10,000 and \$15,000.

Many such losses have been saved the municipalities of the State by this law which requires that all plans and specifications for water supplies and sewerage systems be examined and approved by the engineers of the State Board of Health before being accepted by the towns and cities for which they are intended.

Item 12. The State Board of Health, in its direction of the management of the influenza epidemic, believes and claims that when the epidemic has passed and the records are available comparisons with the other States will show that the influenza cases and deaths per thousand population in North Carolina compare favorably with the incidence of the disease elsewhere, and that in attaining these results the cost of handling the epidemic to this State was small, comparatively speaking. In the work of medical relief, sixty-four communities were served with seventy emergency doctors and sixty-one emergency nurses at a total cost to the State of \$1,266.37. We claim now, leaving the verification of the claim to the future, that in this work we saved many thousands of dollars to the State of North Carolina.

Item 13. Over 160,000 school children have been given a preliminary physical examination by school teachers in accordance with instructions and under the direction of the State Board of Health. About 48,700 of these school children have been given a second or complete physical examination by physicians and specially trained nurses in accordance with instructions and under the direction of the State Board of Health. It is officially recorded that \$10,670 of these school children have been treated. As a result of the above examinations and treatments, thousands of other school children of which we have no record have received much-needed and proper treatment.

Item 14. During the first full year, 1918, of its existence, the Bureau of Epidemiology of the State Board of Health prescribed the method and supervised the quarantine of 29,785 cases of communicable diseases. As a further precaution against the unnecessary spread of communicable diseases, the teachers, pupils and patrons of 3,598 public schools were notified, through a well developed system, of the existence of communicable disease in the school community, of the dangers of the disease, its methods of spread, and the means for its control. In this way, many thousands of cases of contagions that would have occurred otherwise, causing many deaths, have been prevented.

Item 15. Probably the most important, certainly the most fundamental, health law that any State may enact is a vital statistics law. The vital statistics law of North Carolina requires the State to secure, and permanently preserve in a fire-proof vault, a complete record of the two principal events in the life of each citizen—the birth and the death of the citizen. The State holds that not one of its citizens is so humble that his coming and his going should not be taken official note of. An annual average of 77,000 births and 34,000 deaths are registered, card-indexed and classified by race, sex, age, county, township, town or city, and by cause of death.

For the individual, these records mean that each child may be enabled to keep track of its ancestors—father, mother, grandparents, great-grandparents, collateral kin. Each individual will be enabled to prove his or her age in the courts, his or her right to suffrage, the right to marriage, the right to insurance, the right to enter various industries, the right to inheritance, etc.

For the State, this law means that the number of deaths per thousand of the population occurring in North Carolina, or in any county or township, or town or city of the State, shall be known; it means that the number of births per thousand of the population in the State, in the counties, in any part or subdivision of the State, shall be known; that by comparing such figures with similar figures from the other States of the Union the people of this State, the people of other States and of the world, may know, not guess, what health conditions in North Carolina are.

Best of all, this law has shown and caused to be published on the authority of the United States Government, the fact that the State of North Carolina is one of the healthiest in the Union. This is the meaning of our death rate of 13.0 per thousand of the population per year, and our birth rate of 31.9 per thousand of the population per year as compared with the average death rate of 13.9 and birth rate of 24.8 of the registration States of the Union for the same year—the last year for which the figures are available.

Item 16. A continuous and extensive educational campaign has been waged against unhygienic and insanitary conditions in the homes and communities of the State. This has been carried on in the following manner: The *Health Bulletin* has been mailed to an average of 48,000 people monthly; specially prepared leaflets, pamphlets and placards have been distributed upon request to an extent

exceeding 30,000 monthly; daily articles have been supplied to the newspapers of the State for publication, these having been used in publications having a circulation in excess of 1,125,000; a total of 12,816 letters have been written; motion pictures featuring health subjects in an entertaining manner have been witnessed by approximately 58,298 people; approximately 19,971 people have witnessed illustrated health lectures; approximately 52,285 people have witnessed special health exhibits. The value of the results attained by these efforts is something that cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. The value of any educational movement is an intangible quantity. The Bible, the work of the ministers and the churches, the school system, the press, all are vital agencies upon which no exact value can be placed, but of such tremendous importance that no sane person would argue for the suppression of any. In like manner the educational work along health lines cannot be valued exactly. It has carried information and instruction to the people of the State, reaching directly at least one-half of the population. "Line upon line, precept upon precept," the prevention of disease has been preached, and the deaths from preventable diseases have been materially reduced.

Item 17. The State Board of Health, by its educational activities, has fostered, strengthened, and directed an interest on the part of the counties in local health work so that today North Carolina has sixteen counties, embracing a total population of 687,634, or 28½ per cent of the population of the State, under whole-time county health officers. No State in the Union has developed its county health work to a like extent.

Item 18. In nine of the sixteen counties referred to in Item 17, the State Board of Health has had direction of the county health work for a period of fourteen months, and in that time the amount of work accomplished is indicated in the following tabulation:

1. 969 public health meetings were held with a total attendance of 87,450.

2. 815 health articles were published in the county papers.

3. 7,364 homes constructed sanitary privies.

4. 20,834 people were examined for hookworm disease, and 3,928 were treated.

5. 479 schools were visited by health officers.

6. 38,969 school children were examined by the teachers working under the direction of the health officers.

7. 12,699 school children were examined by the health officers, these children being referred by the teachers.

8. 6,171 defective children were treated.

9. 1,528 adults were given physical examinations by the health officers.

10. 37,234 people were vaccinated against typhoid fever.

11. 6,450 people were vaccinated against smallpox.

12. 4,356 cases of infectious diseases were quarantined.

Item 19. The executive office of the State Board of Health rendered considerable assistance, possibly amounting altogether to two months' full time service, to the Council of National Defense, the Surgeon General of the Army, and the Medical Aide to the Governor in the preparedness program of the country.

Item 20. To indicate the general business handled by the State Board of Health, the official correspondence, during the last two years, has amounted to a receipt of 92,550 letters and 104,120 replies. This is equivalent to a daily correspondence of 126 letters received and 142 replies. This does not include the preparation and mailing of 110,704 multigraph letters.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND PUBLIC WELFARE.

R. F. BEASLEY, *Commissioner of Public Welfare, Raleigh.*

This board was made mandatory by section 7, Article XI of the Constitution of North Carolina as follows:

SEC. 7. Peneificent provision for the poor, the unfortunate and orphan being one of the first duties of a civilized and Christian State, the General Assembly shall, at its first session, appoint and define the duties of a Board of Public Charities, to whom shall be entrusted the supervision of all charitable and penal State institutions, and who shall annually report to the Governor upon their condition, with suggestions for their improvement.

Under the legislative provision, in conformity with the above mandate, the Board and the several members have done a vast amount of work in promoting the establishment of various institutions, in aiding in the development of the State's charitable and philanthropic growth and in social progress generally. Its mem-

bers do not and never have received any salary or pay whatever, and are allowed only necessary traveling expenses.

While it has been a guiding, stimulating, and developing agency, it was seen that its possibilities and usefulness could be largely increased to meet both the old and new needs of modern conditions by enlarging its powers and giving it a more adequate support. This enlargement was provided for by the Legislature of 1917, and the law governing its operation is now as follows:

There are seven members, two of whose terms expire each two years. The Board meets quarterly or when called in special sessions. Its powers and duties as enumerated by the statute are:

“(a) To investigate and supervise through and by its own members or its agents or employees the whole system of the charitable and penal institutions of the State and to recommend such changes and additional provisions as it may deem needful for their economical and efficient administration.

“(b) To study the subjects of nonemployment, poverty, vagrancy, housing conditions, crime, public amusement, care and treatment of prisoners, divorce and wife desertion, the social evil and kindred subjects and their causes, treatment, and prevention, and the prevention of any hurtful social condition.

“(c) To study and promote the welfare of the dependent and delinquent child and to provide either directly or through a bureau of the board for the placing and supervision of dependent, delinquent, and defective children.

“(d) To inspect and make report on private orphanages, institutions, and persons receiving or placing children, and all such persons, institutions, and orphanages shall, before soliciting funds from the public, submit to the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare an itemized statement of the moneys received and expended and of the work done during the preceding year, and shall not solicit other funds until licensed by the State Board, said statement of moneys received and expended and work done to be made each year as ordered by the State Board, and said Board shall have the right to make all such information public.

“(e) To issue bulletins and in other ways to inform the public as to social conditions and the proper treatment and remedies for social evils.

“(f) To issue subpoenas and compel attendance of witnesses, administer oaths, and to send for persons and papers whenever it deems

it necessary in making the investigations provided for herein or in the other discharge of its duties, and to give such publicity to its investigations and findings as it may deem best for the public welfare.

“(g) To employ a trained investigator of social service problems who shall be known as the Commissioner of Public Welfare, and to employ such other inspectors, officers, and agents as it may deem needful in the discharge of its duties.

“(h) To recommend to the Legislature social legislation and the creation of necessary institutions.

“(i) To encourage employment by counties of a county superintendent of public welfare and to coöperate with the county superintendent of public welfare in every way possible.

“(j) To attend, either through its members or agents, social service conventions and similar conventions and to assist in promoting all helpful publicity tending to improve social conditions of the State, and to pay out of the funds appropriated to the State Board, office expenses, salaries of employees, and all other expenses incurred in carrying out the duties and powers hereinbefore set out.

“SECTION 3916. The Board shall also give special attention to the causes of insanity, defect or loss of the several senses, idiocy, and the deformity and infirmity of the physical organization. They shall, besides their own observation, avail themselves of correspondence and exchange of facts of the labors of others in these departments, and thus be able to afford the General Assembly data to guide them in future legislation for the amelioration of the condition of the people, as well as to contribute to enlighten public opinion and direct it to interests so vital to the prosperity of the State. The State Board shall keep and report statistics of the matters hereinbefore referred to and shall compile these reports and analyze them with a view of determining and removing the cause in order to prevent crime and distress.

“SEC. 3917. The State Board shall have power to inspect county jails, county homes, and all prisons and prison camps and other institutions of a penal or charitable nature, and to require reports from sheriffs of counties and superintendents of public welfare and other county officers in regard to the conditions of jails and almshouses, or in regard to the number, sex, age, physical and mental condition, criminal record, occupation, nationality and race of inmates, or such other information as may be required by said State Board. The plans and specifications of all new jails and almshouses

shall, before the beginning of the construction thereof, be submitted for approval to the State Board.

"SEC. 3918. The State Board shall biennially prepare and submit to the General Assembly a complete and full report of its doings during the preceding two years, showing the actual condition of all the State institutions under its supervision with such suggestions as it may deem necessary and pertinent, which shall be printed by the State Printer, and shall report such other matters as it may think for the benefit of the people of the State.

"SEC. 3919. Whenever the Board shall have reason to believe that any insane person, not incurable, is deprived of proper remedial treatment, and is confined in any almshouse or other place, whether such insane person is a public charge or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the said Board to cause such insane person to be conveyed to the proper State hospital for the insane, there to receive the best medical attention. So also it shall be their care that all the unfortunate shall receive benefit from the charities of the State.

"SEC. 3920. The Board may require the superintendents or other officers of the several charitable and penal institutions of the State to report to them of any matter relating to the inmates of such institutions, their manner of instruction and treatment, with structure of their buildings, and to furnish them any desired statistics upon demand. No person shall be appointed to any place or position in any of the State institutions under the supervision of the State Board who is related by blood or marriage to any member of the State Board or to any of the principal officers, superintendents, or wardens of State institutions."

The law also provides that county commissioners may create County Boards of Public Welfare, to consist of three persons known to be interested in social welfare, who shall assist the State Board in carrying out plans in the counties. The Commissioners may also appoint a County Superintendent of Public Welfare and pay him such salary as they deem wise, and whose duties are enumerated as follows:

"(a) To have, under control of the County Commissioners, the care and supervision of the poor and to administer the poor funds.

"(b) To act as agent of the State Board in relation to any work to be done by the State Board within the county.

"(c) Under the direction of the State Board to look after and keep up with the condition of persons discharged from hospitals for the insane and from other State institutions.

"(d) To have oversight of prisoners in the county on parole from penitentiaries, reformatories, and all parole prisoners in the county.

"(e) To have oversight of dependent and delinquent children, and especially those on parole or probation.

"(f) To have oversight of all prisoners in the county on probation.

"(g) To promote wholesome recreation in the county and to enforce such laws and regulate commercial amusement.

"(h) Under the direction of the State Board to have oversight of dependent children placed in said county by the State Board.

"(i) To assist the State Board in finding employment for the unemployed.

"(j) To investigate into the cause of distress, under the direction of the State Board, and to make such other investigations in the interest of social welfare as the State Board may direct.

"The State Board shall have power and right at any time to remove any member of the county board."

PRESENT MEMBERSHIP AND OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

WILLIAM A. BLAIR, <i>Chairman</i>	Winston-Salem
CAREY J. HUNTER, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	Raleigh
A. W. McALLISTER.....	Greensboro
J. A. McAULAY.....	Mt. Gilead
REV. M. L. KESLER.....	Thomasville
MRS. THOMAS W. LINGLE.....	Chapel Hill
MRS. WALTER F. WOODWARD.....	Wilson
MISS DAISY DENSON, <i>Secretary</i>	Raleigh
R. F. BEASLEY, <i>Comr. of Public Welfare</i>	Raleigh

NORTH CAROLINA GEOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY.

JOSEPH HYDE PRATT, *State Geologist, Chapel Hill, N. C.*

The act establishing the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey was passed by the Legislature of 1905, and outlines in detail the phases of work to be carried out by this Department, as follows:

(1) The examination of the mineral, forest, fishery, and other resources of the State.

(2) The examination of the geological formations of the State with reference to their economic products.

(3) The examination of the road-building materials and the best methods of utilizing same.

(4) The examination and classification of the soils and forests and

other physical features of the State, with special reference to their bearing upon the occupations of the people.

(5) The examination of the streams and waterpowers of the State, with special reference to their development in manufacturing enterprises and the preservation of the sources of these streams through the protection of the forests.

(6) The examination of the water supplies of the State, with special reference to sinking deep artesian wells.

(7) The preparation of reports regarding these investigations.

To carry on all the lines of work outlined as being the objects of the Geological Survey at one time, with the small annual appropriation at present allotted for this work, would be an impossibility; but the State Geologist, with the advice and consent of the Geological Board, undertakes and carries out such of these investigations as seem to be most urgent and as can be accomplished with the said appropriation, supplemented by the heartiest coöperation on the part of the various Federal bureaus, such as the United States Geological Survey, the United States Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering, the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, the United States Forest Service, the United States Fisheries Commission, the National Association of Audubon Societies, the American Association of State Highway Officials, and various State associations such as the North Carolina Good Roads Association, the North Carolina Drainage Association, and the North Carolina Forestry Association.

The Survey not only examines into the present conditions of these various natural resources and conditions affecting the State's advancement, but, where there seems to be a crying need for the conservation and perpetuation of certain of our resources, such as our forests and the commercial fisheries, it seeks to acquire all possible information and to give such publicity as will acquaint the citizens of the State with the great necessity for conserving and perpetuating the wealth with which nature has so abundantly endowed us. No attempt is made on the part of the Survey to cloak any adverse conditions, but an effort is made to reveal the true state of affairs with the idea that by making a correct diagnosis a cure can sooner be reached. It is believed by those familiar with the work of this department that many of the great economic problems of the present and future are involved in its work. Every effort has been made to

educate and arouse the people of the State to the importance of proper methods of conservation of not only our so-called natural resources, but of our time, labor, and money in the construction of better roads. Such educational work is carried on by means of addresses, bulletins, correspondence, newspaper articles, conventions, exhibits, demonstration work, etc.

One of the greatest handicaps to the work of the Survey during the past two years has been the lack of funds for printing its reports. As outlined above, the work of the Survey consists mainly in studying conditions and making reports to the people as to the results of these investigations. To render their full value to the State, these reports should be distributed at the time when they would have the most value, either in conserving the interests of the people or advertising our resources at the time when these resources are in most demand. Delay in publication may mean, and often does mean, the withholding of information which costs the State many dollars because of delayed action which may have resulted through the publication and distribution of the information compiled from a given investigation. The people of North Carolina have a right to the results of the work which they have authorized.

Below is given in some detail the work of the Survey.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

The geological work carried on by the Survey during the past two years has consisted principally of an investigation of the limestone and marl deposits of the State with the specific purpose of assembling such data as will be useful in locating commercial deposits of these materials and determining their adaptability for certain commercial purposes, such as fertilizer, portland cement, lime, etc. Another investigation has been on the clay deposits. The report on the general study of the Coastal Plain geology has been completed and a volume entitled "Cretaceous Deposits of North Carolina" has been compiled.

During the field season of 1917 a general investigation was carried out to locate commercial deposits of minerals which had become of special interest because of war conditions, such as iron ores, manganese, copper, graphite, coal, pyrite, clays, mica, talc, etc.

Statistics relating to the production of the various minerals and ores of the State were collected in coöperation with the United

States Geological Survey. Mineral specimens from various sections of the State have been tested and reported on. While the majority of these specimens are of little value commercially, occasionally one is sent in which either has a commercial value or is of scientific interest. Through this means deposits of commercial minerals have been located which have proved to be of considerable value.

The following publications have been printed and distributed during the past two years relating to mineral subjects:

Press Bulletin:

163. North Carolina's Mineral Industry during 1917.

There is now in preparation a report on the mining industry of the State during 1913-1917, inclusive.

ROAD WORK.

The road work of the Survey during the past two years has been carried on principally in conjunction with the work of the State Highway Commission, the State Geologist having acted as Secretary of the Commission up until the time he went into military service.

During this period the work done by the Survey has been along the following lines:

Legislative work, in which the State Geologist assisted the members of the Legislature of 1917 in the preparation of county road bills and in drafting State road legislation. Of the latter, the following are the bills which were passed by the Legislature of 1917:

(1) A State-wide County Road Law.

(2) An Act Relating to the Use of the Funds Derived from the Tax on Motor-driven Vehicles in the Maintenance of State Highways.

(3) An Act to Regulate the Treatment, Handling and Work of Prisoners.

In connection with his work as Secretary of the State Highway Commission and Secretary of the American Association of State Highway Officials, the State Geologist assisted in various conferences at Washington in helping to work out rules and regulations for the distribution and administration of the Federal aid road funds.

In coöperation with the State University and the State Highway Commission, the Survey has arranged for and conducted two Road Institutes at the University at Chapel Hill; the Fourth Road Institute being held on February 12-16, 1917, which was attended by 129

men from 41 counties; and the Fifth Road Institute, which was held February 19-22, 1918, with a registration of 124, representing 47 counties.

The Survey has also coöperated with the State Good Roads Association in holding its annual conventions: in July, 1917, at Asheville, and August, 1918, at Wrightsville.

The Survey was called upon by the Council of National Defense at Washington to prepare for transmission to the War Department, a report for North Carolina on "Available Material for Rapid Highway and Railway Construction Behind the Front." This report gave in considerable detail information relating to the physiography, topography and climate of the State; general geology of North Carolina and its relation to highway construction; quarries, their location, character of rock, capacity and availability; and a final chapter on road equipment and men available for road work in North Carolina; this latter chapter having been prepared by Mr. W. S. Fallis, State Highway Engineer. The report was accompanied by maps showing the location of quarries, location of water-powers, etc.

The Survey has coöperated with the State Highway Commission and the United States Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering in collecting statistics relating to the road work in various counties and townships during 1916-1917. The assembling of such data in regard to the amount of money being expended, cost of various types of road, mileage built, administrative boards, etc., is of considerable value to the road work, inasmuch as it gives us a basis on which to intelligently plan for future work, and brings us to a realization of the tremendous cost of the poor work which has been done. The Survey has also carried on considerable educational work through lectures, exhibits, etc.

During the past two years the Survey has issued the following publications relating to roads:

Economic Papers:

44. Highway Work in North Carolina during the Calendar Year ending December 31, 1914. Compiled by Joseph Hyde Pratt, State Geologist, and Miss H. M. Berry, Secretary, 1916.

The Fifth Road Institute and other Papers relating to Road Problems. Extension Series No. 28, No. 155 of the Publications of the University of North Carolina Record.

Numerous Press Notices and newspaper articles.

FORESTRY DIVISION.

The forestry work of the Survey is to examine, study, and report on the forest resources of the State in their relation to the life and activities of the people. Through the action of the 1915 Legislature, there has been added the duty of protecting the forests from fire and of making experiments in forestry practice for the benefit of the people of the State. Studies of the forest resources of the various counties, of the wood-using industries of the State, and of various other features have been made. Many private woodland tracts have been examined and advice for their conservative management given to the owners. Illustrated lectures have been given at the public schools and talks on practical forest management made at Farmers' Institutes and on many other occasions.

The most important work of the Survey has been in connection with the prevention of forest fires. With the idea of securing reliable information on the damage done by fires and at the same time interesting leaders of thought in each township in fire prevention, annual inquiries by correspondence have been carried on for the past nine years. The results show an average annual loss of \$960,000 reported from about half of the townships of the State.

The Forestry Law, enacted by the Legislature of 1915, provided for the extinguishment and prevention of forest fires through the employment of competent forest wardens, payment for fire fighting, and penalties for setting illegal fires. Unfortunately, the enforcement of this law has been postponed owing to lack of funds. It was hoped that the last General Assembly would remedy that defect, but the bill to provide a small appropriation failed to become a law. It is believed that the Legislature of 1919 will make necessary provision for carrying it out.

The Survey has, with its own inadequate funds, done what was possible to enforce many important provisions of the Forestry Law. It has continued to have printed and distributed posters warning against fire, and has circulated copies of the new law. A few forest wardens have been appointed, where their services could be secured without direct payment, but such arrangement is ineffective and unfair, both to the wardens and to the public. No general advantage can be taken of this law until the State can pay the wardens adequately for all services rendered.

By reason of the enactment of this law, the State Geologist has been enabled to secure from the Federal Government a sum not exceeding \$2,000 a year for the purpose of employing Federal patrolmen under the Weeks Law. Several of these patrolmen have been appointed each spring and fall to coöperate with organizations of landowners, such as the Tryon Forestry Club, the Mt. Mitchell Forest Protective Association, and the Linville Forest Protective Association, or to cover a larger district independently, as is intended by the Federal Government. These men have done good work, not only by actually preventing and extinguishing fires, but by forming centers of information and activity which will bear good fruit in the future.

Recently the Government offered to appoint some patrolmen to cover entire counties or other large districts, even though active local coöperation was not obtained, with the idea of assisting in an educational campaign to interest the people in forest protection. There has been great difficulty, however, in securing suitable men for this work, chiefly because of its temporary nature.

Under the law of 1915 (Chapter 253), the General Assembly recognized the duty of the State to experiment in and demonstrate practical methods of forestry. One of the most pressing needs at the present time are experiments to determine the best ways of reforesting the non-agricultural lands of the different regions of the State. A start has been made on the State property at Sanatorium in the sandhill region and on the spruce lands in Mitchell Park, but a definite appropriation is needed to put these experiments on a practical basis.

In order to interest the people of North Carolina in better forest protection and to educate the young people and especially the children in a better understanding and wiser use of our natural resources, the Survey has coöperated with a number of organizations where such coöperation would help. A third Arbor and Bird Day manual was prepared by the State Forester in coöperation with the Department of Conservation of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. A double edition of this was printed by the State Department of Education, half of which was distributed to the schools in the fall of 1917, and the other half in the fall of 1918. Much of our most effective work in education has been accomplished through the Conservation Department of the State Federation.

Following the purchase of Mitchell State Park by a Commission appointed by Governor Craig, under the authority of the Legislature of 1915, which Commission secured 500 acres of spruce land, including the summit of Mt. Mitchell, Governor Bickett, in the summer of 1917, requested the Survey to take charge of this park. A forest warden was appointed to open up trails, inform and look after the large number of visitors, and protect the park from fire. As this work was essential to the proper administration of the property, it was fortunate that a small fund derived from the sale of dead timber was available to pay the salary of this warden. This fund is now nearly exhausted, so it will be necessary for the Legislature to provide for the future administration of the park.

Realizing that the greater part of the forest area of North Carolina is included in farms, the Survey has devoted a great deal of attention to the study of farm forestry and the assistance of farmers in the better management of their woodlands. Following the reiterated recommendation of the Survey, the State Director of the Agricultural Extension Service appointed a Farm Forestry Specialist in March, 1918. Through a mutual arrangement between the Survey, the Federal Government, and the State Agricultural Department, this man is to work under the joint direction of the State Forester, the Director of Extension, and the United States Forest Service. He will deal with all forestry questions connected with the woodlands included in the farms of the State.

The Survey has assisted the North Carolina Forestry Association very materially by helping to organize and hold its annual meetings, which, besides their interest for the delegates who attend, have a wide influence on public opinion throughout the State.

The Forestry Division of the Survey has before it a large and increasing field of usefulness. Reconstruction following the war must take into consideration the adjustment of supply and demand as regards our forest resources. The study of the timber conditions of the various counties, which, up to the present, included all the mountain and piedmont counties, must be extended to the coastal plain counties, to which our returning soldiers are now invited to come and settle.

The children of our schools and students of our colleges should understand the problems with which they will eventually have to deal. The Survey must continue to furnish speakers, publications,

articles for the press, and other information, and be ready at all times to assist its citizens and those who would become so in the forestry problems confronting them. Experiments must be conducted in order to have definite and practical information available; and, for these, the State should have at least one Experiment Forest in each of the forest regions. The planting of trees along our improved highways will become an important public activity, and State nurseries should be maintained to furnish at cost planting stock both for shade trees and for farm planting. The protection of the forest lands of the State from fire, authorized by the law of 1915, must be carried out with efficiency and economy. For these purposes a suitable appropriation should be made by the next General Assembly.

During the past two years the Survey has prepared and distributed the following publications relating to forestry:

Economic Papers:

48. Forest Fires in North Carolina during 1915, 1916 and 1917, and Present Status of Forest Fire Prevention in North Carolina, by J. S. Holmes, State Forester, 1918.

Press Bulletins Relating to Forestry:

156. The Ash in North Carolina, January 10, 1917. 8 pages.
157. Farm Forestry, April 6, 1917. 6 pages.
160. Cordwood for Fuel, January 30, 1918. 8 pages.
161. Maple Syrup and Sugar Making As a Farm Activity, January 30, 1918. 4 pages.
162. Roadside Trees in North Carolina, April 10, 1918. 8 pages.
164. Timber Resources of Stanly County, October 28, 1918. 5 pages.
165. Timber Resources of Anson County.
166. Timber Resources of Montgomery County.
167. Timber Resources of Richmond County.

Special Publications:

- Report of the Seventh Annual Convention of the North Carolina Forestry Association, held at Raleigh, N. C., January 24-25, 1917. Published by North Carolina Forestry Association.

DRAINAGE WORK.

One of the undertakings of the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey has been the promotion of the reclamation of the swamp lands of the coastal plain region and the overflowed regions

of piedmont and western North Carolina through drainage. The object of this reclamation is three-fold: First, to increase the healthfulness of the section of country in which the swamp or overflowed areas exist; second, to make an unproducing area productive, thus increasing the revenue of the commonwealth; and, third, to facilitate intercourse between communities adjacent to these swamp areas through the construction of good roads, which always follow the drainage of any swamp area.

The work of the Survey in this connection has consisted of: Helping to organize and foster the work of the North Carolina Drainage Association, which has been largely instrumental in drafting and securing the passage of the North Carolina Drainage Law by the Legislature of 1909, together with amendments by successive Legislatures; approving the appointment of drainage engineers and the expenditures on preliminary examinations of drainage districts; publishing and distributing circulars giving the briefs and decisions regarding cases taken to the Supreme Court for ultimate decision on points affecting the workings of the drainage district; publishing the drainage law with subsequent amendments; and a set of forms for the organization of drainage districts.

The Survey has coöperated with the North Carolina Drainage Association in holding annual conventions for the discussion of drainage problems by experts, and the exchange of experiences and ideas by those actually engaged in drainage work. At the last of these conventions, held in 1916, a tile drainage contest was inaugurated among corn-club boys and farmers which has awakened considerable interest in the installation and benefits to be derived from tile drainage. A similar contest was conducted by the officers of the Association in the fall of 1917 with very gratifying results.

While there has not been as much district drainage work carried on in this State during the past two years as in former years, due to unsettled labor and financial conditions, there is still a great deal of interest in the State at the present time in drainage, particularly in tile drainage.

The Secretary of the Interior has conceived the plan of utilizing certain of these swamp areas for homesteading returning soldiers and sailors, and the Survey has been in conference with the Reclamation Service in regard to working out a plan for developing such an area in eastern North Carolina.

The following publications have been issued during the past two years regarding drainage:

Economic Papers:

45. Proceedings of the Eighth Annual Drainage Convention, held under the auspices of the North Carolina Drainage Association and the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey, Belhaven, N. C., November 29, 30 and December 1, 1915. Compiled by Joseph Hyde Pratt, State Geologist, and Miss H. M. Berry, Secretary.
47. Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Drainage Convention of the North Carolina Drainage Association, held at Greensboro, N. C., November 22-23, 1916. Compiled by Joseph Hyde Pratt, State Geologist, and Miss H. M. Berry, Secretary.

Press Bulletins:

154. Decision of the Supreme Court Regarding the North Carolina Drainage Law, May 16, 1916. 19 pages.
155. Decision of Supreme Court Relating to Drainage Work, September 15, 1916. 28 pages.
158. Amendments to the Drainage Law by the General Assembly of 1917, April 10, 1917. 18 pages.

FISHING INDUSTRIES.

While the former work done by the Geological Survey in connection with the fisheries has been transferred to the State Fisheries Commission, the Survey is still doing everything in its power to further the work of this Commission. The Survey has been interested in stimulating the use of fish and oysters as a food and as a means for reducing the cost of living and adding very materially to our food supply during the recent national emergency.

Through a series of experiments it has been ascertained that certain shellfish, such as the oyster, clam, diamond-back terrapin, etc., can be economically cultivated in North Carolina waters; and, as a result of this investigation, a company has been organized in Beaufort for raising the diamond-back terrapin commercially. During 1917 this company reported a hatch of approximately 25,000 terrapins during this season. There is also great possibility in the cultivation of the oyster, and with the proper State protection of the oyster grounds, this should grow into a flourishing industry.

MAPPING.

Owing to lack of appropriation, the State Survey has not been able to carry on any topographic mapping in coöperation with the

United States Geological Survey. In this the State is the loser, because there is such a fund which has to be met by an equal amount on the part of the State, if the State is to receive the benefits from it. These topographic maps are of tremendous value to the State in connection with its geological, highway, drainage, forestry, water-powers, and agricultural work; and they are of inestimable value to engineers engaged in various lines of engineering work throughout the State. They are of vital necessity in defense work in time of war. The State could well afford to spend \$10,000 a year on this work until the whole State is covered by these topographic maps.

WATER-POWERS.

Closely akin to the forests in their abundance, importance and methods of conservation are the water-powers of the State. It has been estimated that we have available about 450,000 horsepower, and in 1916 it was estimated that approximately 223,000 horsepower have been developed, so that practically half of the State's available water-powers are now under harness.

Water-powers cannot well be utilized beyond their minimum capacity without auxiliary power. The problem with companies is to raise the maximum flow during the two or three summer months. This may be done by building impounding reservoirs or improving the land-covers of the watersheds. An unburned forest cover prevents erosion and regulates the flow of streams, making them higher in dry weather and lower in flood times. It will then be seen that the conservation of water-powers involves the prevention of forest fires.

As the water-powers constitute one of our chief sources of wealth, the State could well afford to employ, in connection with the Geological Survey work, a hydrographic engineer to assist in the best utilization and conservation of our available water-powers.

HOW THE SURVEY COULD SERVE THE STATE.

It is believed that the State Geological and Economic Survey could render the State very effective and much needed service along the following lines with the expenditures as estimated below:

(1) For the inauguration of a system of forest fire patrol, which should save the State at least \$500,000 per year in the prevention of forest fires—\$10,000 per annum.

(2) For topographic and traverse mapping (such maps being of great service in all geological, road, forestry, drainage, hydrographic, and agricultural work), to be carried out in coöperation with the Federal Survey—\$10,000 per annum.

(3) For carrying out experiments in reforesting devastated and unproductive areas (of which there are vast areas in North Carolina) and furnishing assistance to farmers in tree-planting and coöperation with highway authorities in roadside tree-planting—\$5,000 per annum.

(4) For the employment and expenses of a drainage engineer for work in connection with the reclamation and development of swamp and overflowed lands of the State—\$5,000 per annum.

(5) For the employment and maintenance of a hydrographic engineer for work in connection with the development and conservation of our water-powers, one of our chief sources of wealth—\$5,000 per annum.

GEOLOGICAL BOARD.

GOVERNOR T. W. BICKETT, <i>ex officio</i> Chairman.	Franklin.
F. R. HEWITT	Buncombe.
JOHN SPRUNT HILL	Durham.
C. C. SMOOT, III.	Wilkes.
R. G. LASSITER	Granville.

STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION.

W. S. FALLIS, *State Highway Engineer, Raleigh.*

By an act of the General Assembly of 1915, Chapter 113, there was created a North Carolina State Highway Commission. The duties of this Commission are to assist the counties in developing a State and county system of highways.

The State Highway Commission consists of the Governor, three citizens of the State who are appointed by the Governor—one from the eastern, one from the central, and one from the western portion of the State, one of whom shall be a member of the minority political party—the State Geologist, a Professor of Civil Engineering of the University of North Carolina, and a Professor of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, said professors to be designated by the Governor. Such assistants and clerks as may be needed are to be appointed by the State Highway Engineer.

The first meeting of the Commission was held March 31, 1915, at which time the Commission was fully organized and a discussion entered into as to the law and future work of the Commission.

The work of the Commission ranges from advice and coöperation to taking complete charge of engineering work in the different counties and townships of the State. The Commission has constructed concrete and steel bridges at a number of places and the records show the value of this work to the State to exceed in money saved (in less than five counties) more than the State's entire appropriation for the use of the Commission for the two years the Commission has been at work.

Since the organization of the Commission it has worked out for the counties many methods by which the road work can be done more economically and successfully than heretofore. The State Highway Engineer has arranged with the different railroads for a special low rate on road material, which arrangement has to come through the State Highway Commission, and this is proving of value in much of the road work in the State.

The Federal Aid Road Fund will come through the State Highway Commission, and the Commission is now having surveys made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917. The approximate amount for the year 1918 is \$228,763.84; for 1919, \$343,145.76; for 1920, 457,527.68; and for 1921 the sum of \$571,909.60, making a total of \$1,715,728.80 for the five-year period for which Federal aid is available.

The Federal aid used in the State during the past year had been the result of a great advance in road construction and proposed road construction. Plans and surveys have been prepared for considerably over a million dollars for roads to be built in coöperation with the Federal Government. The State's standing in Federal aid work is fifth of all the States in the United States, both on an average and for the following activities: Number of project statements submitted; number of project statements approved; number of contracts between the State and Government; number of miles proposed to be improved; amount of money received by the State and percentage of amount approved for payment to the State by the Federal Department.

The maintenance, under the Automobile License Tax, has been fairly satisfactory. In organization and execution, this, as well as construction work, has been very much hampered by war conditions, the influenza epidemic, and high prices, and the scarcity of labor

and material. In spite of this, however, the general condition of the roads comprising the State Highway System on which State maintenance is being carried out, the roads are in better condition as a whole than they ever have been in the history of the State.

The coöperation of the counties, in a general way, has been very satisfactory. There is, of course, a great deal yet to be desired before we are fully satisfied with the organization and results. Equipment, of course, has not yet been secured to a satisfactory extent. The men operating and handling the patrol gang in each county need a great deal of training to make them efficient. The scarcity of labor and material has been a decided handicap in this work. We feel sure, however, from the results obtained under such adverse conditions that the system is going to result eventually in giving our State a decided advantage over the surrounding States whose maintenance work is not systematized and carried out as will be the case under this organization.

COMMISSION.

T. W. BICKETT, *ex officio* Chairman.

JOSEPH HYDE PRATT, *Secretary*.

BENEHAN CAMERON.

T. F. HICKERSON.

E. C. DUNCAN.

W. C. RIDDICK.

GUY V. ROBERTS.

FISHERIES COMMISSION BOARD.

The Fisheries Commission Board was created by the General Assembly of 1915 for the purpose of enforcing the laws relating to fish. It consists of five members appointed by the Governor, at least three of whom must be from the several fishing districts of the State, and have a practical knowledge of the fishing industry. The Board appoints a fisheries commissioner who is responsible to it for carrying out the duties of his office. The term of his office is four years. He is authorized to appoint two assistants by and with the consent of the Fisheries Commission Board. He also appoints, with the approval of the Board, inspectors in each county, under his jurisdiction. The Fisheries Commission Board is given jurisdiction over and control of all the fisheries of the State, which is construed by the act creating the Board to include porpoises and

other marine mammals, fishes, mollusca and crustaceans, and all operations involved in using, setting, or operating apparatus employed in killing or taking said fish or in transporting or preparing them for market. The Board also has authority and power to regulate, prohibit, or restrict in time, place, character, and dimensions the use of nets, appliances, apparatus, or other means employed in taking or killing fish, and to regulate seasons at which the various species of fish may be taken in the several waters of the State, and to prescribe the minimum size of fish which may be taken. It has general supervision of the acts of its officers and employees. The Fisheries Commissioner is responsible to the Board for his acts in carrying out and enforcing all the laws, rules, and regulations of the Board pertaining to the fishing industry in the State. He must also see that all licenses and other taxes are collected and paid to the Treasurer.

The State owns four boats, and in July, 1917, the Fisheries Board, through its Commissioner made a contract with the United States Navy Department, permitting it to use these boats, the Department agreeing to enlist and pay the crews, and certain other expenses. These boats and crews were to do certain work for the United States Government and at the same time do the required work for the State in the fishing industry. Except in cases of extreme emergency they operate under the orders and directions of the Fisheries Commission. This was an opportunity for the State to perform a patriotic duty to the government and at the same time carry on the work of the fishing industry practically without interruption.

MEMBERS OF THE FISHERIES COMMISSION BOARD.

ED. CHAMBERS SMITH, <i>Chairman</i>	Raleigh
A. V. COBB	Windsor.
S. P. HANCOCK	Beaufort.
E. H. FREEMAN	Wilmington.
T. F. WINSLOW	Hertford.
H. L. Gibbs, <i>Fisheries Commissioner</i>	Oriental.

STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS.

The State Board of Elections consists of five electors appointed by the Governor for a term of two years. Not more than three of them may be of the same political party. Vacancies occurring in the

Board are filled by the Governor. Members of the State Board of Elections receive, in full compensation for their services, \$4 per day for the time they are actually engaged in the discharge of their duties together with their actual traveling expenses, and such other expenses as are necessary and incident to the discharge of the duties imposed upon them relating to elections.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

WILSON G. LAMB, <i>Chairman</i>	Williamston.
R. T. CLAYWELL, <i>Secretary</i>	Morganton.
J. W. PASS	Yadkinville.
A. B. FREEMAN	Hendersonville.
CLARENCE CALL	Wilkesboro.

STATE STANDARD KEEPER.

The State Standard Keeper is appointed by the Governor to take care of the balances, weights, and measures prescribed by law, and perform such other duties as the Governor may prescribe touching said balances, weights, and measures. It is his duty to procure and furnish, at prime cost, to any of the counties, upon an order of the Board of County Commissioners, any of the standard sealed weights and measures required by law to be kept, and he is authorized, by and with the approval of the Governor, to contract for the manufacture of plain sealed weights substantially made of iron, steel or brass, as the county ordering may direct; yardstick made of substantial wood, each end neatly covered with metal, sealed, marked and stamped "N. C."; half bushel, peck, half peck, quarter peck, and one-eighth peck, made of substantial, well-seasoned wood, with secure metallic binding and casing; gallon, half gallon, quart, pint, half pint, and gill measure, made of light sheet copper with iron handles. He must procure and furnish, as herein provided, to the Board of Commissioners of any county ordering the same, dry and liquid sealed measures and yardstick made of brass or copper.

State Standard Keeper, T. F. Brockwell, Raleigh, N. C.

FIREMEN'S RELIEF FUND.

The State of North Carolina pays \$2,500 a year to the North Carolina State Volunteer Firemen's Association and to the North Carolina State Firemen's Association, which fund is known as the Firemen's Relief Fund.

The purpose of the fund is for the relief of firemen, members of such associations, who may be injured or made sick by disease contracted in the actual discharge of duty as firemen, and for the relief of widows, children or dependent mothers of such firemen who may be killed or die from disease contracted in the discharge of their duty. Such duty must be performed in the service of the fire department from the time of the fire alarm until the members are dismissed by the company officers at roll call, or in service connected with the fire department which is directed to be performed by the officer in charge.

Any fireman of good, moral character in North Carolina, and belonging to an organized fire company, who will comply with the requisitions of the constitution and by-laws of the North Carolina State Firemen's Association may become a member of this Association, and be eligible to relief from this fund.

THE AUDUBON SOCIETY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MISS PLACIDE H. UNDERWOOD, *Raleigh, Secretary.*

The Audubon Society of North Carolina was incorporated in 1903, with J. Y. Joyner, T. Gilbert Pearson, R. H. Lewis, A. H. Boyden, H. H. Brimley, P. D. Gold, Jr., J. F. Jordan, and R. N. Wilson as incorporators. (Rev. 1905, Sec. 1862.)

The officers of The Audubon Society of North Carolina are a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and such other officers as may be fixed by the by-laws. (Rev. 1905, Sec. 1863.)

The objects for which the corporation is formed are to promote among the citizens of North Carolina a better appreciation of the value of the song and insectivorous birds to man and the State; to encourage parents and teachers to give instruction to children on the subject; to stimulate public sentiment against the destruction

of wild birds and their eggs; to secure the enactment and the enforcement of proper and necessary laws for the protection and preservation of the birds and game of North Carolina. Its further office is, through the appointment of game wardens, to rigidly enforce the laws for game and bird protection.

The funds received by the Treasurer of the State from the license tax on nonresident hunters constitutes a fund known as the Bird and Game Fund. This fund is paid out by the Treasurer of the State on the order of the Treasurer of The Audubon Society of North Carolina, who makes an annual report to the Governor of the receipts and expenditures of the society for each year.

The Governor, upon the recommendation of The Audubon Society, appoints bird and game wardens and the Treasurer of the Society, whose terms of office, unless otherwise provided for, are during good behavior, or until their successors are appointed. The Governor issues to the Treasurer of The Audubon Society and to each person appointed as warden, a commission. These commissions are transmitted to the clerk's office of the Superior Court for the county from which the prospective treasurer or bird and game warden is appointed.

Every person appointed as game warden, before entering upon the duties of the office, is required to take oath before the clerk of the Superior Court of the county in which he resides that he will faithfully perform the duties of said office, and execute a bond in the sum of one hundred dollars for the faithful discharge of his duties.

The compensation of wardens is fixed and paid by the society. There are thirty-three counties of the State under the jurisdiction of The Audubon Society and there are sixty-one game wardens in the various counties, each county having one or more wardens.

Any nonresident of the State who desires to hunt in any of the counties under the jurisdiction of The Audubon Society is required to make application to the clerk of the Superior Court of any of the counties under Audubon control, and the clerk of the Court issues such license upon the payment of a fee of ten dollars and clerk's fee. A nonresident hunting license issued by the clerk of the Superior Court of any one of the counties under the jurisdiction of The Audubon Society is valid in all the Audubon counties, while a nonresident hunting license issued in a county not under the jurisdiction of The Audubon Society can be used only in the county in which it is issued.

In 1909 the General Assembly of North Carolina passed an act withdrawing certain counties from Audubon protection. Subsequent to 1909 other counties have been withdrawn, so that at the present time there are only thirty-three counties under the jurisdiction of The Audubon Society of North Carolina. The following counties are under the jurisdiction of The Audubon Society:

Alamance	Cumberland	New Hanover
Alleghany	Durham	Northampton
Ashe	Edgecombe	Orange
Avery	Greene	Person
Bladen	Haywood	Rockingham
Brunswick	Iredell	Rowan
Buncombe	Lee	Rutherford
Burke	Lenoir	Surry
Caldwell	McDowell	Wake
Chatham	Mecklenburg	Watauga
Columbus	Moore	Yancey

In its efforts towards education. The Audubon Society has expended part of its funds towards the publication of a book on North Carolina birds. The Society has had prepared and has had paid for the plates presenting pictures of bird life in North Carolina. Owing to the fire which destroyed the printing establishment of E. M. Uzzell & Company, the publication of this book on North Carolina birds has been delayed.

The Audubon Society owns two small islands in Pamlico Sound which are patrolled by a game warden during the nesting season. These islands are Leggett Lump and Royal Shoal.

In an attempt to increase a state-wide interest in bird and game conservation, the secretaries of the Society have given illustrated bird lectures and talked on bird study to Teacher's Institutes, Community Clubs, Women's Clubs and to many of the schools in the State, and a great many Junior Audubon Societies have been organized and several schools and clubs have held "Bird Days" as a result of this work.

A bill providing for the enactment of a state-wide game commission to take over the work of The Audubon Society was introduced into the Senate by Senator Kelly, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Game at the last session of the General Assembly (1917). This bill, amended several times so as to exempt certain counties from its provisions, passed its first reading. On its second reading, there were so many amendments offered that the bill was referred to the

committee. The committee stripped the bill of all amendments and reported it back to the Senate with a substitute amendment. When the bill came up for passage, however, there were several more amendments offered and a parliamentary wrangle followed, during which the bill was tabled. It was then so near the end of the session of the General Assembly that there was not sufficient time to take the matter up in the House and the matter was dropped.

When The Audubon Society was organized the office of the Secretary was at Greensboro, N. C., Mr. T. Gilbert Pearson, now Secretary of The National Association of Audubon Societies, being Secretary. In 1913, upon the election of Mr. James W. Cheshire, Secretary, the office was moved to Raleigh, N. C., and since that time the work of the Society has been carried on by the various secretaries in Raleigh, N. C.

Officers of The Audubon Society of North Carolina:

OFFICERS.

DR. R. H. LEWIS, <i>President</i>	Raleigh.
H. H. BRIMLEY, <i>Vice-President</i>	Raleigh.
P. H. UNDERWOOD, <i>Secretary</i>	Raleigh.
R. A. BROWN, <i>Treasurer</i>	Raleigh.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

REV. MELTON W. CLARK.....	Greensboro.
BROOK G. EMPIE	Wilmington.
B. F. SHELTON	Speed.
W. H. SWIFT	Greensboro.
FRANKLIN SHERMAN, JR.	Raleigh.

SECRETARIES.

T. GILBERT PEARSON	1903-1911.
P. D. GOLD, JR.....	Nov. 22, 1912-June 1, 1913.
J. W. CHESHIRE	June 1, 1913-Mar. 20, 1915.
R. E. PARKER	June 1, 1915-June 1, 1917.
G. A. MARTIN	June 1, 1917-Oct. 10, 1917.
MISS PLACIDE H. UNDERWOOD.....	Oct. 10, 1917.

STATE EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION.

ROBERT H. WRIGHT, *Chairman, Greenville, N. C.*

By an act of the General Assembly of 1917, chapter 197, there was created a State Educational Commission of five members to be appointed by the Governor for the term of office of two years. "It shall be the duty of the said commission to make a thorough study of the school laws of the entire public school system of the State, a careful survey of existing educational conditions and a comparative study and investigation of the educational systems of other states. Said Commission shall codify the public school laws of the State and make recommendations of such amendments, changes, and additions to the school law as in its opinion may be needed." The commission shall also investigate the methods and cost of supplying text books to the public schools and also the advisability of establishing a printing plant for the purpose of printing text-books and doing other State printing, and shall investigate the matter of public school teachers pensions and report its finding and recommendations to the General Assembly.

The Governor named the commission in December, 1917, and called the members together for the purpose of organizing said commission March 6, 1918. The commission consists of:

Robert H. Wright, Chairman, Greenville, N. C.
E. C. Brooks, Vice-Chairman, Durham, N. C.
L. J. Bell, Secretary, Rockingham, N. C.
C. C. Wright, Hunting Creek, N. C.
Chas. E. Brewer, Raleigh, N. C.

At the first meeting held March 6, 1918, the commission was fully organized and proceeded at once to outline the work to be done and appointed different members to gather data. The commission met June 20, October 16, and December 17, and will make a partial report to the General Assembly of 1919.

The appropriation made for this work by the General Assembly of 1917 is \$1,000.

COMMISSION FOR REVISION OF LAWS.

The General Assembly of 1917 created a joint committee of five members, two from the Senate and three from the House to provide for "compiling, collating and revising the Public Statutes of North Carolina." The committee as appointed and organized consists of Representative Harry W. Stubbs, Chairman; Senators Lindsay C. Warren and Stahle Linn and Representatives Carter Dalton and H. P. Grier. Under the powers conferred in the act, the committee appointed Mr. Thomas H. Calvert, as revision commissioner to take charge of the actual task of the revision. Upon Mr. Calvert's appointment as Judge of the Superior Court, Professor L. P. McGehee of the State University was appointed commissioner. The work of the compilation and revision has been done by Mr. McGehee, Messrs. Carter Dalton, Lindsay C. Warren, A. C. McIntosh, and Thomas E. Didlake. The result submitted to the General Assembly of 1919 is comprised in the two large volumes of "The Consolidated Statutes of North Carolina."

The act creating the committee and providing for the revision appropriated \$10,000 for the work, out of which the expenses have been defrayed.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

B. C. BECKWITH, *Former Member of the Board, Raleigh.**

The State Board of Internal Improvements was created and made a body corporate by chapter 982, Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, 1819. In 1836 the Board was made to consist of the Governor of the State, president *ex officio*, and two commissioners, to be biennially appointed by the Governor with the advice of the Council of State.

Chapter 101 of the Revisal of 1905 provides that the two commissioners be now appointed biennially by the Governor with "the advice of the Senate." The private secretary of the Governor is secretary *ex officio* of the Board, which meets in the Governor's office, or at any other place in the State, as it may see fit.

*This article is brought forward from the Manual of 1913. The editor regrets that he has been unable to get a revised statement of the duties, powers, and work of the Board up to date.

The Board has charge of all the State's interest in all railroads, canals, and other works of internal improvement; and the Legislature of 1905 added, "also all public institutions in which the State has an interest, excepting the higher educational institutions that are not also charitable."

The Board shall biennially report to the General Assembly the condition of all public or State institutions and buildings in their charge, railroads, roads and other works of internal improvements in which the State has an interest; shall suggest such improvements, enlargements, or extensions of such works as they shall deem proper, and such new works of similar nature as shall seem to them to be demanded by the growth of trade or the general prosperity of the State; the amount, condition, and character of the State's interest in railroads, roads, and other works of internal improvements in which the State has stock or whose bonds she holds as security; the condition of such roads or other corporate bodies and State institutions in detail, financial condition, receipts and disbursements, etc.

The Board may require of the president or chief officer of any railroad or other works of public improvement or any public institution in which the State has an interest, a written report, under oath, of the affairs of his company or institution for the year, and a failure on the part of such chief officer of any public institution or company in which the State has an interest to make a true report is made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment.

Provision is also made for the appointment of a special auditor to audit the accounts and books of all institutions, corporate bodies and State departments whenever the Governor and the Board may deem it necessary.

When the Board, as it is authorized to do, is making an investigation of the affairs of any public institution or company in which the State has an interest, or of the official conduct of any official thereof, if any person shall refuse to obey any summons of, or shall refuse to answer any question when requested so to do, by a member of the Board, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be fined and imprisoned. And upon report of the Board, the Governor may suspend or remove from office any of said officials, if in the opinion of the Board and the Governor the interest of the State demands it.

The Legislature of 1909 amended chapter 101 of the Revisal so

that whenever the General Assembly shall direct or authorize directly or indirectly the erection or alteration of any building or buildings at any State institution, charitable, educational, or penal, the Board of Internal Improvements shall let the same out by contract, and take from the contractor a bond with sufficient security payable to the State, in such sum as the Board may deem sufficient, with the condition that he will faithfully perform his contract according to plans or specifications agreed upon. And chapter 101 of the Revisal was also amended by the Legislature of 1911, providing that no corporation, company, or institution in which the State has an interest shall lease, mortgage, or otherwise encumber its property except by and with the consent of the Board of Internal Improvements and the Council of State.

NORTH CAROLINA NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE MILITIA.

BEVERLY S. ROYSTER, *Adjutant General, Oxford, N. C.*

(Office: Raleigh, N. C.)

The Militia of the State is divided into three classes, the National Guard, the Naval Militia and the unorganized militia.

The General Assembly (session, 1917), passed an act to revise military laws of the State and to increase the efficiency of the militia. Immediately after the passage of this act, steps were taken to increase the strength of the National Guard and to promote its efficiency. This work was being vigorously prosecuted when war was declared against Germany, and from that time until the National Guard was drafted into the Federal service, every energy was put forth to bring the National Guard to a high state of efficiency.

Pursuant to the Proclamation of the President of July 3, 1917, the following organizations, units and detachments of the National Guard of North Carolina were drafted into the Federal service on August 5, 1917:

- 1st Brigade
- 1st Infantry
- 2d Infantry
- 3rd Infantry
- Field Hospital No. 1

Ambulance Company No. 1
Veterinary Corps
Radio Company Signal Corps
1st Regiment Field Artillery
1st Squadron Cavalry
1 Machine Gun Troop
1st Battalion Engineers
1 Engineer Train
1 Motor Truck Company
Field and Staff
Sanitary Detachment and
Six Companies Coast Artillery
Quartermaster's Corps

Being a total of 277 officers, 7,454 enlisted men, grand total of 7,731. Of the Naval Militia 18 officers, and 197 men (total 215) were called into Federal service April 6, 1917, as National Naval Volunteers.

Shortly after reaching Camp Sevier the status of the 1st North Carolina Infantry was changed and its officers and men were assigned and transferred to other organizations. This change of status was no reflection upon the officers and men of this splendid regiment but it was made to carry out the plans of the War Department with respect to the National Guard organizations and divisions. Our National Guard Troops were trained at Camp Sevier, South Carolina, from August, 1917, until May, 1918, when they were sent overseas for service on the battle front. How splendidly these troops acquitted themselves on every occasion and what bravery and heroism were manifested by officers and men are known far and wide. They have won for themselves, and the State as well, on the battlefields of France and Belgium an imperishable glory. The National Guard of this State has kept the faith and it has fulfilled in the largest degree the hopes and aspirations of its friends throughout the State.

The State has no National Guard troops at this time and there will be no steps taken to reorganize the National Guard until the return to the State of the troops now on oversea duty.

During the absence of the National Guard it became necessary to maintain a military force in the State, and pursuant to a Proclamation of the Governor, dated September 23, 1917, the unorganized militia of the State between the ages of thirty-one and forty-five were called into the active service of the State and organized and desig-

nated as the North Carolina Reserve Militia. There are now fifty-four companies of the Reserve Militia, and these companies are distributed throughout the various sections of the State, so as to meet as nearly as possible any urgent need for troops. It has been impossible to get full equipment for the Reserve Militia; indeed only a limited number of rifles have been available, which have been issued to forty-two of the companies. These companies will be continued until the National Guard troops now in the Federal service return to the State.

Complete rosters are being prepared in the office of the Adjutant General of all the National Guard troops, and rosters will also be prepared showing the names and rank of those who served on the Mexican border and in the war with Germany.

ADJUTANT GENERALS OF NORTH CAROLINA SINCE 1861.

J. G. MARTIN	1861-
ABIAL G. FISHER	1868-1871
John G. GORMAN	1871-1876
JOHNSTONE JONES	1877-1888
JAMES D. GLENN	1889-1892
FRANCIS H. CAMERON	1893-1896
A. D. COWLES	1897-1898
BEVERLY S. ROYSTER	1899-1904
THOMAS H. ROBERTSON	1905-1909
JOSEPH F. ARMFIELD	1910-1911
ROY L. LEINSTER	1911-1912
Gordon Smith	1912-1913
LAURENCE W. YOUNG	1913-1916
BEVERLY S. ROYSTER	1916-

STATE PRISON.

J. R. COLLIE, *Superintendent, Raleigh.*

This institution was founded by an act of the General Assembly, ratified the 12th day of April, A. D. 1869, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Erection of a Penitentiary." Reference is made to the act cited, and also to the Report of the Commission to Erect a Penitentiary, Document No. 18, Legislative Documents, 1868-70.

The prison building is a magnificent brick structure, erected upon granite foundation. The prison wall is of granite, and is twenty feet in height and six feet broad at the top, and its base is said to extend

sixteen feet below the surface. The building and wall are estimated to have cost the State more than a million and a quarter dollars.

The institution is situated about one mile west of the Capitol on the extension of Morgan Street and near Hillsboro road.

The affairs of the prison are administered by a board of five directors appointed by the Governor.

The Dangerous Insane Department is maintained out of the State prison earnings.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1869
Number of buildings*	1
Cost (estimated by prison authorities)	\$1,225,000
Number of acres of land	7,300
Number of employees	134
Number of inmates	825
Liabilities	None

SUPERINTENDENTS.

W. T. HICKS	Wake
PAUL F. FAISON	Wake
A. LEAZAR	Iredell
JOHN R. SMITH	Wayne
J. M. MEWBORNE	Lenoir
W. H. DAY	Wake
J. S. MANN	Hyde
J. J. LAUGHINGHOUSE	Pitt
J. S. MANN	Hyde
J. R. COLLIE	Franklin

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

H. B. VARNER, <i>Chairman</i>	Lexington
FRANK GOUGH	Lumberton
W. M. SANDERS	Smithfield
B. F. SHELTON	Speed
A. E. SMITH	Mount Airy

*Two camps on State farm; each have living quarters and many farm buildings of commodious size.

PART V.

STATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

1. UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.
2. NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND
ENGINEERING.
3. NORTH CAROLINA STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL
COLLEGE.
4. CULLOWHEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.
5. APPALACHIAN TRAINING SCHOOL.
6. EAST CAROLINA TEACHERS' TRAINING SCHOOL.
7. NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOLS FOR THE [WHITE] BLIND
AND FOR THE [NEGRO] BLIND AND DEAF.
8. NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE [WHITE] DEAF.
9. STONEWALL JACKSON MANUAL TRAINING AND
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.
10. NORTH CAROLINA NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR THE COLORED
RACE AND FOR THE CHEROKEE INDIANS OF ROBESON
COUNTY.
11. NORTH CAROLINA NEGRO AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNI-
CAL COLLEGE.
12. CASWELL TRAINING SCHOOL.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

The University of North Carolina is located at Chapel Hill. Its charter was granted in 1789; the corner-stone of the first building was laid in 1793, and it was opened for students in 1795. The campus of 48 acres and about 550 acres of forest contiguous to it were given by the citizens of Orange County. Its first buildings were also given by friends of the University, the Legislature granting a loan of \$10,000 in 1793, which was afterwards converted into a gift, and making the first direct appropriation for building in 1905, when \$50,000 was given for a chemical laboratory. Of the total amount received by the University from all sources, one-half has been contributed by alumni and friends.

The State made no appropriation for the maintenance of the University for the first eighty years of its existence. In 1875 the interest from the Land Scrip Fund (\$7,500) was paid over to the University, and withdrawn in 1887. In 1881 the annual sum of \$5,000 was appropriated for the maintenance and support of the University. This annual appropriation is now \$165,000.

In 1861-65 and the following Reconstruction period the University was stripped of its funds, landed property, and much of its equipment. From 1871 to 1875 its doors were closed. It was re-opened in 1875 with practically nothing but empty halls and the contribution of its friends amounting to about \$20,000 for the purchase of new equipment.

Its property now consists of

Campus—48 acres, and woodland 550 acres....\$	125,500.00
Equipment—books, apparatus, furniture, etc...	344,700.00
Buildings—27, and 3 faculty houses.....	786,500.00

\$ 1,256,700.00

Its endowment, including loan funds, amounts to 267,281.46

Total\$. \$ 1,523,981.46

The income of the University was derived from the following sources for the year 1917-1918:

State appropriation	\$165,000.00
Students fees	57,496.71
Invested funds	12,318.96
Gifts	2,159.12
Other sources	30,225.47
Total	<u>\$267,200.26</u>

The University is comprised of the following departments: Collegiate, applied science, teachers' training, graduate, law, medicine, and pharmacy. There are 35 professors, 10 associate professors, 8 assistant professors, 16 instructors, 32 assistants. A number of the assistants help in the laboratories and library and do no actual teaching. The number of students for the session, 1917-18, was 1,062. There were 1,050 students in attendance upon the summer school. Of the students attending the regular session 95 per cent are from North Carolina.

The parents of the students represent all professions, creeds and parties in the State. The leading professions represented are farmers, merchants, lawyers, physicians, manufacturers, ministers, teachers. The leading churches are: Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal.

Over one-half of the students earn or borrow, in part or in whole, the money for their education. Some 60 of them earn their board by waiting at the table. Few of the families from which these students come are able to stand the strain of the support of a son at college without stringent economy or even many sacrifices. About one half of the graduates start out as teachers.

There is a splendid spirit of democracy about the institution which opens the doors of achievement to all alike and places attainment upon merit alone. It is emphatically a place "where wealth is no prejudice and poverty is no shame."

SUMMARY.

Charter granted	1789
Opened	1795
Acres of land owned	598
Value of buildings, equipment, and land	\$1,256,700.00
Invested funds	\$267,281.46
Number of volumes in library	77,000
Number of students	1,162
Number of faculty	88
Income from State	\$165,000.00
Income from students	\$57,496.71
Invested funds	\$12,318.96

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

No president	1795-1804
JOSEPH CALDWELL	1804-1835
DAVID L. SWAIN	1835-1868
SOLOMON POOL	1869-1870
University closed	1870-1876
KEMP P. BATTLE	1876-1891
GEORGE T. WINSTON	1891-1896
EDWIN A. ALDERMAN	1896-1900
FRANCIS P. VENABLE	1900-1914
EDWARD K. GRAHAM	1914-1918

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING.

W. C. RIDDICK, *President, West Raleigh.*

During the years in which North Carolina was slowly emerging from the economic havoc wrought by Civil War and Reconstruction, some far-sighted men began to see the necessity of rearing industrially equipped men. They felt keenly the need of competent men to build and direct new industries, and to restore the land which had been impoverished by slave labor. They recognized that men capable of doing what was needed would have to be educated in industrial schools and technical colleges. This recognition came slowly, because the Southern people up to that period had been wedded to classical education.

The first organized body to take steps for the establishment of an industrial institution in North Carolina was the Watauga Club. This Club, composed of bright young men, explained its mission by declaring that it was "an association in the city of Raleigh designed to find out and make known information on practical subjects that will be of public use." In 1885 this club presented to the Legislature the following memorial:

"We respectfully memorialize your honorable body:

"First. To establish an industrial school in North Carolina which shall be a training place for young men who wish to acquire skill in the wealth-producing arts and sciences.

"Second. To establish this school in Raleigh in connection with the State Agriculture Department.

"Third. To make provision for the erection of suitable buildings and for their equipment and maintenance.

(Signed)

ARTHUR WINSLOW, *Chairman*;
W. J. PEELE,
WALTER H. PAGE."

This memorial quickened general interest in the proposed school, and several bills looking to its foundation were introduced in the Legislature of 1885. On March 7th, one of these bills, introduced by Hon. Augustus Leazar of Iredell County, became a law. This law provided that the Board of Agriculture should seek proposals from the cities and towns of the State, and that the school should be placed in the town offering most inducements. The Board of Agriculture finally accepted an offer from the city of Raleigh.

Meantime, the ideas of the advocates of the school have been somewhat broadened as to the character of the proposed institution. They saw that Congress was about to supplement the original land grant by an additional appropriation for agricultural and mechanical colleges in each State. The originators of the conception then sought the aid of progressive farmers in order to change the school into an Agricultural and Mechanical College. Col. L. L. Polk, the editor of the newly established *Progressive Farmer*, threw the weight of his paper heartily into the new idea. Meetings were held in various places, and two very large meetings in Raleigh considered the proposition. As a result, the school already provided for was by action of the Legislature of 1887 changed into an Agricultural and Mechanical College, and the Land Scrip Fund was given the newly formed institution. In addition, the law directed that any surplus from the Department of Agriculture should go into the treasury of the college. Mr. R. Stanhope Pullen, one of Raleigh's most broad-minded citizens, gave the institution eighty-three acres of land in a beautiful suburb of Raleigh. The first building was completed in 1889 and the doors of the college were opened for students in October, 1889. Seventy-two students, representing thirty-seven counties, were enrolled the first year. The faculty consisted of six full professors and two assistants.

From this small beginning in 1889 the college has grown to be the second in size in students and faculty among the colleges for men in the State.

The Legislature of 1917 changed the name of the college to North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering.

The college confines its curriculum entirely to technical and industrial education. No general or academic courses are offered.

The courses of study are as follows:

First, *Agriculture*, including under this general term Agronomy,

Horticulture, Trucking, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Veterinary Science, Poultry Science, and a course in Agricultural Education.

Second, *Engineering*. These courses include Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, and Mining Engineering. The equipment for field and for laboratory work in these courses makes them very practical, as well as scientific.

Third, *Textile Industry*. Students in Textiles have an entire mill building for their use. In addition to carding, spinning, weaving and designing, they have a thoroughly practical course in dyeing and in the chemistry of dyes.

Fourth, *Industrial Chemistry*. Four-year courses in Agricultural Chemistry, Chemical Engineering, and Textile Chemistry and Dyeing.

In all these courses, mathematics, English, physics, chemistry and one modern language are required.

For young men who have not time or means to spend four years in college, and yet who want to fit themselves as far as possible for industrial employments, short courses of one and two years are offered in Agriculture, and two years in Mechanic Arts and Textiles.

In January of each year, a three-weeks practical course for farmers is given.

During the summer there is conducted at the college a two-weeks course for Home Demonstration Agents, a Summer School for Teachers, a short course for Club Boys and Girls, a course for Farm Demonstration Agents and the Farmers' Convention.

These activities, in addition to the regular college session, keep the plant in active service every day in the year.

The college, in coöperation with the State Department of Agriculture, conducts the North Carolina Experiment Station and the North Carolina Extension Service, which employ more than two hundred men and women, and touch the lives of at least three-fourths of the people of the State.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1889
Number of buildings	30
Number of acres of land	485
Value of buildings and equipment.....	\$848,352
Value of land	\$108 310
Number of volumes in library.....	8,000
Number of students	947
Number of faculty	65
State appropriation per annum	\$122,500

PRESIDENTS.

ALEXANDER Q. HOLLADAY	1889-1899
GEORGE TAYLOE WINSTON	1899-1908
DANIEL HARVEY HILL	1908-1916
WALLACE CARL RIDDICK	1916-

**THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL
COLLEGE.**

JULIUS I. FOUST, *President, Greensboro.*

The North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College was established by an act of the General Assembly of 1891. The purpose for which the institution was created, as stated in section 5 of the act establishing it, is as follows:

"The object of this institution shall be (1) to give young women such education as shall fit them for teaching; (2) to give instruction to young women in drawing, telegraphy, typewriting, stenography, and such other industrial arts as may be suitable to their sex and conducive to their support and usefulness. Tuition shall be free to those who signify their intention to teach upon such conditions as may be prescribed by the board of directors."

In 1892 the Institution began with \$30,000 donated by the city of Greensboro and ten acres of land, the gift of Mr. R. S. Pullen, Mr. R. T. Gray, Mr. E. P. Wharton, and others, with an annual appropriation of \$10,000 from the State. In addition to the State appropriation and tuition fees, the institution received during the first few years about \$3,000 annually from the Peabody Fund and for three years received \$2,500 annually from the General Education Board. It also received about \$11,000 from the faculty and students, and a small amount from Mr. George Foster Peabody, and a library building from Mr. Andrew Carnegie. The plant is now worth more than \$700,000, the annual State appropriation is \$100,000, and the loan and scholarship funds received from various sources in the State and out of it now amount to \$25,000. The faculty numbers 89, and there were enrolled during the past session 786 students, and during the summer session 484 students. Total, 1,270.

The chief mission of the institution lies in furnishing the public school system of the State well-equipped teachers who are capable

of rendering the State intelligent and useful service. It provides regular degree courses, whose admission requirements, curriculum of instruction, and standards of scholarship are in keeping with the requirements of our best Southern colleges for men and women.

Special industrial and commercial courses are open to those who do not have free tuition and are not under contract to teach. Provision is also made for teachers who may wish to take brief courses in pedagogy and in the subjects taught in the public schools. For those who cannot remain longer, a one-year course is offered. For various reasons a number of ambitious teachers are not able to avail themselves of the one-year course, and to meet the demands of these a regular summer session has been inaugurated. The advantages of the institution are thus open to every worthy young white woman who has availed herself of the opportunities offered in the public schools of the State.

The patronage of the institution has justified the wisdom of the founders. During the twenty-six years of its life, beginning October, 1892, and closing with the session of May, 1918, the college has had an average enrollment of about 625 students. These students have come from all the 100 counties of the State, and in their political and religious faith, their financial condition, their professional and social life, their intellectual ability and previous educational opportunities, are representative of the people of North Carolina. Of the more than 7,500 young women who have sought the help and strength thus provided, more than 80 per cent received their training in the rural public schools, one-third defrayed their own expenses, and two-thirds, according to their own written statement, would not have attended any other North Carolina college. In brief, one of the strongest forces of the college, and a prime source of its usefulness, has been the representative character of its patronage. This coming together of all classes from all sections of the State necessarily results in creating an atmosphere of wholesome democracy and equal opportunity. The spirit of the State College for Women, is, therefore, what the spirit of every State college should be, and, as a result, its representatives acquire that larger sympathy, that breadth of vision, and that intelligent insight into the needs of their State that no text-books or lectures or mere academic training can ever hope to give.

Some indication of the serviceableness of the college is suggested

by what has been said of the scope and character of its patronage. It has, since its establishment, been an open door of opportunity for the white women of North Carolina. Through it the State has added to its resources over 7,000 educated women, who have taught lessons of patriotism and right living to at least 350,000 North Carolina children. Two-thirds of all the students enrolled and nine-tenths of all who graduate become teachers in North Carolina. No large movement for the uplift of the State has failed to have support from its faculty and students, and today there is not a county in the State where representatives of the colleges are not to be found actively engaged in public service.

SUMMER SESSION.

The special purpose of the State Normal and Industrial College in organizing the Summer Session was to offer the advantages of its instruction to those women in the State, whose occupation during other months of the year prevent their attendance upon the regular session. In the selection and arrangement of its summer courses the college has in view the needs of the following classes:

1st. Teachers wishing special work in the principles and methods of teaching (Primary, Grammar, and High School), with opportunities for practice and observation work under experienced supervisors.

2d. Teachers desiring advanced or collegiate courses in Philosophy, Science, Psychology, and the History of Education.

3d. Teachers of special subjects, such as Agriculture, Domestic Science, Vocal Music, Drawing, and Manual Arts.

4th. High school teachers who desire advanced or extra work along the line of their specialties with free use of good department libraries and well-equipped laboratories.

5th. College students who wish to earn advanced credit or to remove conditions.

6th. Students preparing for college.

7th. Mothers, wives, and home-makers who feel the need of practical help in such subjects as food and food values, cookery, kitchen conveniences, home nursing, sanitation, and household decoration.

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT DURING THE SESSION OF 1917-1918.

Enrolled during the regular session, 786 students.

Enrolled during the summer session, 484 students.

Total number taught at the college during the session 1917-1918,
1,528 students, including the Training School.

Pupils enrolled in Training School, 337.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1891
Number of buildings used	15
Number of acres of land	100
Value of buildings and land	\$800,000
Number of volumes in library	8,000
Number of pupils in training school.....	337
Number of students in college, regular session....	786
Number of students in college, summer session....	484
Total number of regular students enrolled during sessions 1917-1918	1,270
Number of faculty	89
Annual State appropriation (maintenance).....	\$125,000

PRESIDENTS.

CHARLES D. McIVER	1891-1906
JULIUS I. FOUST, <i>Dean</i>	1906-1907
JULIUS I. FOUST	1907-

CULLOWHEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

A. C. REYNOLDS, *President, Cullowhee, N. C.*

The Cullowhee Normal and Industrial School is a State coeducational institution for the training of teachers. The school was chartered in 1891 as a private institution, and in 1905 became a State institution. It has trained more than 600 teachers for public school work and has furnished ten county superintendents. The institution is equipped with steam heat, electric lights, and a gravity water line. It is built to accommodate about 200 boarding students. The organization of the school embraces: Practice School, High School, Normal Collegiate School, Domestic Science School, Domestic Arts School, and Music School.

SUMMARY.

Number of buildings	8
Number of acres of land owned	27.5
Number of instructors	10
Value of buildings and lands.....	\$110,000
Annual appropriation	\$10,00

PRESIDENTS.

R. L. MADISON	1891-1912
A. C. REYNOLDS	1912-

THE APPALACHIAN TRAINING SCHOOL.*

B. B. DOUGHERTY, *Superintendent, Boone.*

The Appalachian Training School for Teachers was established by act of the Legislature of 1903. The school is located at Boone, Watauga County, North Carolina, in the midst of North Carolina's unsurpassed mountain scenery. It is the center of education for the northwestern section of North Carolina, embracing some of the best of her mountainous counties.

The institution makes no pretension to being a college. It is a normal school, and its mission is to give a high school and professional education to hundreds of young people who cannot go elsewhere.

During the years 1913-1914 there were 453 students in the school. It supplies a large proportion of the public school teachers for the surrounding counties, and has had a marked influence upon the improvement of scholarship and professional training of these teachers. In addition to this, the school has opened a way to the State University and the State Normal College to a large number of students who otherwise would not have entered those institutions.

The first appropriation made by the Legislature was \$2,000 for maintenance, voted by the Legislature of 1903. The Legislature of 1907 increased this to \$4,000, and made an additional appropriation of \$10,000 for the enlargement of the plant. In 1909 the Legislature appropriated \$6,000 a year for maintenance, and \$8,000 per year for general improvements. The Legislature of 1911 appropriated \$10,000 per annum for maintenance and \$10,000 for improvements. The Legislature of 1913 appropriated \$15,000 for a new dormitory and \$12,500 for maintenance.

*This article is brought forward from the MANUAL of 1917. The editor regrets that he has been unable to secure a revised statement bringing the data up to date.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1903
Number of buildings	7
Number of acres of land owned.....	450
Value of buildings and equipment.....	\$200,000
Value of land	\$25,000
Number of students	556
Number of faculty	13
Income from State appropriation for maintenance per annum	\$20,000

SUPERINTENDENT.

B. B. DOUGHERTY1903-

EAST CAROLINA TEACHERS TRAINING SCHOOL.

ROBERT H. WRIGHT, *President, Greenville.*

The East Carolina Teachers Training School was established by act of the General Assembly of 1907. The school is located at Greenville. The site contains 50 acres of land, a large part of which is natural forest.

Eight buildings have been erected; two dormitories with a capacity for 240 students; an administration building containing the offices, auditorium, and classrooms; a building for the kitchen and dining-room (this building contains storerooms for supplies and a refrigerating plant); an infirmary, a building containing the power plant and laundry, an eight room Model School and a residence for the President.

The buildings and equipment are modern in every sense and are valued at \$270,000. The town of Greenville and county of Pitt voted \$100,000 in bonds for this school, and the State has made an appropriation of \$154,332.57 for buildings and equipment. These buildings, for lack of funds have not yet been thoroughly equipped, but enough equipment has been installed to enable the school to do efficient work. The equipment installed is of the best type procurable.

Section 3 of the charter reads: "That the said school shall be maintained by the State for the purpose of giving to young white men and women such education and training as shall fit and qualify them to teach in the public schools of North Carolina." This clearly sets forth the purpose of this school. To those students who agree

to teach there is no charge for tuition. Practically all of the students sign this agreement to teach. This shows that the management is adhering rigidly to the purpose of the school as stated in its charter.

The school first opened its doors for students October 5, 1909. During the past nine years, including the summer terms, there have been enrolled 5,671 students.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1907
Number of buildings	8
Number of acres of land	50
Value of buildings and grounds	\$270,000
Number of students 1907-1918	5,671
Annual appropriation	\$60,000
Other income	\$3,196.25

PRESIDENT.

ROBERT H. WRIGHT1907-

NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND AND THE DEAF.*

G. E. LINEBERRY, *Superintendent, Raleigh.*

This institution was established by act of the General Assembly passed January 12, 1845, while Hon. W. A. Graham was Governor of North Carolina. On the first day of May following the school opened with seven pupils, which number increased to seventeen during the session. The first appropriation amounted to \$5,000 annually. Two years later it was made \$10,000. W. D. Cooke, of Virginia, was elected first principal, and for some years the school was conducted in a building on Hillsboro Street, rented for the purpose.

On April 14, 1849, the corner-stone of the present main building on Caswell Square was laid by the Grand Lodge of Masons. At first deaf children only were received, but later blind children were also admitted.

In 1868 a department for the education of the negro deaf and blind children of the State was established on Bloodworth Street.

*The State schools for blind white children and for the blind and deaf negro children, though separate institutions, in separate buildings located in different parts of the city, are under the same supervision.—EDITOR.

in the southeastern part of the city. This has grown to be the largest and best equipped school for the negro deaf and blind in the South.

In 1894 the white deaf children were removed to their elegant new school at Morganton. The old school continued to grow until there were 186 pupils actually present in both departments, and the annual appropriation was \$40,000. It has now grown to be one of the largest of its kind in America, and North Carolina has the proud distinction of doing more for its deaf and blind children, in proportion to its population, than any State in the Union.

The auditorium building furnishes dormitories for the boys, with all modern conveniences, and a good auditorium, but it is now far too small to accommodate the number of students already in attendance.

The school has a small library and a partially equipped gymnasium which have aided much in the work to be done, but it has almost no school room, or scientific apparatus, and but slight dormitory furniture.

The industrial building furnishes room for the broom, mattress, and cane-seating department of the school. Similar buildings are at the colored department.

The increased attendance has made it necessary to increase the appropriation for maintenance, and the Legislature has made additions from time to time until the annual income is now \$72,500.

This is equivalent to only about \$240 per child—an amount far less than that used by any school for the blind in the United States. Seventeen years ago the allowance per child was more than \$214. With the increased cost of living, one can readily see how cramped must be the financial condition.

A distinguished visitor to the State said recently in a public address made at the annual meeting of the State Association of the Blind held at Fayetteville: "Your school for the blind at Raleigh * * * needs, and should have, more funds. In many respects it is the best of the forty State schools for the blind in this country. It has more pupils than any other State. It fits more of them for independence than any other school. Between 80 and 90 per cent of the pupils of your school for the blind become self-supporting. No other State makes such a showing, and no other of the forty schools have so little money provided for the pupils as your State school. The money spent in your State school for the blind is the best investment your State ever made. Through its influence doubt-

less many blind are now self-supporting, useful and happy citizens of your State, who otherwise would be dependent on their family or friends or be inmates of almshouses at the expense of the State.

"When I asked Dr. Fraser, the great educator of the blind, at Halifax (Nova Scotia), after his recent visit to the schools for the blind of this country, which he considered the best, he replied that none was better than the school at Raleigh, and that he could not understand how such a school could be run for such a small amount of money. * * * I am sure, when your people realize your needs and the great work you are doing, they will come liberally to your aid."

The school is now seriously handicapped for lack of room and of funds. The present quarters are entirely too circumscribed. There is no room for exercise ground, and if any children need exercise, it is the blind; nor is there any place for additional buildings. The overcrowded condition of the buildings demands serious attention. His Excellency, the Governor, recommended in his message to the General Assembly of 1911 the purchase of 100 acres in the suburbs of the city upon which to erect new buildings upon the cottage system. This suggestion was emphasized by the State Board of Internal Improvements, the State Board of Health, and the Board of Charities.

Six years ago, the General Assembly provided for the purchase of about 75 acres of land adjacent to other State property and Pullen Park, and hence most admirably located; but unfortunately made no provision for buildings nor even for repairs to the old buildings. Two years ago, the General Assembly, by special act, appropriated \$150,000 for buildings to be erected on the new site. Contracts are out for administration building, one typical cottage and a kindergarten cottage. The contract calls for the completion of this by January 1, 1919, but war conditions have hindered the work so that they will not be completed until spring. It is hoped that the necessary appropriations will be made so that other necessary buildings may be put up at once for moving the white department to the new site.

The literary work of the school may be well understood when it is known that the course of study pursued is modeled after the report made by the "Committee of Ten" appointed by the General Government several years ago, and covers a thorough course in kindergarten, primary, grammar, and high school work, as good as that done in the very best schools in the State.

One naturally wants to know what comes of all this. In general terms 85 per cent of the graduates of the school are self-supporting, and a good many of them have accumulated a good competency. Time and space will not permit a detailed statement. Let a few suffice. Two of the former students are employed as telephone operators in their respective homes, and one is a successful telegraph operator. The musical directors of Salëmburg Academy and of Anniston (Alabama) Seminary are graduates of our school, and both totally blind. A substantial merchant and mill man of Glass is another; a very successful farmer of Alexander County is another; until recently one of the leading teachers in Caldwell County was another. Another is a successful church organist in Wilmington; the principal of one of the high schools in Union County is another; one is a successful merchant in West Virginia; one a newsdealer in New Bern; one a band master and music teacher in Winston-Salem. There are many more of the graduates who are filling honorable positions as public school teachers, music teachers, piano tuners, band masters, merchants, etc., etc.—men and women who are a credit to the State and an honor to the school.

The handicraft exhibits made at the State Fair for the past few years have not only received universal praise, but have been awarded the first premium over all schools exhibiting. The band of the school also makes music at the Fair each year.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1845
Number of buildings	7
Number of acres of land	122
Value of buildings and equipment	\$200,000
Value of land	\$80,000
Number of volumes in library (ink print)	1,900
Number of volumes in library (Tactile print)	5,250
Number of students	144
Number of faculty	21
State appropriation (including both departments) ..	\$72,500
Income from other sources	None

NAMES AND TERMS OF SERVICE OF ALL PRINCIPALS.

W. D. COOKE	1845-1860
WILLEY J. PALMER	1860-1869
JOHN NICHOLS	1869-1871
S. F. TOMLINSON	1871-1873
JOHN NICHOLS	1873-1877
HEZEKIAH A. GUDGER	1877-1883

WILLIAM J. YOUNG	1883-1896
FREDERICK R. PLACE.....	June, 1896-September, 1896
JOHN E. RAY	1896-1918
JOHN T. ALDERMAN.....	January, 1918-August, 1918
G. E. LINEBERRY	1918-

COLORED DEPARTMENT.

Founded	1869
Number of buildings	4
Value of buildings and equipment.....	\$75,000
Number of volumes in library (ink print).....	500
Number of volumes in library (Tactile print).....	1,600
Number of students	156
Number of faculty	17

THE NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE (WHITE) DEAF.

E. McK. GOODWIN, *Superintendent, Morganton.*

In 1845 this State first attempted the education of her deaf and dumb children, being the ninth State in the Union to undertake the education of this class of children. The first year, seven pupils were admitted. Soon thereafter the blind children of the State were provided for under the same management, and the institution became the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. Both classes were admitted into the institution at Raleigh till the Legislature of 1891 was made to realize that there was only a small part of either class being educated, for up to that time only about 25 per cent were being even partially educated.

In 1891 the General Assembly passed an act creating and establishing the North Carolina School for the Deaf and Dumb for the white race only, and located it at Morganton. The school was opened for the reception of pupils in 1894. All the white deaf children then in school at Raleigh were admitted to the new school, which had very limited support. There were only 102 present the first year, but as soon as the Legislature made provision, the school admitted 162, and the attendance has increased steadily till 303 were admitted last year. But there are still, perhaps, 25 per cent of the eligible deaf children not in school, and there are many adult deaf in North Carolina now entirely uneducated. It is a significant fact, however, that this State has the largest attendance

in proportion to her population of any Southern State, and, indeed, compares favorably with the Northern States in this respect.

The statute prescribes the public school course of the State, and allows high school work for those who want to go to college.

In addition to the regular school work, we have four industrial departments for the boys, where they are given, as far as possible, the knowledge of handicraft in the elementary branches. The four departments for the boys are farming and gardening, woodwork and carpentry, typesetting and printing, and shoemaking and tailoring. The girls are taught general domestic work, including cooking, plain sewing and dressmaking. Primary handicraft is taught to the small children.

America leads the world in her provision for the education of the deaf. From 1817, when the first school was established in America, till about 1868, all the schools used the French system, which is the manual or sign method; but in 1868 the German or oral method was introduced, and while the progress has been slow, the proportion has constantly increased till at present about 85 per cent of all the deaf children in the United States, now in school, are being taught by the oral method. Many of these children learn to speak and read speech of others sufficiently to become invaluable to themselves and to the great convenience of the members of their families. But even if their speech is not natural nor good, the written language of the orally taught deaf is more natural and smoother in expression than that of the deaf taught manually.

The North Carolina School has two departments to meet the demands, and is known in the profession as a "combined school." Our orally taught pupils become as adept "sign makers" as the manually taught. They acquire the manual language by association with those who sign and spell on their fingers. The orally taught get all the manually taught get, and also what speech and speech-reading they get from the oral system, beyond what those manually taught even claim to get. Some of the largest and best schools for the deaf in America are "pure oral" schools.

The North Carolina School has prepared a number of students for Gallaudet College, where they have graduated with distinction. Many of our former students have done well in the race of life, making a good living and good citizens.

Our school plant is worth at least \$600,000, and our greatest needs today are a hospital building and industrial equipments. The school

from its creation has had a broad and liberal-minded board of directors of practical business men. The present board is composed of J. L. Scott, Jr., president; A. C. Miller, Mrs. I. P. Jeter, W. W. Neal, W. R. Whitson, Archibald Johnson, and Dr. J. O. Atkinson, and E. McK. Goodwin has been superintendent since its establishment.

The school has now a staff of twenty-seven regular grade teachers and an educational principal, a supervising teacher in Goodwin Hall, our new primary school, and five industrial teachers.

Over 1,000 pupils have been enrolled since opening in 1894.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1894
Number of buildings	4
Number of acres of land	327
Value of buildings and equipment.....	\$600,000
Value of land	\$60,000
Number of volumes in library.....	3,700
Number of faculty (including one principal).....	35
State appropriation	\$70,500
Income from other sources, about.....	\$5,000

THE STONEWALL JACKSON MANUAL TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

CHARLES E. BOGER, *Superintendent, Concord.*

In accordance with an act of the Legislature of 1907, the Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School was established. The law permits the school to receive donations, and it is largely due to several liberal-minded people that the school has made such wonderful progress for the few years it has been in existence. Mr. Ceasar Cone, of Greensboro, has furnished the material to make the work uniforms for the boys since the opening of the school. Since the death of Mr. Ceasar Cone, Mr. Barnard M. Cone, in memory of his brother continues this contribution. General Julian S. Carr of Durham, N. C., recently gave the school \$200 to supply a pressing and urgent need. In January, 1909, the first cottage was completed, which was the gift of the King's Daughters of North Carolina; it was erected on a 298-acre tract of land, which was donated by the city of Concord. Since that time many additions have been made: Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Reynolds, of Winston-Salem, contributed \$1,000 to-

wards the building of a barn; Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Roth, of Elkin, furnished \$3,500 to erect the Industrial Building, in which is located the school department, printing office, woodworking shop, engine room, and space for the storage of lumber and supplies; the Administration Building and two more cottages have been constructed. A beautiful Chapel has been built of rough granite, which cost \$6,500. It is another gift of the King's Daughters. A thousand dollar legacy from the estate of Mr. Ceasar Cone is now in the hands of the school, waiting a proper and appropriate disposition of same. A fourth cottage is now practically complete, giving room for thirty additional boys.

SUMMARY.

Opened	1909
Buildings	11
Value of buildings and equipment.....	\$110 000
Value of land	\$25,000
Number of acres of land	298
Pupils	97

STATE APPROPRIATION.

Maintenance	\$22,500
Permanent improvements	\$7,000

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR THE COLORED RACE AND FOR THE CHEROKEE INDIANS OF ROBESON COUNTY.

E. E. SAMS, *Supervisor, Raleigh.*

The State maintains three normal schools for the training of negro teachers, and one for the training of teachers for the Cherokee Indians of Robeson County. The normal schools for the negroes are located at Fayetteville, Elizabeth City, and Winston-Salem; the school for the Cherokee Indians of Robeson County is located at Pembroke.

The first superintendent of these schools was Charles L. Coon, elected in 1904. In January, 1907, he was succeeded by John Duckett, who died November 16, 1908. J. A. Bivins was superintendent from January, 1909, until his death, March 2, 1913. E. E. Sams has been superintendent since March, 1913.

Most of the negro teachers in the sections where these schools are located have received their training in these schools. Industrial,

training, especially in domestic science, is required in all of them. In the Slater School at Winston-Salem shop and farm work are taught.

Two years ago the State made an appropriation of \$10,000 for an industrial building for this school on the condition that a like sum be raised from other sources. The General Education Board made a donation of \$5,000 for this purpose and the citizens of Winston-Salem raised \$10,371 in addition thereto. This building is now under construction.

At Fayetteville shop and farm work are taught to a limited extent. These industrial features are not as successful as they should be, owing to lack of funds.

Eight years ago a dormitory was erected at Fayetteville at a cost of about \$10,000; six years ago one was erected at Elizabeth City costing about \$20,000, including equipment, and four years ago a new dormitory at Winston-Salem was built at a cost of about \$19,000. The State has one dormitory and one administration building at each of these schools. At each there is great need for a dormitory for boys. At present the boys at Winston-Salem are cared for in the administration building, formerly occupied by the girls. At the other two schools there is no provision whatever for dormitories for the boys. This is the greatest present need. In the lack of such adequate provisions is the greatest moral menace and danger.

The trustees of the Indian Normal School at Pembroke by deed, made and executed in the year 1911, conveyed the title and ownership of their property to the State Board of Education. This property had formerly belonged to the trustees of the Croatan Normal School, as it was then styled. A dormitory costing about \$4,000 was erected three years ago, but because of insufficient funds has not been equipped. It is hoped that an appropriation of \$1,000 may be made for equipment of dormitory and repairs to the school building.

FAYETTEVILLE COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL.

E. E. SMITH, *Principal*.

Founded	1877
Number of buildings	3
Number of acres of land	39
Value of buildings	\$26,000

Value of land	\$4,000
Value of furniture and equipment.....	\$3,000
Value of livestock and vehicles.....	\$250
Number of students (primary)	83
Number of students (preparatory).....	107
Number of students (normal and preparators)....	285
Summer School students	231
Number of faculty	11
State appropriation (maintenance)	\$5,900
State appropriation (building and permanent im- provements)	\$3,333.33

ELIZABETH CITY COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL.

P. W. MOORE, *Principal*.

Founded	1892
Number of buildings	2
Number of acres of land.....	41
Value of buildings	\$35 000
Value of land	\$8,000
Number of students (primary)	119
Number of students (preparatory).....	182
Number of students (normal).....	99
Summer School students	236
Number of faculty	12
State appropriation (maintenance)	\$6,600
State appropriation (building and permanent im- provements)	\$3,333.33

STATE INDUSTRIAL AND NORMAL SCHOOLS AT
WINSTON-SALEM.

S. G. ATKINS, *Principal*.

Founded	1895
Number of buildings	4
Number of acres of land.....	17
Value of buildings	\$51,644.87
Value of land	\$10 000
Other property, including furniture and fixtures..	\$14,699.87
Number of volumes in library.....	1,000
Number of students (preparatory).....	366
Number of students (normal).....	211

Number of students (summer school)	150
State appropriation (maintenance)	\$7,300
State appropriation for building and permanent improvement	\$13,333.33

INDIAN NORMAL SCHOOL AT PEMBROKE.

H. A. NEAL, *Principal*.

Founded	1887
Number of buildings	2
Number of acres of land	10
Value of buildings	\$7,000
Value of land	\$500
Number of students (primary)	31
Intermediate and normal	100
Number of faculty	4
State appropriation (maintenance)	\$2,750

SUPERINTENDENTS.

CHARLES L. COON	1904-1907
JOHN DUCKETT	1907-1908
J. A. BIVINS	1908-1913
E. E. SAMS	1913-

NEGRO AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

JAS. B. DUDLEY, *President, Greensboro.*

The Negro Agricultural and Technical College is located at Greensboro. Its charter was granted March 9, 1891; the first building was completed in 1893, and the school opened in the fall of the same year. The citizens of Greensboro donated fourteen acres of land, and \$11,000 to be used in the construction of buildings. In 1893 the General Assembly supplementel this gift with an appropriation of \$10,000.

The financial support of the college comes from the United States Government under an act of Congress, known as Morrill Act, passed August 2, 1890; and from the State of North Carolina which makes appropriations for maintenance and for improvements.

The management of the institution and the care of its property is vested in a board of trustees, consisting of fifteen members elected

by the State Legislature or appointed by the Governor, for a term of six years. The trustees by an act of the Legislature have power to elect the president, teachers and as many other officers and servants as they think necessary.

This institution has four brick buildings, one brick veneered building, three barns, a small dairy building, two greenhouses, a broom shop, a blacksmith shop, a poultry plant and a few smaller buildings.

The college confines its course of study entirely to agricultural and mechanical education. No purely academic courses are offered.

The Agricultural Department of this institution is one of the best to be found in any Negro school in the country. Its aim is to train practical farmers and teachers of agriculture. It offers four courses: (1) A Four-Year Course for those who want a well-rounded agricultural education combined with technical and practical training; (2) A Two-Year Course for those who have little time to spend in school and want to get only such information as bear directly on their chosen vocation; (3) A Winter Short Course for farm boys who are unable to get in school until after harvesting their crop, and who must leave before the close of school in order to prepare for another crop; (4) A One-Week Course for farmers and others who can spend only a limited time away from their business.

Throughout the State and the South may be seen the splendid work of the men who have completed these courses. Some of the finest farms in this State are managed by its graduates and the leading negro institutions seek them as teachers of agriculture. The farm demonstration work in this State is to a large extent being done by the graduates of this department.

Through farmers' meetings and short courses this department is endeavoring to stimulate the negro farmers in every section of the State.

In accordance with the Smith-Hughes Act of 1917, the State and Federal authorities offered this institution \$1,000 to establish a course in vocational agriculture here on condition that the college furnish the same amount. As the depleted treasury of the college was not in position to furnish the amount required, the new department could not have been established had not the loyal faculty, students, alumni, and friends of the college raised the \$1,000 to meet the requirements of the Government. The department was

established in September, and a well trained teacher has been secured to take charge of it. With the exception of a class room, this department has no equipment of its own, but works in coöperation with the other departments. Its aim is to train teachers of agriculture for the rural schools. A building and equipment for the teaching of agriculture are greatly needed to increase the effectiveness of the work of this department. Money invested by the State for this purpose will, in course of time, revert to the State in the form of taxes from increased agricultural productions.

The graduates of the Department of Mechanic Arts have been unusually successful in establishing reputations for excellent work and in consequence have reflected credit upon the work done by the college in vocational instruction. Concrete evidences of the splendid results that may be obtained by completing one of the courses in mechanic arts can be seen in all parts of this State and in many other sections of the country. A number of our graduates, because of the training received here, were admitted to the Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop at Camp Funston, Kansas, and are now serving with the colors in France. Another graduate is serving as a skilled mechanic in the United States Arsenal at Watervliet, New York. The only licensed negro plumber in Raleigh, and the only licensed negro architect in the State are graduates from this department.

More shop room is needed so that the work of this department may be enlarged and made more effective.

Some indications of the usefulness of the college may be suggested by the scope and character of its work. Ever since this institution was established, it has been the open door of industrial opportunity for the negro boys of this State. It has added to the industrial resources of the State more than 500 trained workers who have taught the lessons of patriotism, thrift and right living to more than a hundred thousand negro men, women and children in this State.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1891
Number of buildings	11
Number of acres of land owned.....	128½
Value of buildings and equipment.....	\$131,000
Value of land	\$31 000
Number of volumes in library.....	2,500
Number of regular students	388
Number of S. A. T. C. students.....	293
Total number of students	681

Number of faculty	20
Income from State appropriation.....	\$15,000
Income from Federal appropriation.....	16,500

PRESIDENTS.

JOHN O. CROSBY	1892-1896
JAMES B. DUDLEY	1896-

THE CASWELL TRAINING SCHOOL.*

C. B. MCNAIRY, M.D., *Superintendent, Kinston.*

The Legislature of 1915 changed the name of this institution from the North Carolina School for the Feeble-minded to the Caswell Training School, and appropriated \$14,000 for a new dormitory for girls, and \$2,500 for repairs. A building was erected which accommodates 80 pupils; the first floor is used exclusively for low-grade idiots, the second floor for imbeciles. The institution has now enrolled 60 boys, and 119 girls, with 4 regular teachers, 10 matrons, and 12 other helpers, including those in charge of the different departments inside the building and out.

Owing to the advance in the price of everything and the lack of proper equipment for carrying on the school work as planned, the authorities were compelled to take the wood-carving and carpenter shop building for rooms for help.

In order that we may carry out the purpose of the institution, segregate, care for, train, and educate these mental defectives along such lines as their mentality will permit, and disseminate knowledge concerning the extent and menace of mental defectiveness and suggest and initiate methods for its control and ultimate eradication from our people, our necessities are: better equipment along all lines, more school room, industrial building, mechanical equipment, cold storage, extra boiler for heating, more water, more room for matrons and attendants, extra team, farm machinery, motor truck, etc.

Our Opportunity: We have 300 applicants now asking for admission, that they may have the care, protection, and training of the institution. This will necessitate a new building which will cost approximately \$250 to \$275 per bed.

*Brought forward from the MANUAL of 1917. The editor regrets that he has been unable to secure a revised statement bringing the data up-to-date.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1911
Number of buildings	*4
Number of acres of land.....	900
Value of buildings and equipment.....	\$110,000
Value of land	\$30,000
Number of pupils	179
Number of faculty	26
Income from State (1916).....	\$40,000

SUPERINTENDENTS.

DR. IRA M. HARDY.....	1911-1913
DR. C. BANKS McNAIRY.....	1914-1916

*Besides cottages and outbuildings, barns, etc.

PART VI.

STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

1. CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.
2. WESTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.
3. EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE [NEGRO] INSANE.
4. NORTH CAROLINA SANATORIUM FOR THE TREATMENT OF
TUBERCULOSIS.
5. NORTH CAROLINA STATE ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL-
SCHOOL.
6. OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM FOR WHITE CHILDREN.
7. NORTH CAROLINA ORPHANAGE FOR THE COLORED RACE.
8. THE SOLDIERS' HOME.
9. CONFEDERATE WOMAN'S HOME.

CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

ALBERT ANDERSON, M.D., *Superintendent, Raleigh.*

The State Hospital at Raleigh is situated in the city of Raleigh. The house was erected on the apex of the watershed between Walnut Creek on the south and Rocky Branch on the north, and is drained in the best natural sanitary manner possible.

Every one knows that this institution was built for the unfortunate of North Carolina by the unceasing and persistent efforts of Miss Dorothy Dix, who appeared before the Legislature in 1848 and, with the effective help and eloquent plea of Hon. James C. Dobbin of Fayetteville, secured the passage of the bill by a vote of 101 yeas to 10 nays.

The act provided for the appointment of six commissioners, John M. Morehead, of Guilford; Calvin Graves, of Caswell; T. N. Cameron, of Cumberland; G. W. Mordecai, of Wake; C. L. Hinton, of Wake, and G. O. Watson, of Johnston, to select and purchase a tract of land upon which to erect a building for the purpose of providing for the insane. These commissioners did their work without compensation, and that they did it well is manifested by the elegant and substantial structure upon this site.

In 1856 the building was near enough to completion for the first board of directors to instruct Dr. E. C. Fisher to order in 40 patients, Dr. Fisher having been elected superintendent by the board. Dr. Fisher held this office until July 7, 1868, when he was superseded by Dr. Eugene Grissom. Dr. Grissom held the office until succeeded by Dr. William K. Wood, of Halifax County, who remained in office but a short while and was succeeded by Dr. George L. Kirby, who died of pneumonia in February, 1901. Dr. James McKee was elected the following March as his successor. He died in office in 1912 and was succeeded by Dr. J. L. Picot, who was elected to fill the unexpired term of one year. On May 14, 1913, Dr. Albert Anderson, of Raleigh, N. C., was elected for a term of six years.

The Legislatures have gradually awakened to the necessity of providing for the insane. The Legislature of 1914 gave the Hospital \$40,000, and with it a more commodious fireproof building was erected, with a capacity of 80 additional female patients. The Legislature of 1907 enacted a law providing for a Hospital Commission,

and gave them \$500,000 to add to the building and erect upon the grounds such structures as would be conducive to the comfort and restoration of the health of the insane.* A storehouse was the first building put up by the Commission, at a cost of \$4,200; then a carpenter shop at a cost of \$3,800. Next an annex for 100 men at a cost of \$48,265.

In 1908 the Commission disbursed the following amounts: In February, \$11,405.75 for heating, plumbing, sewer pipes, sewers, and an addition to complete storeroom; in October, 1908, one building for women, \$21,900; three groups of buildings, making nine, at \$14,813 apiece, one of these groups being for male convalescent patients and the other two for male and female epileptics, respectively, and with the cost of sewer and pipe connections with the A. and M. College, costing \$500, aggregating \$66,919.

The Legislature of 1915 gave \$5,000 for repairing and improving the heating plant, and \$35,000 for erecting a receiving building. Out of the receipt account of the institution our board ordered a nurses' home built, costing \$23,000, and the equipment of the above two buildings with plumbing fixtures and heating outfit at a cost of several thousand dollars.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1856
Number of buildings	17
Number of acres of land.....	1,311
Total number patients under treatment last 2 years.	1,450
Number of attendants and nurses.....	70
Annual appropriation	\$207,500

STATE HOSPITAL AT MORGANTON.

JOHN McCAMPBELL, M.D., *Superintendent.*

The appropriation for maintenance for the past two years was \$237,500. This amount was insufficient and was \$25,000 annually less than the estimate set forth in the Biennial Report two years ago. As a consequence, we have been enforced to incur a debt of \$75,000 in our maintenance account.

The cost of living has advanced from 50 to 100 per cent. and we will need for support during 1919 \$331,200 and for 1920 \$354,200.

*\$53,500 of this amount was specifically appropriated for the purchase of land.

This estimate is based upon a capacity of 1,440 and 1,540 patients for 1919 and 1920, respectively.

The appropriation made for enlargement and improvement two years ago, amounting to \$200,000, distributed over six years, will meet our needs in the way of increased capacity and improvements.

SUMMARY.

Institution founded	1875
Number of buildings	14
Number of acres of land.....	900
Number of inmates	1,330
Number of attendants	100
Annual appropriation	\$237,500

SUPERINTENDENTS.

DR. P. L. MURPHY	1882-1907
DR. JOHN MCCAMPELL	1907-

EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE [NEGRO] INSANE.

W. W. FAISON, M.D., *Superintendent, Goldsboro, N. C.*

December 2, 1918.

This institution was opened for the reception of patients August 1, 1880. The number of patients received since its beginning is 5,783. Number discharged, 4,789. Number of patients remaining on roll, 994.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1880
Number of buildings	13
Number of acres of land.....	720
Value of buildings and equipment.....	\$421,700
Value of land	\$75,000
Number of inmates	994
Number of attendants	40
State appropriation per annum.....	\$125,000

SUPERINTENDENTS.

W. H. MOORE	1880-1882
J. D. ROBERTS	1882-1888
J. F. MILLER	1888-1906
W. W. FAISON	1906-

NORTH CAROLINA SANATORIUM FOR TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

L. B. McBRAYER, M.D., *Superintendent, Sanatorium, N. C.*

The North Carolina Sanatorium for Treatment of Tuberculosis was established by an act of the General Assembly in 1907, which appropriated for the purpose \$15,000 for construction and \$5,000 for annual maintenance. Since then the annual maintenance fund has been increased to \$25,000, while the General Assembly of 1913 appropriated \$20,000, and the General Assembly of 1915 \$60,000, for permanent improvements. The control of the sanatorium is vested in a board of directors composed of twelve members who are appointed by the Governor, and the Secretary of the State Board of Health, who is *ex officio* a member of the board. The board of directors are authorized to prescribe the duties of the Superintendent, who must be a skilled physician, of good moral character and good business habits, and otherwise qualified to discharge the duties of the office. His term of office is two years. He has authority to employ subordinate officials and employees.

All of the old buildings have recently been repaired, repainted, and screened, the kitchen equipped with a new tile floor and modern cooking utensils. Water is supplied from artesian wells. All buildings are heated and lighted from a central power plant.

SUMMARY.

Number of buildings	25
Value of buildings	\$200,000
Number of acres of land.....	1,200
Value of land	\$24,000
Number of patients	130
Annual appropriation for maintenance.....	\$40,000
Receipts from patients' fees.....	\$42,843.75

SUPERINTENDENTS.

J. E. BROOKS, M.D.	1907-1912
M. E. STREET, M.D.	1912-1914
L. B. McBRAYER, M.D.	1914-

NORTH CAROLINA STATE ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL-SCHOOL.

ROBERT B. BABINGTON, *President, Gastonia, N. C.*

The North Carolina State Orthopaedic Hospital-School for the conservation, maintenance, and saving of the crippled, deformed, and diseased orphans and poor children of North Carolina of sound mind, was chartered in April, 1914. It was created a State institution by an act of the General Assembly of 1917, which appropriated \$20,000 for permanent improvements, and \$7,500 annually for maintenance. The site of the institution is in the center of a twenty-eight acre block, two miles west of Gastonia, on the Newhope asphalt road, beautifully situated on a high hill, at an elevation of 1,000 feet. It is well watered and surrounded by a beautiful grove. No permanent buildings have yet been erected, as the authorities of the institution deemed it wise not to attempt the erection of any buildings until after the war with Germany. The institution is managed by a Board of Trustees consisting of seven members appointed by the Governor, of which the Governor is *ex officio* chairman.

SUMMARY.

Chartered	1910
Number of acres of land	28.5
Value of land	\$14,500
Annual maintenance fund	\$7,500

OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM, (For White Children.)

R. L. BROWN, *Superintendent, Oxford.*

In the year 1872 the Oxford Orphan Asylum was established by the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Order of Masons of North Carolina.

It was the first institution of its character established in the State and one of the first in the South.

This property was originally the old St. John's College, and was established in 1855 by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina for educational purposes. After being tried for a number of years and proving a failure financially, the Grand Lodge in 1872 decided to turn the property into a home for the orphan children of the State.

This was accomplished largely through the instrumentality of John H. Mills, who offered the resolution at the meeting of the Grand Lodge and worked for its adoption without very great encouragement. It was, therefore, quite fitting that he should have been chosen to be the first superintendent of the Orphanage.

The purpose of the institution is to provide a temporary home and training school for the homeless boys and girls of the State.

The conditions of admission of the white children of North Carolina are: That they are really destitute and homeless; that they are of sound mind and body; and they are not over twelve years of age.

The benefits of Oxford Orphan Asylum have never been restricted to the children of Masons alone. Only about 22 per cent of its children had fathers who were Masons.

About 3,300 children have received the care and training of the institution since 1872.

The institution is providing the necessities of life for these children, the opportunity to acquire an English education, industrial training in cottages, kitchen, sewing room, domestic science, laundry, shoe shop, printing office, telegraphy and typewriting, woodworking shop, dairy, and on farm. Each child is in school at least the half of each school day during the school term of nine months. Moral and religious instruction is prominent in the work.

In recognition of the services of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, its value to our commonwealth in its work, the State of North Carolina appropriates \$20,000 annually to aid in its maintenance and extension.

Annually a report of the operations of the institution is made to the Governor of the State and to the State Board of Public Charities, and to the Grand Lodge.

At the request of the Grand Lodge of Masons, the State of North Carolina is represented by three members on the board of directors of the Orphanage. These are appointed by the Governor of the State.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1872
Number of buildings	26
Number of acres of land.....	242
Value of land, buildings, and equipment.....	\$300,000
Number of volumes in library.....	1,800
Number of children in institution (Nov. 1, 1918)...	340
Number of officers and teachers.....	36

Annual income (State appropriation).....	\$20,000
Annual income (other sources).....	\$53,248.34
Annual per capita cost.....	\$123.60

SUPERINTENDENTS.

J. H. MILLS	1872-1882
B. F. DIXON	1883-1890
JULIUS T. HARRIS (Sept. 1-Nov. 21).....	1890-
B. F. DIXON (Nov. 21-Dec. 31).....	1890-
W. S. BLACK	1891-1894
N. M. LAWRENCE	1894-1898
W. J. HICKS	1898-1911
R. L. BROWN	1911-

NORTH CAROLINA ORPHANAGE FOR THE COLORED RACE.

HENRY P. CHEATHAM, *Superintendent, Oxford, N. C.*

The North Carolina Orphanage for the Colored Race was founded in 1883 as the result of the joint efforts of Rev. Augustus Shepard, then pastor of the colored Baptist Church in Henderson, and Henry P. Cheatham, then a teacher in the Henderson public schools. Their plans contemplated the establishment of an orphanage in North Carolina for the fatherless and homeless children of the colored race without regard to religious sects. Calling together certain leaders of the colored race, they laid their plans before them. The plans were adopted, a board of directors elected, and a site purchased for the orphanage about a mile and a half south of the town of Oxford. Upon this site were two old and dilapidated buildings, which were repaired and put into immediate use. During the first ten years of its existence the Orphanage was entirely dependent upon the churches, Sunday schools, and sympathetic individuals for support, together with what the children could earn by cultivating the six acres of land then belonging to the Orphanage. In 1892 the Grand Lodge of Masons of North Carolina adopted a provision allowing the Orphanage annually ten per cent of its gross receipts, and in 1893 the General Assembly began to make a small annual appropriation, which now amounts to \$8,000.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1883
Number of buildings	10
Number of acres of land.....	234

Value of land, buildings and equipment.....	\$60,000
Number of children in institution.....	185
Number of officers, teachers and helpers.....	9
Annual appropriation from State.....	\$8,000
Other sources (for 1918).....	\$4,578
Annual per capita cost.....	\$112

SUPERINTENDENTS.

REV. JOSHUA PERRY	1883-1884
MISS BESSIE HACKINS	1884-
REV. WALTER A. PATILLO	1886-1887
REV. ROBERT SHEPHERD	1887-1907
HENRY P. CHEATHAM	1907-

 THE SOLDIERS' HOME.*

COL. D. H. MILTON, *Superintendent, High Point.*

So far as can be ascertained from the records on file in the office of the Soldiers' Home, a home for indigent Confederate soldiers was first established in a rented house at the corner of Polk and Bloodworth streets, in the city of Raleigh, and declared to be opened on October 15, 1890, with five inmates. W. C. Stronach, under the auspices of the Daughters of the Confederacy, acted as Superintendent and looked after the personal comforts of the men.

The General Assembly of 1891, chapter 60, Private Laws, incorporated Gen. Robert F. Hoke, Col. William L. Saunders, Col. A. B. Andrews, Capt. S. A. Ashe, Gen. Rufus Barringer, Gen. A. M. Scales, Gen. Robert B. Vance, Gen. Thomas L. Clingman, Gen. W. P. Roberts, Gen. Julian S. Carr, Capt. Thomas J. Jarvis, Col. W. P. Wood, Gen. Matt. W. Ransom and other members of the Confederate Veterans' Association, under the name and style of "The Soldiers' Home Association," and conferred upon this association the usual corporate powers. The act gave to the Soldiers' Home Association a tract of land near the eastern section of the city of Raleigh, known as Camp Russell, to be used for the purposes of a soldiers' home, and, if it should cease to be so used, to revert to and belong to the State. The same act appropriated \$3,000 for the maintenance of the Soldiers' Home and the support of its inmates. Section 6 of the act is as follows:

*This article was prepared for the MANUAL by Capt. W. F. Drake.

"The directors shall cause to be kept a minute-book of the home, in which full entries shall be kept concerning memorable incidents in the lives of its inmates. They shall also take steps to form a museum of Confederate relics and to perpetuate such historical records of the Confederate soldiers of North Carolina as they shall find it practicable to do."

The act was ratified February 14, 1901.

On April 27, 1891, the number of inmates of the Soldiers' Home having increased to nine, they were removed to an old building at Camp Russell which had been fitted up for the purposes of the home. Miss Mary Williams was appointed matron, and served in that capacity until February 15, 1893, when Capt. J. H. Fuller was made resident superintendent. On February 1, 1898, Superintendent Fuller resigned. Feebleness of age and the increase in number of inmates had made the duties too arduous for one of his strength.

Capt. R. H. Brooks was elected to succeed Captain Fuller, and served until his death on June 14, 1910. The number of inmates continued to increase during his term, and the necessity for new and larger buildings became urgent. A dormitory was built to accommodate 70 inmates, and furnished by liberal donations from the Daughters of the Confederacy and others. A large hospital was built, medical attention given, nurses employed, water, sewerage, and electric lights provided, and the grounds made attractive. Such heavy expense exceeded the appropriation made by the State, and at the close of Captain Brooks' term the books showed the home to be in arrears to the extent of \$6,000; but all felt confident that the Legislature would provide for the deficiency.

Capt. W. S. Lineberry was elected to succeed Captain Brooks, and entered upon his duties July 20, 1910.

Col. D. H. Milton, who was elected to succeed Capt. W. S. Lineberry, September 26, 1916, took charge October 1, 1916.

An appropriation of \$35,000 was made by the Legislature of 1915 for the support of the home. The home is now out of debt; the buildings bright with new paint; the grounds ornamented with trees and shrubbery, and the walks clean. The comrades are, as a rule, contented. The fare is good, the rooms comfortable, the regulations reasonable, and an air of cheerfulness pervades. All this has come from the humble beginning of October, 1890.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1890
Number of comrades received since its founding...	1,310
Number received since last report.....	105
Number of comrades died since its founding.....	616
Number died since last report.....	55
Number of comrades in the Home, December 1, 1918	138

SUPERINTENDENTS.

MISS MARY WILLIAMS	1891-1893
CAPT. J. H. FULLER	1893-1898
CAPT. R. H. BROOKS	1898-1910
CAPT. W. S. LINEBERRY	1910-1916
COL. D. H. MILTON	1916-1918

 THE CONFEDERATE WOMAN'S HOME.

MISS FANNIE C. WATTERS, *Superintendent, Fayetteville, N. C.*

The Confederate Woman's Home of North Carolina was established by chapter 62 of the Public Laws of 1913. The act incorporated the Confederate Woman's Home Association, with Julian S. Carr, John H. Thorpe, Robert H. Ricks, Robert H. Bradley, E. R. Preston, Simon B. Taylor, Joseph F. Spainhour, A. D. McGill, M. Leslie Davis, T. T. Thorne and W. A. Grier as incorporators. The object of the Association was "to establish, maintain and govern a home for deserving, needy and dependent wives and widows of North Carolina Confederate soldiers, and other worthy dependent women of the Confederacy who are *bona fide* residents of this State." Ample power for carrying out this purpose was conferred by the act upon the Association. The act authorized the Governor to appoint a board of directors of seven members who should be the governing board of the institution. The board appointed by the Governor consisted of J. A. Turner, James A. Bryan, W. H. Bahnson, Haywood Parker, A. G. McGill and Ashley Horne. Upon the death of Colonel Horne, the Governor appointed T. T. Thorne to the vacancy. An advisory board of women managers was established to assist the board of directors in the equipment and management of the Home. The State appropriates \$5,000 annually for its maintenance.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. A. BRYAN, <i>Chairman</i>	New Bern.
J. A. TURNER, <i>Secretary</i>	Louisburg.
J. S. CARR, Durham.	A. D. MCGILL, Fayetteville.
W. H. WHITE, Oxford.	T. T. THORNE, Rocky Mount.
GEORGE M. ROSE, Fayetteville.	

ADVISORY BOARD.

MRS. HUNTER G. SMITH.	MRS. EUGENE LITTLE.
MRS. HARLEE TOWNSEND.	MRS. MARSHALL WILLIAMS.
MRS. M. O. WINSTEAD.	MRS. HERBERT McCULLERS.
MRS. B. H. GRIFFIN.	MRS. T. W. BICKETT.
MRS. T. B. REYNOLDS.	MRS. T. W. THRASH.
MRS. E. R. McKEITHAN.	

PART VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.
2. THE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.
3. THE NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
4. NORTH CAROLINA STATE CAPITOL.
5. STATE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.
6. NORTH CAROLINA DAY.
7. LEGAL HOLIDAYS IN NORTH CAROLINA.
8. STATE FLAG.
9. THE GREAT SEAL.
10. STATE MOTTO AND ITS ORIGIN.
11. THE CONFEDERATE MUSEUM AT RICHMOND.

THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.*

A. H. ELLER, *Secretary and Treasurer.*†

The greatest of all enterprises so far attempted by the State of North Carolina in the nature of a public or internal improvement was the building of the North Carolina Railroad from Goldsboro by way of Raleigh, Greensboro and Salisbury, to Charlotte.

Considering the experimental state of railroading at that time, the dread of public or private indebtedness, and the limited resources, the movement was a monumental enterprise—and one in advance of anything attempted by almost any other State in the Union. The success, however, which has crowned the labors and sacrifices of our fathers has established beyond all question that their wisdom was equal to, or superior to, any displayed before or since their day.

In 1833 the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company and the Wilmington and Raleigh, afterwards known as the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, were chartered, and later these roads were built. In 1848 the former was in the hands of the State, and was in a bankrupt condition for the want of patronage. It was necessary to give it some connection, or to extend it. At the session of November, 1848, the western counties urged a charter for a road from Charlotte to Danville, asking no State aid; but the eastern members opposed that project. The finances of the State were in such an impoverished condition that it was generally deemed impracticable for the State to give any considerable aid to any railroad; but William S. Ashe, the Democratic Senator from New Hanover, introduced a bill to construct a road from Goldsboro to Charlotte, under the name of the North Carolina Railroad, and appropriating two millions of dollars for that purpose, on condition, however, that private parties would subscribe one million, and to secure the payment of the State bonds, when issued, a lien was given on the State's stock.

When the western men brought up the Charlotte and Danville bill in the House, Stanley and other eastern men opposed it so bitterly that it could not pass, and then in a dramatic scene, the friends of internal improvement agreed to send to the Senate and take the

*This article is brought forward from the MANUAL of 1913. The editor regrets that he has been unable to secure from the present secretary of the company a revised statement bringing it up to date.

†The writer acknowledges his indebtedness to Capt. S. A. Ashe for the historical data contained in this sketch.

Ashe bill from the files and offer it as a substitute. After a great and prolonged struggle the bill passed the House of Commons. In the Senate it failed by an adverse majority of one; but the Senator from Cumberland was led to support it by passing the bill for the State to build the plank road from Fayetteville to Salem; and then the vote in the Senate was a tie. Speaker Graves, who had up to that moment maintained an impenetrable silence as to the measure, broke the tie in favor of building the road by State aid; and the measure was passed. Speaker Graves was never again elected to any office by the vote of his people.

To secure the needed one million of private stock, Speaker Graves, Governor Morehead and Mr. William Boylan made great exertions, and by their efforts, aided by Joseph Caldwell, Governor W. A. Graham, Paul C. Cameron and others, the necessary stock was eventually raised. On January 29, 1856, the railroad was ready for passage of trains from Goldsboro to Charlotte, and charters had been granted for two other roads—from Goldsboro to Morehead City and from Salisbury to the Tennessee line.

By act ratified 14th of February, 1855, the General Assembly increased the capital stock to \$4,000,000, and subscribed for the State the whole of the added capital. From that time till now the State has owned three-fourths and individuals one-fourth of this road.

The first president of the company was Governor John M. Morehead, to whom so much was due for securing the subscription of the private stock, and under his direction the road was constructed. His successors were Charles F. Fisher, of Rowan; Paul C. Cameron, Josiah Turner, Jr., of Orange, and William A. Smith, of Johnston. During the administration of Mr. Smith the road was, on the 11th day of September, 1871, leased to the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company for thirty years, at a rental of 6 per cent per annum. The subsequent presidents of the company have been: Thomas M. Holt, Lee S. Overman, S. B. Alexander, J. F. Kornegay, R. M. Norment, J. L. Armstrong, H. G. Chatham, Charles M. Stedman and Benehan Cameron.

On the 16th day of August, 1895, in view of the approaching termination of the lease, the property was leased to the Southern Railway Company for a term of ninety-nine years at an annual rental of 6½ per cent for six years and 7 per cent for the remaining ninety-three years, and the stock of the company was selling at \$186 per share until the panic of 1907.

On the readjustment of the debt of the State, the State renewed the bonds issued for the purchase of the North Carolina Railroad stock, pledging the original lien on the stock for the payment of the debt.

Col. Peter B. Ruffin for more than thirty years was the faithful and efficient secretary and treasurer of the company.

The secretaries of the company in the order of their election and service are as follows: Cyrus P. Mendenhall, Julius B. Ramsey, R. M. Mills, F. A. Stagg, J. A. McCauley, W. F. Thornburg, P. B. Ruffin, H. B. Worth, Spencer B. Adams, D. H. McLean, and A. H. Eller.

The State, as is well known, has continued to own its \$3,000,000 of the original capital stock, and has acquired two (2) additional shares, thus giving it 30.002 shares, at par value amounting to \$3,000,200, which, however, at the recent market value aggregates \$5,580,372. And it is confidently believed that if the State desired to part with a controlling interest in the company, its stock would command a much greater price, and those who have watched the constant advance in the price of this stock expect it to go to \$200 per share at an early day.

Under the lease of 1871 to the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, the company could not have claimed the betterments made by the lessee; but under the present lease the company is not only amply secured by bond for the prompt payment of its lease money and organization expenses, to wit, \$143,000, on the first day of January and July of each year, but upon the termination of said lease for any cause the company acquires the betterments made thereon.

In addition to the railroad and rolling stock leased to the Southern Railway Company, the company still owns valuable lands in and about Company Shops, now known as the city of Burlington.

When the board of directors appointed by Governor Aycock took charge of the company's affairs, there was a floating indebtedness of \$10,000. The May balance, 1912, of the secretary and treasurer shows that said indebtedness has been paid and a special dividend of one-half of one per cent, amounting to \$20,000, and the company has to its credit in the bank the sum of \$21,128.64, all of which, except a small balance, is drawing 4 per cent interest. Again, on August 1, 1912, an extra one-half of one per cent dividend, amounting to \$20,000, was paid. Promptly upon the payment of the lease money on the first of January and July in each year, the directors declare a dividend, and the secretary and treasurer pays to the State

Treasurer immediately \$105,000, and like dividend is paid to the private stockholders on the first day of February and August of each year. The present board of directors, as appointed by Governor Kitchin on the part of the State, are given below. The State's proxy is Jo. M. Reese; the expert is John W. Thompson, and the company's attorney is Frank R. McNinch.*

A true sketch of this company would be incomplete without calling attention to the long and invaluable services of Gen. R. F. Hoke as director. His experience and great knowledge of affairs, and lifelong devotion to the best interest of the company, entitle him to the gratitude of the State, as well as the private stockholders. His death on July 3, 1912, was deeply and universally lamented.

The question is sometimes asked why the organization of the North Carolina Railroad Company is kept up, and what particular functions it performs.

This company, as some people think, does not belong to the State of North Carolina. It is a quasi-public corporation like all other railroad companies, in which the State owns three-fourths of the stock. It is managed practically as any private corporation would be managed, the principal difference being that the Governor has the appointment of eight of the directors, while the private stockholders have the election of four of the directors.

The organization is maintained for the purpose of enforcing the terms of the lease to the Southern Railway Company, and, in case of the termination of that lease for any cause, to resume the operation of the road.

It is required to see that the bonds given for the prompt payment of the rent, and also the bond to maintain the rolling stock in good condition, are kept in force. It receives the rent money of \$280,000 per year, payable semi-annually, and declares a dividend and pays the same to the stockholders of record. It transfers stock like other corporations.

In leasing its property to the Southern Railway Company it reserved its office building, which is the residence of the secretary and treasurer, containing its vault and records, at Burlington. N. C. It owns certain real estate in and about the city of Burlington, which is sold by its land committee from time to time.

The secretary and treasurer is required to give a bond in the sum of \$50,000, and his books and accounts are audited by a finance com-

*This article was written in 1912.

mittee at stated times. It is required to file a report annually with the State Corporation Commission and one with the Interstate Commerce Commission, as other railroad companies must do. It also reports its income for Federal taxation like other corporations. Its stock is the most valuable holding that the State of North Carolina has amongst its assets, and whether it will be the policy of the State to hold its stock perpetually or to dispose of the same is a matter for the Legislature of the future.

THE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

[Reprinted from the North Carolina Manual of 1915. The editor regrets that he has not been able to get the data necessary to bring the article up to date.]

The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad was chartered by the General Assembly of North Carolina in 1852, duration of the charter being ninety-nine years. The charter was amended in 1854 and 1855. Work on the railroad was begun shortly afterwards, and pushed to completion from Goldsboro to a point on the seacoast now known as Morehead City, a distance of 95 miles, in 1858.

Not having the necessary data at hand, I state from memory, and from information gained from other sources, the names of the different presidents of the railroad company, in the order of their service from the beginning up to the time when the railroad was leased to the Howland Improvement Company, during the administration of Hon. C. B. Aycock as Governor of North Carolina, on September 1, 1904, as follows: John D. Whitford, Charles R. Thomas, John D. Whitford, E. R. Stanley, R. W. King, L. W. Humphrey, John Hughes, John D. Whitford, Washington Bryan, W. S. Chadwick, Robert Hancock, D. W. Patrick, James A. Bryan.

The road was capitalized at \$1,800,000; the par value of the stock was fixed at \$100 per share. The State of North Carolina owns 12,666 shares of the stock. The county of Craven owns 1,293 shares, the county of Lenoir owns 500 shares,* the county of Pamlico owns 202 shares. The balance of the stock of the road is owned by private individuals. The equipment of the road was by no means complete when the War between the States began (1861), and by reason of the fact that a good portion of the road was under the control of the Federal arms from the fall of New Bern in 1862 to the close of the war in 1865, the road when turned over to its rightful owners was

*Sold to private individuals.

little more, if any, than a burden to carry, which was in part the cause of no returns to the stockholders on their investments for thirty-four years after the road was constructed.

During the administration of the Hon. T. J. Jarvis, Governor of North Carolina, the railroad was leased to W. J. Best, who had control and operated same for a short time only, and then returned it back to its owner.

There is an outstanding bonded indebtedness against the road of \$325,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum, the interest payable semi-annually. Bonds for same were issued in 1887 and will mature in 1917.* During the last year of the presidency of James A. Bryan two suits were instituted in the Federal Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina for the appointment of receivers of the road—first by K. S. Finch of New York, and the second by John P. Cuyler of New Jersey. Receivers were appointed in both cases, but relief was granted by higher courts.

The vast amount of unsettled business in which the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company was in any way interested at the time the Howland Improvement Company, "lessees," assumed control of the railroad, was very largely adjusted during the first two years. The expiration of the third year of the lease found only a small amount of difference to be looked after, which in time was settled. Suit was brought in the Superior Court of Craven County, in 1906, to annul the lease to the Howland Improvement Company, resulting in a decision upholding the lease, which decision was affirmed by the Supreme Court.

The contract for lease with the Howland Improvement Company terminates in ninety-one years and four months from the date of its execution, and the stipulations contained in same have, up to the last meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, in 1912, been largely complied with, as will be seen from the annual reports to the stockholders' meeting of the president, treasurer and expert of the lessor company. The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad has, with some other short lines in Eastern North Carolina, been merged into and now forms part of the Norfolk Southern Railway system.

The following have been presidents of the company: James A. Bryan, J. W. Grainger, S. W. Ferrebee, L. P. Tapp, H. H. Grainger and Thomas D. Warren.

*Written in 1914.

THE NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

JOSEPH E. POGUE, *Secretary, Raleigh.*

The North Carolina Agricultural Society, which operates the State Fair annually in Raleigh during the third week in October, was chartered by special act of the Legislature more than half a century ago "to provide a place for the holding of annual fairs, in order that the citizens may be encouraged by exhibitions, premiums and other means to develop and improve the productions of agriculture and every species of native industry; and to this end, and for these great and valuable purposes, and to no other, shall the corporation apply all the funds which by any means it may acquire."

No capital stock was provided for in that charter. Various public-spirited citizens loaned to the Society a sum of money sufficient to purchase grounds and erect buildings for the purposes of an annual fair, taking therefor the bonds of the Society. The real property pledged to secure this bonded debt is held in trust. The bonded debt was originally \$26,550, but was reduced in 1905 to \$22,600, and refunded for twenty years at five per cent instead of six per cent, the former rate. These bonds are now generally held at par value. In 1917 ten thousand dollars more was borrowed from the Citizens National Bank of Raleigh, at six per cent, to build the Woman's Building. This is payable in annual installments of \$1,000 each.

Any profits made in the operation of the Fair go into a surplus fund, which is spent in permanent improvements of all kinds at the Fair Grounds, for increased premiums, and other betterments that go toward making the Fair more efficient.

The present Fair Grounds are just west of the city of Raleigh, at the terminus of the electric street car line. They were purchased about thirty-seven years ago, and cover more than sixty acres of land in one of the most desirable of Raleigh's suburbs. The Society has ten large buildings on these grounds, and a Grand Stand. Some of these buildings were erected when the site was acquired, but most of them have gradually been added from annual profits of the Fair. Most of them have been put up in recent years. The three live-stock buildings were erected in 1913. The "Sandhills" Building was donated through President Leonard Tufts in 1916, and the Woman's Building was built in 1917. Nearly all of the old buildings have been remodeled and practically rebuilt out of the current income.

A few years ago a Machinery Shed, 48 x 200 feet, with metal roof, was erected for the accommodation of exhibitors of heavy farm machinery. This has proved a boon to these exhibitors and is greatly appreciated by the public. A modern reinforced concrete building 60 x 150 feet has been put up for the exhibitors of agricultural and horticultural products. This is well arranged and equipped with a concrete floor. The State Board of Agriculture usually occupies about one-half of this building with a most attractive exhibit of the various activities of the Department of Agriculture. A modern fireproof poultry house has been erected and gives 9,000 square feet of space to exhibits of this valuable and growing industry of the State, which the Society strenuously seeks to encourage in every possible way.

Among other improvements might be mentioned the widening three times of the "Midway" within the last dozen years, to afford room for the ever increasing crowds, and the macadamizing of this thoroughfare; the overhauling and remodeling of the Arts and Crafts Building, known as "Floral Hall"; a large increase in the number of box stalls for exhibition and race horses, the wiring of the buildings for electric lights, the extension of the city water pipe to the Fair Grounds, providing running water throughout. The live-stock buildings are as good as could be built and cost nearly \$10,000; the swine building has a concrete floor. And all of these improvements, with the exception of the Woman's Building, have been erected and paid for out of the current revenues, without adding one dollar of bonded debt. This is an achievement of which the management feels proud.

In addition to this, the present management found the Society heavily in debt and facing the possibility of a foreclosure of the mortgage. All floating debts have been paid. Nearly \$13,000 has been paid for past-due interest and in reducing the bonded debt.

It may be said in the most conservative terms that the Fair has grown from modest beginnings, until in recent years, just as the Old North State is taking her proper place among the foremost States of the Union, her State Fair is taking rank with the leading institutions of the kind in the country. Moreover, it has been gaining more and more the enthusiastic support, coöperation and advice of men in all industries of the State, a thing that is absolutely necessary for the making of a larger and greater fair.

It is the intention of the management to continue to put up new

permanent buildings as fast as the profits from the fair will permit, or the public policy of the State towards her agricultural and industrial interests as expressed at the State Fair will make possible, replacing all of the old wooden structures with buildings that are adapted to the rapidly increasing needs of the more representative exhibitors that are year by year demanding larger and better accommodations.

Some definite idea of the growth of the Fair during the last few years may be gathered from the fact that in one year the number of solid carloads of exhibits jumped from 42 to 83, and the number of separate entries from 1,201 in 1909 to 3,501 in 1910, and 4,136 in 1911, and each year since has shown a healthy growth.

No other occasion in North Carolina draws anything like the throngs that visit the State Fair each year. The railroads for years have been putting on special rates and extra trains to handle the crowds, and thousands come by automobile.

Keeping pace with the most modern methods of stimulating the efforts to produce better and better crops of all kinds, the management during the last few years has instituted the corn contest feature for boys, cotton contests for men and boys, the tomato contest for girls, the Pig Clubs for boys and girls, and the Poultry Clubs for boys and girls, and still more and larger prizes for individual and county exhibits and agricultural products. The Girls' and Boys' Poultry Clubs were invited to enter our poultry show free of entry fees, and they made a fine showing and won a large percentage of the prize money in this department.

The Fair of 1917, by common consent, was pronounced the best in its long history of fifty-seven years. Especially did the exhibits in cattle, horses, swine and sheep and in agricultural products excel anything yet seen at the Fair.

The list of national live-stock associations offering their special premiums at the Fair keeps growing longer as the years go by, and in the case of one of the most prominent of these associations the North Carolina State Fair is honored among only four Southern fairs. It is thus apparent that our State Fair is recognized as one of the greatest gathering points for pure-bred live stock in the South.

For years the management has been working away from the big-midway and little-exhibit condition of a fair back to the fundamental purpose of its existence, the competition of the best to make better, and all questionable shows and doubtful games are absolutely for-

bidden in the grounds, and a clear field is given to the best shows offering legitimate amusement as well as educational features. The management is working for the ideal State Fair, which shall be the meeting place of agriculture and industry, a delightful outing for all the members of the family, a short school for men and women, boys and girls, the best short course in agriculture in the State, a great industrial exchange, a university of experience and experiment, an annual advertisement of the greatness of a great State.

In August, 1918, after great preparations had been made for the 1918 State Fair, and when practically everything was in readiness for the event, the United States Government sent representatives of the War Department to Raleigh, looking for a site for a Tank Training Camp. They found an ideal situation at the Fair Grounds—water, electric lights, street cars, a railroad spur track, and ten large buildings. Upon the urgent request of the War Department and upon the representation that the War Work of the Government would be advanced at least three months by the turning over of this property without delay, the North Carolina Agricultural Society unanimously voted to turn over the property for the purpose. This meant the abandonment of the Fair for 1918, but it meant that the Society could and would meet the test of patriotism, and save the Government three months of invaluable time and thousands of dollars in money.

It is the intention of the North Carolina Agricultural Society to hold a bigger State Fair than ever in 1919, to be a Peace Jubilee and Reunion of Our Soldiers and the People of the State.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE CAPITOL.

On the morning of June 21, 1831, the State Capitol of North Carolina was destroyed by fire. Though the public records of the State were saved, the State Library, containing many valuable books and manuscripts, was lost.

The citizens of Raleigh naturally bemoaned the destruction of the building, but Governor Stokes did not regard it as a great loss. In his opinion there were some mitigating circumstances. In his message to the General Assembly, when it met the following November, he said that the calamity was not so great, because the old State-house, built in 1794, was almost ready to tumble down of its own

accord, and that perhaps many valuable lives had been saved by its being destroyed by fire instead of tumbling down on the Legislature while in session.

At once Senator Seawell of Wake brought forward a bill providing for the erection of a new Capitol on the site of the old one. At the same time a similar bill was introduced in the House of Commons. As there was a strong sentiment in the State favorable to the removal of the capital from Raleigh to Fayetteville, these two bills to rebuild at Raleigh met with vigorous opposition. Accordingly, Senator Seawell's bill was quickly disposed of. Senator Wilson of Edgecombe moved to table it, and it was tabled. The House bill was longer discussed. The discussion was prolonged for two days, but on a yea and nay vote the bill failed, 65 to 68. The Assembly of 1831 refused to rebuild.

A year passed, and the ruins of the old Statehouse still marked the site of the former Capitol. But the Constitution, or rather the Ordinance, of 1789 located the capital at Raleigh, and the Legislature had no power to move it. It was even questioned with great seriousness whether the Assembly could hold its sessions in the Governor's Mansion, at the end of Fayetteville Street, as that was outside of the limits of the town. To move the capital a convention was necessary, and a majority of the Legislature was not favorable to a convention.

At the session of November, 1832, the Assembly, by a vote of 35 to 28 in the Senate and 73 to 60 in the House, resolved to rebuild on the old site, and \$50,000 was appropriated for the purpose.

William Boylan, Duncan Cameron, Henry Seawell, Romulus M. Saunders and William S. Mhoon were appointed commissioners to have the work done. The commissioners, with \$50,000 at their command, did not dally. The rubbish was cleared away, the excavations made and the foundations were laid. On July 4, 1833, the cornerstone was set in place. Up to that time W. S. Drummond was the superintendent and chief architect, and he was one of the principal persons in the ceremony of laying the cornerstone.

After the foundations were laid the work progressed more slowly, and it was so expensive that the appropriation was exhausted. The Legislature at its next session appropriated \$75,000 more. To do the stone and finer work many skilled artisans had been brought from Scotland and other countries. Part of the work was conducted under the supervision of W. S. Drummond and another part under Colonel

Thomas Bragg, but these arrangements did not prove satisfactory, and a year later, in September, 1834, Mr. I. Theil Town of New York, acting for the commissioners, contracted with David Paton to come to Raleigh and superintend the work.

Mr. Paton was an architect who had come from Scotland the year before. He was then thirty-three years of age. He was the son of John Paton of Edinburgh, who was an extensive builder in that city and vicinity and who had built the greater part of the new town and constructed the famous Dean Bridge across the water of Leith, and he ranked high in his profession. Having received a liberal education at the University of Edinburgh, David Paton took up the profession of his father and was regularly bred as an architect and builder under his father and under Sir John Sloan, R.A., professor of architecture to the Royal Academy of London. He soon demonstrated his capacity. When he first came to Raleigh the cost of overseeing the work on the Capitol was \$25 a day. He reduced that cost to \$9. Twenty-eight stonecutters were paid \$81 a day. This he reduced to \$56. He made a saving in these two items alone of \$42 a day. He found himself to be not merely supervisor of the work, but the superintendent; not merely the superintendent, but the book-keeper and paymaster. He had every detail of the work on his shoulders. And then he had to make the working drawings. He was the builder, the architect, the designer.

Both the commissioners and the architect had large ideas. The former were wise enough to expend the original \$50,000, which the General Assembly expected would complete the structure, *on its foundation*. Their work being severely criticised, they resigned January 1, 1835. Their successors were Beverly Daniel, chairman, Samuel F. Patterson, Charles Manly and Alfred Jones. The Legislature was compelled to make appropriations for the work from time to time. The following is a table of the several appropriations made:

Session of 1832-33	\$ 50,000.00
Session of 1833-34	75,000.00
Session of 1834-35	75,000.00
Session of 1835	75,000.00
Session of 1836-37	120 000.00
Session of 1838-39	105,300.00
Session of 1840-41	31,374.46
Total.....	<hr/> \$531,674.46

It must be remembered that the stone with which the building was erected was the property of the State. Had the State been compelled to purchase this material the cost of the Capitol would have been considerably increased.

The following is a description of the Capitol, written by David Paton, the architect:

"The State Capitol is 160 feet in length from north to south by 140 feet from east to west. The whole height is $97\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the center. The apex of pediment is 64 feet in height. The stylobate is 18 feet in height. The columns of the east and west porticoes are 5 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. An entablature, including blocking course, is continued around the building, 12 feet high.

"The columns and entablature are Grecian Doric, and copied from the Temple of Minerva, commonly called the Parthenon, which was erected in Athens about 500 years before Christ. An octagon tower surrounds the rotunda, which is ornamented with Grecian cornices, etc., and its dome is decorated at top with a similar ornament to that of the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, commonly called the Lanthorn of Demosthenes.

"The interior of the Capitol is divided into three stories: First, the lower story, consisting of ten rooms, eight of which are appropriated as offices to the Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, and Comptroller, each having two rooms of the same size—the one containing an area of 649 square feet, the other 528 square feet—the two committee rooms, each containing 200 square feet, and four closets; also the rotunda, corridors, vestibules, and piazzas, contain an area of 4,370 square feet. The vestibules are decorated with columns and antæ, similar to those of the Ionic Temple on the Ilissus, near the Acropolis of Athens. The remainder is groined with stone and brick, springing from columns and pilasters of the Roman Doric.

"The second story consists of Senatorial and Representatives' chambers, the former containing an area of 2,545 and the latter 2,849 square feet. Four apartments enter from Senate Chamber, two of which contain each an area of 169 square feet, and the other two contain each an area of 154 square feet; also, two rooms enter from Representatives' chamber, each containing an area of 170 square feet; of two committee rooms, each containing an area of 231 feet; of four presses and the passages, stairs, lobbies, and colonnades, containing an area of 3,204 square feet.

"The lobbies and Hall of Representatives have their columns and antæ of the Octagon Tower of Andronicus Cyrrhestes and the plan of the hall is of the formation of the Greek theater and the columns and antæ in the Senatorial chamber and rotunda are of the Temple of Erectheus, Minerva Polias, and Pandrosus, in the Acropolis of Athens, near the above named Parthenon.

"Third, or attic story, consists of rooms appropriated to the Supreme Court and Library, each containing an area of 693 square feet. Galleries of both houses have an area of 1,300 square feet; also two apartments entering from Senate gallery, each 169 square feet, of four presses and the lobbies' stairs, 988 square feet. These lobbies, as well as rotunda, are lit with cupolas, and it is proposed to finish the court and library in the florid Gothic style."

In the summer of 1840 the work was finished. The Assembly had, in December, 1832, appropriated \$50,000 for the building. Mr. Boylan, Judge Cameron and State Treasurer Mhoon and their associates spent that sum in the foundation. They proposed to have a Capitol worthy of the State. At every subsequent session the Assembly made additional appropriations. There was some caviling, and the commissioners resigned; but the Legislature and the new commissioners took no step backwards. Year by year they pressed on the work as it had been begun, until at last, after more than seven years, the sum of \$531,674.46 was expended. As large as that sum was for the time, when the State was so poor and when the entire taxes for all State purposes reached less than \$100,000, yet the people were satisfied. The building had been erected with rigorous economy, and it was an object of great pride to the people. Indeed, never was money better expended than in the erection of this noble Capitol.

Speaking of this structure, Samuel A. Ashe, in an address on David Paton, delivered in 1909, says:

"Not seventy years have passed since the completion of this building, yet it has undying memories. It was finished the year Henry Clay was set aside and his place as the Whig leader given to General Harrison. Four years later Clay spoke from the western portico; but, like Webster and Calhoun, the prize of the presidency was denied him. The voices of other men of large mould also have been heard within this Capitol. Here, too, our great jurists—Gaston, Ruffin, Pearson and their associates—held their sessions and brought renown to North Carolina. Here Badger, Mangum, Dobbin and scores of men known to fame held high debates. Here was brought

forth in great travail our system of internal improvements, and of education, ramifying the State, disseminating enlightenment and opening the pathways to prosperous, contented and happy homes for our people.

"Here Ellis and Clark and the mighty Vance directed the affairs of State in the trying days of war and suffering and desolation, the glories mingled with pain and sorrow, and fading away in heart-rending defeat; but through it all the women and men, alike heroes, worthy the poets' loftiest strains. Then, when the people were still bowed in anguish, Carolinians turned their faces to the future, and, with resolution and intelligence, themselves modified their laws and institutions to meet the new conditions; but in vain, for these mute walls are the witnesses of the saturnalia of Reconstruction, still awaiting some Dante to portray the scenes with realistic power. Yet the dark cloud had its silver lining, and the courageous devotion of Jarvis, John Graham and their Spartan band adds historic interest to that time of fearful storm.

"Later, here was the scene of the great State trial, the impeachment of the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth and the contest between the intellectual giants of that generation, Governor Graham and Bragg and Merrimon, contesting with Smith and Conigland and Richard Badger.

"And these walls have witnessed the reversal of that State policy forced on an unwilling people by the mailed hand of the conquering power, and the full restoration of Anglo-Saxon control. Never in history has a people been so clearly and effectually vindicated as those gallant souls of North Carolina, who, emulating the constancy of Hamilcar, swore their children to undying opposition to those who would destroy their civilization. Let the oppressed of future ages gaze on the scene and take courage. Already hallowed are the memories that these chambers evoke. What grand occasions yet await them! We may not lift the veil of the future, but experience warns us that history constantly repeats itself, and as the web woven by destiny unrolls itself there will yet occur within these enduring walls occasions of surpassing magnitude affecting the weal and woe of our posterity."

STATE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

Mindful of the fact that only a little more than a generation ago the State Capitol of North Carolina was destroyed by fire, entailing the loss of many valuable records and papers, for some years prior to the convening of the 1911 session of the General Assembly the demand has been insistent for a safer housing of several departments of the State Government at Raleigh, notably the books and records of the North Carolina Historical Commission, which has now grown to be one of the most important branches of work at the seat of government.

Early in the session a movement was started for the building of a State administration building at the capital, and after numerous conferences and compromises of differences as to the amount that should be appropriated for that purpose a bill was at length unanimously passed by both houses, appropriating the sum of \$250,000 for this purpose and conferring upon the Governor the appointment of a State Building Commission for the consummation of this worthy undertaking. Soon after the adjournment of the Legislature Governor W. W. Kitchin named as the members of the Commission Ashley Horne of Clayton, William E. Springer of Wilmington, Julian S. Carr of Durham, W. L. Parsons of Rockingham, A. S. Rascoe of Windsor, J. A. Long of Roxboro, and J. Elwood Cox of High Point, men of affairs and recognized business ability in the State.

The State Building Commission held its first meeting in the office of the State Auditor at 12:30 p. m., May 9, 1911, and organized by the election of Ashley Horne, of Clayton, as chairman, and William E. Springer, of Wilmington, as secretary. Following organization a conference was held with the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds, composed of the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney-General. It was stated as the purpose of the General Assembly to provide ample room for the Supreme Court, all valuable State records, the State Library, offices for the Attorney-General, and several of the other State departments. The grounds were carefully gone over, the situation canvassed, and a subcommittee composed of Chairman Horne, Secretary Springer, and Commissioner Cox was appointed to go further into the matter of a building and site.

At a subsequent meeting, on May 19, 1911, the committee reported that it had secured an option on three sites, and recommended the purchase of the Grimes tract for \$45,000. This recommendation was

accepted by the Commission as a whole, and on June 6, 1911, plans as prepared by P. Thornton Marye, of Atlanta, were accepted after hearing a number of others and after several conferences. These plans were later reviewed by Glenn Brown, of Washington, D. C., another expert in building construction, and were declared eminently proper and in order in every respect. The plans call for a modern fireproof building four stories in height and admirably adapted to the purpose to which it will be put.

On November 1, 1911, the Commission met again in Raleigh, after proposals had been invited for the building, and after considering a number of bids for the construction, the contract was at length awarded to the John T. Wilson Company, of Richmond, Va., at a cost of \$188,000, the building to be completed and ready for occupancy by January 19, 1913.

How well the State Building Commission wrought is attested by the splendid building which now stands opposite the Capitol grounds and which was occupied in January, 1914, by the several departments of government as agreed upon after the numerous conferences of the Commission. The departments occupying the building are as follows: First floor, State Library; second floor, North Carolina Historical Commission and the Library Commission; third floor, the Supreme Court and Attorney-General; fourth floor, Supreme Court Library.

NORTH CAROLINA DAY.

The following act, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Celebration of North Carolina Day in the Public Schools," is chapter 164 of the Public Laws of 1901:

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That the 12th day of October in each and every year, to be called "North Carolina Day" may be devoted, by appropriate exercises in the public schools of the State, to the consideration of some topic or topics of our State history, to be selected by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. *Provided*, that if the said day shall fall on Saturday or Sunday, then, the celebration shall occur on the Monday next following: *Provided, further*, that if the said day shall fall at a time when any such schools may not be in session, the celebration may be held within one month from the beginning of the term, unless the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall designate some other time.

SEC. 2. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

In the General Assembly read three times, and ratified this the 9th day of February, A. D. 1901.

October 12th, the date selected for North Carolina Day, is the anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the University of North Carolina, October 12, 1793. In accordance with the provisions of this act, the Superintendent of Public Instruction has had prepared and distributed to the schools of the State each year a program of exercises devoted to the study of some phase of North Carolina history.

Since the creation of North Carolina Day the following subjects have been studied each year (back numbers of the programs can be secured from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.):

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|-------|---|--------------------------------|--|
| 1901. | The Roanoke Island Colonies. | Prepared by Fred A. Olds. | |
| 1902. | The Albemarle Section. | Prepared by a Committee. | |
| 1903. | The Lower Cape Fear Section. | Prepared by R. D. W. Connor. | |
| 1904. | The Pamlico-Neuse Section. | Prepared by Charles L. Coon. | |
| 1905. | The Scotch Highlanders in North Carolina. | Prepared by R. D. W. Connor. | |
| 1906. | Charles D. McIver Memorial Day. | Prepared by R. D. W. Connor. | |
| 1907. | The Scotch-Irish in North Carolina. | Prepared by Charles H. Mebane. | |
| 1908. | The German Settlements in North Carolina. | | } Each prepared by
R. D. W. Connor. |
| 1909. | Western North Carolina. | | |
| 1910. | North Carolina Poets and Poetry. | | |
| 1911. | Local and County History. | | |
| 1912. | Charles B. Aycock Memorial Day. | | |
| 1913. | North Carolina Rural Life and Knapp Memorial Day. | Edited by N. C. Newbold. | |
| 1914. | Community Service. | | |
| 1915. | School and Neighborhood Improvement Day. | | |
| 1916. | Murphy Day: Archibald DeBow Murphy. | Prepared by Edgar W. Knight. | |
| 1917. | Thrift, Conservation, Patriotism. | | |

LEGAL HOLIDAYS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Although certain great days in each year—such as New Year's Day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day—have long been observed as general holidays, there were no "legal" holidays in North Carolina prior to 1881. The Legislature of that year, in the interest of commercial transactions, passed an act to make

these customary holidays "legal" holidays. It is chapter 294, Public Laws of 1881, and was brought forward in The Code of 1883 as sections 3784-3786 of chapter 61. It provides:

"That the first day of January, twenty-second day of February, tenth day of May, twentieth day of May, fourth day of July, and a day appointed by the Governor of North Carolina as a thanksgiving day, and the twenty-fifth day of December of each and every year be, and the same are hereby declared to be public holidays; and that whenever any such holiday shall fall upon Sunday, the Monday next following shall be deemed a public holiday, and papers due on such Sunday shall be payable on the Saturday next preceding, and papers which would otherwise be payable on said Monday shall be payable on the Tuesday next thereafter.

"SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever either of the above named days shall fall on Saturday, the papers due on the Sunday following shall be payable on the Monday next succeeding.

"SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever the above named days shall fall on Monday, the papers which should otherwise be payable on that day shall be payable on Tuesday next succeeding."

Ten years later, the nineteenth of January was made a "legal" holiday, by chapter 58, Public Laws of 1891, which provides:

"That the nineteenth day of January, the birthday of the peerless Robert E. Lee, in each and every year hereafter, shall be a public holiday."

In 1899, the first Thursday in September was designated as Labor Day and made a "legal" holiday. The Legislature of 1901 amended this Act by changing the holiday from the first Thursday to the first Monday in September. The reason for this change was recited in the preamble of the act as follows:

"Whereas it is desirable that the same date should be set aside by both State and Federal statutes for the observance of the same holiday;

"And whereas the first Monday in September is designated by statutes in various States and also by Federal Statute as Labor Day, while the first Thursday in September is designated as Labor Day by statute of this State, thereby causing confusion and annoyance in mercantile transactions, therefore," etc.

These several Acts were all brought forward in the Revisal of 1905 as section 2838.

The Legislature of 1907 added another legal holiday to the list by setting aside as a holiday "Tuesday after the first Monday in

November, when a general election is held." This is chapter 996, Public Laws of 1907.

The latest of our legal holidays is the twelfth day of April. This was provided for by chapter 888, Public Laws of 1909, which is as follows:

"Whereas the Provincial Congress which met at Halifax, in this State, in April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, after providing for the military organization of the State, did, on the twelfth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, adopt the following resolutions, generally known as the 'Halifax Resolutions,' to wit:

"*'Resolved*. That the delegates for this colony in the Continental Congress be empowered to concur with the delegates of the other colonies in declaring independency, and forming foreign alliances, reserving to this colony the sole and exclusive right of forming a constitution and laws for this colony.'

"And whereas said resolution is the first declaration in favor of independence by the people of the whole State, through their duly authorized representatives, and was adopted more than two months before the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress; and whereas an occurrence so momentous in the history of our State and Nation, and so illustrative of the patriotism and wisdom of the whole people of North Carolina, should be commemorated, therefore,

"The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

"SECTION 1. That the twelfth day of April in each and every year be, and the same is hereby made a legal holiday in North Carolina."

Legal holidays in North Carolina, therefore, are as follows:

January 1—New Year's Day.

January 19—Birthday of General Robert E. Lee.

February 22—Birthday of George Washington.

April 12—Anniversary of the Resolutions adopted by the Provincial Congress of North Carolina at Halifax, April 12, 1776, instructing the delegates from North Carolina to the Continental Congress to vote for a Declaration of Independence.

May 10—Confederate Memorial Day.

May 20—Anniversary of the "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence."

July 4—Independence Day.

September, first Monday—Labor Day.

November, Tuesday after first Monday—General Election Day.

November, last Thursday—Thanksgiving Day.

December 25—Christmas Day.

THE STATE FLAG.

The first legislation on the subject of a State flag was enacted by the Convention of 1861. May 20, 1861, the Convention adopted the Ordinance of Secession.

On that same day Col. John D. Whitford, a member of the Convention from Craven County, introduced the following ordinance, which was passed and referred to a select committee of seven:

"Be it ordained that the flag of this State shall be a blue field with a white V thereon, and a star, incircling which shall be the words 'Surgit astrum, May 20th, 1775.'"

Colonel Whitford was made chairman of the committee to which this ordinance was referred. The committee secured the aid and advice of William Garl Brown, an artist of Raleigh. Brown prepared and submitted a model to this committee. And this model was adopted by the Convention on the 22d day of June, 1861. It will be observed that the Brown model, to be hereafter explained, was vastly different from the one originally proposed by Colonel Whitford. Here is the ordinance as it appears on the Journal of the Convention:

"AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO A STATE FLAG."

"Be it ordained by this Convention, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That the Flag of North Carolina shall consist of a red field with a white star in center, and with the inscription, above the star, in a semi-circular form, of 'May 20th, 1775,' and below the star, in a semi-circular form, of 'May 20, 1861.' That there shall be two bars of equal width, and the length of the field shall be equal to the bar, the width of the field being equal to both bars; the first bar shall be blue, and the second shall be white; and the length of the flag shall be one-third more than its width. (Ratified the 22d day of June, 1861.)"

This State flag, adopted in 1861, is said to have been issued to the first ten regiments of State troops during the summer of that year, and was borne by them throughout the war, being the only flag, except the National and Confederate colors, used by the North Carolina troops during the Civil War. This flag existed until 1885, when the Legislature of that year adopted a new model.

The bill, which was introduced by General Johnstone Jones on the 5th of February, 1885, passed its final reading one month later after little or no debate. This act reads as follows:

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A STATE FLAG.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That the flag of North Carolina shall consist of a blue union, containing in the center thereof a white star with the letter N in gilt on the left and the letter C in gilt on the right of said star, the circle containing the same to be one-third the width of the union.

SEC. 2. That the fly of the flag shall consist of two equally proportioned bars; the upper bar to be red, the lower bar to be white; that the length of the bars horizontally shall be equal to the perpendicular length of the union, and the total length of the flag shall be one-third more than its width.

SEC. 3. That above the star in the center of the union there shall be a gilt scroll in semi-circular form, containing in black letters this inscription: "May 20th, 1775," and that below the star there shall be a similar scroll containing in black letters the inscription: "April 12th, 1776."

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified this 9th day of March, A. D. 1885.

No change has been made in the flag since the passage of this act. By an act of 1907 it is provided:

"That the board of trustees or managers of the several State institutions and public buildings shall provide a North Carolina flag, of such dimensions and material as they may deem best, and the same shall be displayed from a staff upon the top of each and every such building at all times except during inclement weather, and upon the death of any State officer or any prominent citizen the flag shall be put at half-mast until the burial of such person shall have taken place.

"That the Board of County Commissioners of the several counties in this State shall likewise authorize the procuring of a North Carolina flag, to be displayed either on a staff upon the top, or draped behind the Judge's stand, in each and every courthouse in the State, and that the State flag shall be displayed at each and every term of court held, and on such other public occasions as the Commissioners may deem proper."

THE GREAT SEAL.*

The Constitution of North Carolina, Article III, section 16, requires that

"There shall be a seal of the State which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him as occasion may require, and shall be called 'The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina.' All grants and commissions shall be issued in the name and by the authority of the State of North Carolina, sealed with 'The Great Seal of the State,' signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Secretary of State."

The use of a Great Seal for the attestation of important documents began with the institution of government in North Carolina. There have been at various times nine different seals in use in the colony and State. The first seal was adopted by the Lords Proprietors of Carolina soon after receiving their charter from the Crown in 1665. This seal is to be seen in the Public Record Office in London. It is described as follows:

"The obverse side has a shield bearing on its face two cornucopias crossed, filled with products and having for supporters, on the sinister side, an Indian chief holding an arrow. On the dexter is an Indian squaw with a papoose by her side and one in her arms. These natives, I imagine, are supposed to be bringing tribute. The crest is a stag upon a wreath above a helmet from which there is a mantling. On the scroll below the shield is the motto, *Domitus Cultoribus Orbis*. Around the shield are the words MAGNUM SIGILLUM CAROLINAE DOMINORUM. On the reverse side is a disc bearing a cross, around which are arranged the coats-of-arms of the Lords Proprietors in the following order: Clarendon, Albemarle, Craven, John Berkeley, Cooper, Carteret, William Berkeley, and Colleton. The size of this seal is $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, and was made by placing together two wax cakes with tape between before being impressed, and was about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. This seal was used on all the official papers of the Lords Proprietors for Carolina, embracing North and South Carolina."

About 1665 the government of Albemarle County was organized, and for a seal the reverse side of the seal of the Lords Proprietors was adopted. It bore the word A-L-B-E-M-A-R-L-E, beginning with the letter A between the arms of Clarendon and Albermarle, L be-

*Abridged from "The Great Seal of North Carolina," by J. Bryan Grimes; Publications of the North Carolina Historical Commission, Bulletin No. 5.

tween the arms of Albemarle and Craven, BE between the arms of Craven, Lord John Berkeley, etc.

This was a small seal 1 7-16 inches in diameter, with one face only, and is now frequently to be found attached to colonial papers. It was first used for the government of the County of Albemarle, and then became the seal of the Province of North Carolina, being used until just after the purchase by the Crown.

In 1730, after the purchase of the colony by the Crown, the Lords of Trade proposed to the King a new seal "whereon Liberty is represented introducing Plenty to your Majesty with this motto, *Quæ scra tamen respexit*, and this inscription round the circumference, *Sigillum Provinciæ Nostræ Carolinae, Septentrionalis*." The background on which the King and these figures stand is a map of the coast of North Carolina, and in the offing is a ship. On the reverse of this seal are the Royal Arms, Crown, Garter, Supporters and Motto, with this inscription round the circumference, *Georgius Secundus Dei Gratia Magnæ Britaniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ. Rex. Fidei Defensor, Brunsvici et Lunenbergi Dux, Sacri Romani Imperii Archi Thesaurarius, et Elector*.

This seal was made by placing two cakes or layers of wax together, between which was the ribbon or tape with which the instrument was interlaced and by which the seal was appended. It was customary to put a piece of paper on the outside of these cakes before they were impressed. The seal complete was 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch thick and weighed about 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

In 1767, Governor Tryon received from the King a new Great Seal for the Province. The new seal was engraved on the one side with the Royal Arms, Garter, Crown, Supporters and Motto, and this inscription round the circumference "*Georgius III D: G: Mag. Bri. Fr. et Hib. Rex, F. D. Brun, et Lun. Dux, S. R. I. ar Thes. et El.*" On the other side are figures of the King and Liberty who is introducing Plenty to the King with this Motto, *Quæ Scra Tamen Respexit*. Round the circumference is the following legend: *Sigillum, Provinciæ Nostræ Carolinae, Septentrionalis*. This seal was 4 inches in diameter, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inches thick, and weighed 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Sometimes a smaller seal than the Great Seal was used, as commissions and grants are often found with a small heart-shaped seal about one inch wide and a quarter of an inch thick which was

impressed with a crown. Also a seal was occasionally used about three inches long and two inches wide and half an inch thick, in the shape of an ellipse. These impressions were evidently made by putting the wax far enough under the edge of the Great Seal to take the impression of the crown. The royal governors also sometimes used their private seals.

When the government of the independent State of North Carolina was organized, the Constitution adopted at Halifax, December 18, 1776, provided, Section XVII, "That there shall be a seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him as occasion may require; and shall be called the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina and be affixed to all grants and commission."

The Convention of 1868 changed the section of the Constitution, with reference to the seal, to read as it now stands.

The Assembly of 1778 appointed William Tisdale to cut and engrave the first State seal, under the direction of the Governor. This seal was used until 1794. Its actual size was three inches in diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. It was made by putting two cakes of wax together with paper wafers on the outside and pressed between the dies forming the obverse and reverse sides of this seal.

The seal of 1778 is described as follows:

"On one side is the figure of Minerva or Liberty holding in the right hand the pole with cap and in the left hand with arm extended is held a large scroll on which appears in large capital letters the word 'Constitution.' Under the figure the words, IN LEGIBUS SALUS. Around the circumference are the words, THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. On the other side of the shield is the figure of a woman, probably Plenty. The right arm is folded across her breast and in her right hand inclining toward her left shoulder is held a distaff. In the left hand with arm extended is held an ear of corn. In the distance beyond a tree browses a cow. Under these figures appear the word and letters 'INDEPENDENCE—MDCCLXXVI.' Around the circumference appear the words O. FORTUNATOS, NIMIUM. SUA. SI. BONA. NORINT, COLONOS."

In December, 1781, the General Assembly authorized the Governor to procure a seal that should "be prepared with one side only, and calculated to make the impression on the face of such grant, commission, record, or other public act." etc. An artist in Philadelphia submitted a sketch to the Governor as follows: Minerva is

represented in the act of introducing Ceres with her horn of plenty to Liberty, who is seated on a pedestal holding in her right hand a book on which is inscribed the word "Constitution." In the background are introduced a pyramid, denoting strength and durability and a pine tree which relates immediately to the products of the State.

This sketch, omitting Minerva and with some minor changes, was accepted by Governor Speight. The new seal was very much like the present one. It has two figures, Liberty and Plenty. Liberty is seated on a pedestal with her pole in her right hand, and her cap on the pole; in her left hand is a scroll with the word "Constitution" upon it. Plenty is standing to the left and front of Liberty; around her head is a circlet of flowers; in her right hand, leaning against her shoulder, is her cornucopia, mouth upwards, overflowing with fruits and produce. In her left is an ear of corn. Around the circumference are the words THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

This seal was $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, slightly larger than the present one, and was used until about 1835.

In 1834 the Legislature authorized the Governor to procure a new seal. The preamble to the act states that the old seal had been in use since the first day of March, 1793. The seal adopted in 1835, which was used until 1883, was the very similar to its predecessor. On it Liberty and Plenty faced each other. Liberty was standing, her pole with cap on it in her left hand, and a scroll with the word "Constitution" inscribed thereon in her right hand. Plenty is sitting down, her right arm half extended towards Liberty, three heads of wheat in her right hand, and in her left the small end of her horn, the mouth of which is resting at her feet, and the contents of her horn rolling out. Around the circumference were the words THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. This seal was $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter.

In 1883 an act was passed relative to the seal, which was incorporated in the Code as section 3329. The seal therein provided for is described as follows:

"The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina shall be two and one-quarter inches in diameter, and its design shall be a representation of the figures of Liberty and Plenty, looking toward each other, but not more than half fronting each other, and otherwise

disposed as follows: Liberty, the first figure, standing, her pole with cap on it in her left hand and a scroll with the word 'Constitution' inscribed thereon in her right hand. Plenty, the second figure, sitting down, her right arm half extended towards Liberty, three heads of wheat in her right hand, and in her left the small end of her horn, the mouth of which is resting at her feet, and the contents of the horn rolling out."

In 1893 an act, introduced by Jacob Battle, added at the foot of the coat of arms of the State as a part thereof the motto "Esse Quam Videri," and required that the words "May 20, 1775," be inscribed at the top of the coat of arms.

The present Great Seal of the State of North Carolina is described at the top of the coat of arms.

"The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina is two and one-quarter inches in diameter, and its design is a representation of the figures of Liberty and Plenty, looking toward each other, but not more than half fronting each other, and otherwise disposed as follows: Liberty, the first figure, standing, her pole with cap on it in her left hand and a scroll with the word 'Constitution' inscribed thereon in her right hand. Plenty, the second figure, sitting down, her right arm half extended toward Liberty, three heads of wheat in her right hand, and in her left the small end of her horn, the mouth of which is resting at her feet, and the contents of horn rolling out. In the exergon is inserted the words May 20, 1775, above the coat of arms. Around the circumference is the legend 'The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina' and the motto 'Esse Quam Videri.'"

STATE MOTTO AND ITS ORIGIN.*

The General Assembly of 1893 (chapter 145) adopted the words "Esse Quam Videri" as the State's motto and directed that these words with the date "20 May, 1775," should be placed with our Coat of Arms upon the Great Seal of the State.

The words "Esse Quam Videri" mean "to be rather than to seem." Nearly every State has adopted a motto, generally in Latin. The reason for their mottoes being in Latin is that the Latin tongue is far more condensed and terse than the English. The three

*Adopted from an article by Chief Justice Walter Clark in *The North Carolina Booklet*, Vol. IX, No. 3.

words, "Esse Quam Videri," require at least six English words to express the same idea.

Curiosity has been aroused to learn the origin of our State motto. It is found in Cicero in his essay on Friendship (Cicero de Amicitia, chap. 26). He says, "Virtute enim ipsa non tam multi preediti esse quam videri," *i. e.*, "Virtue is a quality which not so many desire to possess as desire to seem to possess," or, translated literally, "For indeed not so many wish *to be* endowed with virtue *as* wish *to seem to be.*"

The phrase is a striking one, and Cicero's version of it has been caught up and often used as a motto. No less than three houses of British nobility have adopted it, to wit: the Earl of Winterton, Earl Brownlow and Lord Lurgan.

It has been adopted by many associations especially literary societies. In this State it is the motto of Wilson Collegiate Institute and, with some modifications, of one of the societies at Wake Forest College.

The figures on our State Coat of Arms are Liberty and Plenty. It has been objected that the motto has no reference or application to the figures on the coat of arms. It is very rarely that such is the case. The national motto, "E Pluribus Unum," has no reference to the Eagle and Shield and the Thunderbolts on the national coat of arms. Nor has the "Excelsior" of New York, the "Dirigo" of Maine, the "Qui Transtuleat, Sustinet" of Connecticut any application to the figures above them. Indeed Virginia's "Sic Semper Tyrannis" is one of the very few instances in which the motto bears such reference. But, in fact, is our motto so entirely without reference to the coat of arms as is usually the case? The figures are, as just stated, Liberty and Plenty. Is it inappropriate to say we prefer *to be* free and prosperous than *seem to be so*. There have been States that had all the appearance of liberty and prosperity, when in truth having lost the reality of both, they were tottering to their fall.

It is a little singular that until the act of 1893 the sovereign State of North Carolina had no motto since its declaration of independence. It was one of the very few States which did not have a motto and the only one of the original thirteen without one.

It may be noted that up to the time it became a "sovereign and independent State" the Colony or Province of North Carolina bore

on its great seal "Quae sera tamen respexit." This was taken from the first Eclogue of Virgil (line 27) and, referring to the figure of Liberty, meant "Which, though late, looked upon me"—the full line in Virgil being "Liberty, which though late looked upon me indolent." No wonder that this was dropped by the new State. Nothing could possibly have been more inappropriate. Liberty came not to her late; and it came not to a people inert or unseeking her rewards. To such, liberty never comes.

It may be mentioned, to prevent any misunderstanding as to the scope of the Act of 1893 (now Revisal, sec. 5320), that it does not apply to county seals. Each county is authorized to adopt its own seal. Revisal, sec. 1318 (24). Many counties now have on their county seals the appropriate phrase, "Leges Jaraque Vindicamus." Some have adopted the State motto. But this is a matter left to the discretion of the county commissioners in each county.

NOTE BY THE EDITORS [of *The Booklet*].—The bill which was passed in 1893 to adopt our State motto was introduced by Senator Jacob Battle, of Nash, afterwards Judge of the Superior Court. We have before us a letter from him in which he states that the motto was selected by Judge—since Chief Justice—Walter Clark, who also drew the bill and requested him to present it. He adds that the words "20 May, 1775," secured the hearty coöperation of Senator Brevard McDowell, of Mecklenburg, and by their joint efforts the bill passed by the unanimous vote of both houses of the General Assembly, and without amendment.

THE CONFEDERATE MUSEUM AT RICHMOND.

In the house in Richmond, Virginia, which was the Executive Mansion of the Confederate States, and as such was occupied by President Jefferson Davis from 1861 to 1865, the United Daughters of the Confederacy support a museum of relics of the Confederacy. To each of the former Confederate States is assigned a room which it supports. To the support of the North Carolina Room, the General Assembly appropriates \$200 annually. About eight years ago it was decided that each room must raise an endowment of \$2,000. The officials of the North Carolina room increased theirs

to \$3,000, and up to date are the only ones who have completed their fund. The North Carolina room contains one of the largest collections of relics, and the largest collection of portraits, in the museum. About 15,000 persons visit the museum annually.

The State Regent for North Carolina is, in 1918, Mrs. Latta C. Johnson of Charlotte, the Vice-Regent is Mrs. J. Allison Hodges, Richmond, Va.

PART VIII.

PLATFORMS OF POLITICAL PARTIES, 1916.

1. NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.
 2. NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.
 3. NATIONAL SOCIALIST PLATFORM.
 4. NATIONAL PROHIBITION PLATFORM.
 5. STATE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.
 6. STATE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.
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NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM, 1916.

The Democratic Party, in national convention assembled, adopts the following declaration to the end that the people of the United States may both realize the achievements wrought by four years of Democratic administration and be apprised of the policies to which the party is committed for the further conduct of national affairs.

RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT.

We indorse the administration of Woodrow Wilson. It speaks for itself. It is the best exposition of sound Democratic policy at home and abroad.

We challenge comparison of our record, our keeping of pledges and our constructive legislation, with those of any party of any time.

We found our country hampered by special privilege, a vicious tariff, obsolete banking laws and an inelastic currency. Our foreign affairs were dominated by commercial interests for their selfish ends. The Republican Party, despite repeated pledges, was impotent to correct abuses which it had fostered. Under our administration, under a leadership which has never faltered, these abuses have been corrected, and our people have been freed therefrom.

Our archaic banking and currency system, prolific of panic and disaster under Republican administration—long the refuge of the Money Trust—has been supplanted by the Federal Reserve Act, a true democracy of credit under Government control, already proved a financial bulwark in a world crisis, mobilizing our resources, placing abundant credit at the disposal of legitimate industry and making a currency panic impossible.

We have created a Federal Trade Commission to accommodate the perplexing questions arising under the antitrust laws so that monopoly may be strangled at its birth and legitimate industry encouraged. Fair competition in business is now assured.

We have effected an adjustment of the tariff, adequate for revenue under peace conditions, and fair to the consumer and to the producer. We have adjusted the burdens of taxation so that swollen incomes bear their equitable share. Our revenues have been sufficient in times of world stress, and will largely exceed the expenditures for the current fiscal year.

We have lifted human labor from the category of commodities and have secured to the workingman the right of voluntary association for his protection and welfare. We have protected the rights of the laborer against the unwarranted issuance of writs of injunction, and have guaranteed to him the right of trial by jury in cases of alleged contempt committed outside the presence of the court.

We have advanced the parcels post to genuine efficiency, enlarged the Postal Savings System, added 10,000 rural-delivery routes and extensions, thus reaching 2,500,000 additional people, improved the Postal Service in every branch, and for the first time in our history placed the postoffice system on a self-supporting basis, with actual surplus in 1913, 1914, and 1916.

ECONOMIC FREEDOM.

The reforms which were most obviously needed to clear away special privilege, prevent unfair discrimination and release the energies of men of all ranks and advantages, have been effected by recent legislation. We must now remove, as far as possible, every remaining element of unrest and uncertainty from the path of the business men of America, and secure for them a continued period of quiet, assured and confident prosperity.

TARIFF.

We reaffirm our belief in the doctrine of a tariff for the purpose of providing sufficient revenue for the operation of the Government economically administered and unreservedly indorse the Underwood tariff law as truly exemplifying that doctrine. We recognize that tariff rates are necessarily subject to change to meet changing conditions in the world's production and trade. The events of the last two years have brought about many momentous changes. In some respects their effects are yet conjectural and wait to be disclosed, particularly in regard to our foreign trade.

Two years of a war which has directly involved most of the chief industrial nations of the world and which has indirectly affected the life and industry of all nations, are bringing about economic changes more varied and far-reaching than the world has ever before experienced. In order to ascertain just what those changes may be, the Democratic Congress is providing for a nonpartisan

tariff commission to make impartial and thorough study of every economic fact that may throw light either upon our past or upon our future fiscal policy with regard to the imposition of taxes on imports or with regard to the changed and changing conditions under which our trade is carried on. We cordially indorse this timely proposal and declare ourselves in sympathy with the principle and purpose of shaping legislation within that field in accordance with clearly established facts rather than in accordance with the demands of selfish interests or upon information provided largely, if not exclusively, by them.

AMERICANISM.

The part which the United States will play in the new day of international relationships that is now upon us will depend upon our preparation and our character. The Democratic Party, therefore, recognizes the assertion and triumphant demonstration of the indivisibility and coherent strength of the Nation as the supreme issue of this day in which the whole world faces the crisis of manifold change. It summons all men of whatever origin or creed who would count themselves Americans, to join in making clear to all the world the unity and consequent power of America. This is an issue of patriotism. To taint it with partisanship would be to defile it. In this day of test, America must show itself not a Nation of partisans but a Nation of patriots. There is gathered here in America the best of the blood, the industry and the genius of the world, the elements of a great race and a magnificent society to be welded into a mighty and splendid Nation.

Whoever, actuated by the purpose to promote the interest of a foreign power, in disregard of our own country's welfare or to injure this Government in its foreign relations or cripple or destroy its industries at home, and whoever by arousing prejudices of a racial, religious or other nature creates discord and strife among our people so as to obstruct the wholesome process of unification, is faithless to the trust which the privileges of citizenship repose in him and is disloyal to his country. We, therefore, condemn as subversive of this Nation's unity and integrity, and as destructive of its welfare, the activities and designs of every group or organization, political or otherwise, that has for its object the advancement of the interest of a foreign power, whether such object is promoted by intimidating the Government, a political party, or

representatives of the people, or which is calculated and tends to divide our people into antagonistic groups and thus to destroy that complete agreement and solidarity of the people and that unity of sentiment and purpose so essential to the perpetuity of the Nation and its free institutions. We condemn all alliances and combinations of individuals in this country of whatever nationality or descent, who agree and conspire together for the purpose of embarrassing or weakening our Government or of improperly influencing or coercing our public representatives in dealing or negotiating with any foreign power. We charge that such conspiracies among a limited number exist and have been instigated for the purpose of advancing the interests of foreign countries to the prejudice and detriment of our own country. We condemn any political party which, in view of the activity of such conspirators, surrenders its integrity or modifies its policy.



PREPAREDNESS.

Along with the proof of our character as a nation must go the proof of our power to play the part that legitimately belongs to us. The people of the United States love peace. They respect the rights and covet the friendship of all other nations. They desire neither any additional territory nor any advantage which cannot be peacefully gained by their skill, their industry, or their enterprise; but they insist upon having absolute freedom of national life and policy, and feel that they owe it to themselves and to the rôle of spirited independence which it is their sole ambition to play, that they should render themselves secure against the hazard of interference from any quarter, and should be able to protect their rights upon the seas or in any part of the world. We, therefore, favor the maintenance of an Army fully adequate to the requirements of order, of safety and of the protection of the Nation's rights; the fullest development of modern methods of seacoast defense and the maintenance of an adequate reserve of citizens trained to arms and prepared to safeguard the people and territory of the United States against any danger of hostile action which may unexpectedly arise; and a fixed policy for the continuous development of a Navy worthy to support the great naval traditions of the United States and fully equal to the international tasks which this Nation hopes and expects to take part in performing.

The plans and enactments of the present Congress afford substantial proof of our purpose in this exigent matter.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

The Democratic administration has throughout the present war scrupulously successfully held to the old paths of neutrality and to the peaceful pursuit of the legitimate objects of our national life which statesmen of all parties and creeds have prescribed for themselves in America since the beginning of our history. But the circumstances of the last two years have revealed necessities of international action which no former generation can have foreseen. We hold that it is the duty of the United States to use its power, not only to make itself safe at home, but also to make secure its just interests throughout the world, and, both for this end and in the interest of humanity, to assist the world in securing settled peace and justice. We believe that every people has the right to choose the sovereignty under which it shall live; that the small states of the world have a right to enjoy from other nations the same respect for their sovereignty and for their territorial integrity that great and powerful nations expect and insist upon; and that the world has a right to be free from every disturbance of its peace that has its origin in aggression or disregard of the rights of peoples and nations; and we believe that the time has come when it is the duty of the United States to join with the other nations of the world in any feasible association that will effectively serve those principles, to maintain inviolate the complete security of the highway of the seas for the common and unhindered use of all nations.

The present administration has consistently sought to act upon and realize in its conduct of the foreign affairs of the Nation the principle that should be the object of any association of the nations formed to secure the peace of the world and the maintenance of national and individual rights. It has followed the highest American traditions. It has preferred respect for the fundamental rights of smaller states even to property interests, and has secured the friendship of the people of such states for the United States by refusing to make a mere material interest an excuse for the assertion of our superior power against the dignity of their sovereign independence. It has regarded the lives of its citizens and the

claims of humanity as of greater moment than material rights, and peace as the best basis for the just settlement of commercial claims. It has made the honor and ideals of the United States its standard alike in negotiation and action.

PAN-AMERICAN CONCORD.

We recognize now, as we have always recognized, a definite and common interest between the United States and the other peoples and Republics of the Western Hemisphere in all matters of national independence and free political development. We favor the establishment and maintenance of the closest relations of amity and mutual helpfulness between the United States and the other Republics of the American continents for the support of peace and the promotion of a common prosperity. To that end we favor all measures which may be necessary to facilitate intimate intercourse and promote commerce between the United States and our neighbors to the south, and such international understanding as may be practicable and suitable to accomplish these ends.

We commend the action of the Democratic administration in holding the Pan-American Financial Conference at Washington in May, 1915, and organizing the International High Commission which represented the United States in the recent meeting of representatives of the Latin-American Republics at Buenos Aires, April, 1916, which have so greatly promoted the friendly relations between the people of the Western Hemisphere.

MEXICO.

The Monroe doctrine is reasserted as a principle of Democratic faith. That doctrine guarantees the Independent Republics of the two Americas against aggression from another continent. It implies, as well, the most scrupulous regard upon our part for the sovereignty of each of them. We court their good will. We seek not to despoil them. The want of a stable, responsible government in Mexico, capable of repressing and punishing marauders and bandit bands, who have not only taken the lives and seized and destroyed the property of American citizens in that country, but have insolently invaded our soil, made war upon and murdered our people thereon, has rendered it necessary temporarily to occupy, by

our armed forces, a portion of the territory of that friendly state. Until by the estoration of law and order therein, a repetition of such incursions is improbable, the necessity for their remaining will continue. Intervention, implying as it does military subjugation, is revolting to the people of the United States, notwithstanding the provocation to that course has been great and should be resorted to, if at all, only as a last recourse. The stubborn resistance of the President and his advisers to every demand and suggestion to enter upon it, is creditable alike to them and to the people in whose name he speaks.

MERCHANT MARINE.

Immediate provision should be made for the development of the carrying trade of the United States. Our foreign commerce has in the past been subject to many unnecessary and vexatious obstacles in the way of legislation of Republican Congresses. Until the recent Democratic tariff legislation, it was hampered by unreasonable burdens of taxation. Until the recent banking legislation, it had at its disposal few of the necessary instrumentalities of international credit and exchange. Until the formulation of the pending act to promote the construction of a merchant marine, it lacked even the prospect of adequate carriage by sea. We heartily indorse the purposes and policy of the pending shipping bill and favor all such additional measures of constructive or remedial legislation as may be necessary to restore our flag to the seas and to provide further facilities for our foreign commerce, particularly such laws as may be requisite to remove unfair conditions of competition in the dealings of American merchants and producers with competitors in foreign markets.

CONSERVATION.

For the safeguarding and quickening of the life of our own people, we favor the conservation and development of the natural resources of the country through a policy which shall be positive rather than negative, a policy which shall not withhold such resources from development but which while permitting and encouraging their use, shall prevent both waste and monopoly in their exploitation, and we earnestly favor the passage of acts which will accomplish these objects, reaffirming the declaration of the platform of 1912 on this subject.

The policy of reclaiming our arid lands should be steadily adhered to.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE FARMER.

We favor the vigorous prosecution of investigations and plans to render agriculture more profitable and country life more healthful, comfortable and attractive, and we believe that this should be a dominant aim of the Nation as well as of the States. With all its recent improvement, farming still lags behind other occupations in development as a business, and the advantages of an advancing civilization have not accrued to rural communities in a fair proportion. Much has been accomplished in this field under the present administration, far more than under any previous administration. In the Federal Reserve Act of the last Congress and the Rural Credits Act of the present Congress, the machinery has been created which will make credit available to the farmer constantly and readily, placing him at last upon a footing of equality with the merchant and the manufacturer in securing the capital necessary to carry on his enterprises. Grades and standards necessary to the intelligent and successful conduct of the business of agriculture have also been established or are in the course of being established by law. The long-needed Cotton Futures Act, passed by the Sixty-third Congress, has now been in successful operation for nearly two years. A Grain Grades Bill, long needed, and a Permissive Warehouse Bill, intended to provide better storage facilities and to enable the farmer to obtain certificates upon which he may secure advances of money, have been passed by the House of Representatives, have been favorably reported to the Senate, and will probably become law during the present session of the Congress. Both Houses have passed a good-roads measure which will be of far-reaching benefit to all agricultural communities. Above all, the most extraordinary and significant progress has been made, under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, in extending and perfecting practical farm demonstration work which is so rapidly substituting scientific for empirical farming. But it is also necessary that rural activities should be better directed through coöperation and organization, that unfair methods of competition should be eliminated and the conditions requisite for the just, orderly and economical marketing of farm products created. We approve the Democratic administration for having emphatically directed atten-

tion for the first time to the essential interests of agriculture involved in farm marketing and finance, for creating the Office of Markets and Rural Organization in connection with the Department of Agriculture, and for extending the coöperative machinery necessary for conveying information to farmers by means of demonstrations. We favor continued liberal provision, not only for the benefit of production, but also for the study and solution of problems of farm marketing and finance and for the extension of existing agencies for improving country life.

GOOD ROADS.

The happiness, comfort and prosperity of rural life, and the development of the city, are alike conserved by the construction of public highways. We, therefore, favor national aid in the construction of post roads and roads for military purposes.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT.

We hold that the life, health and strength of the men, women and children of the Nation are its greatest asset, and that in the conservation of these the Federal Government, wherever it acts as the employer of labor, should both on its own account and as an example, put into effect the following principles of just employment:

1. A living wage for all employees.
2. A working day not to exceed eight hours, with one day of rest in seven.
3. The adoption of safety appliances and the establishment of thoroughly sanitary conditions of labor.
4. Adequate compensation for industrial accidents.
5. The standards of the "Uniform Child Labor Law" wherever minors are employed.
6. Such provisions for decency, comfort and health in the employment of women as should be accorded the mothers of the race.
7. An equitable retirement law providing for the retirement of superannuated and disabled employees of the civil service, to the end that a higher standard of efficiency may be maintained.

We believe also that the adoption of similar principles should be urged and applied in the legislation of the States with regard to labor within their borders and that through every possible agency the life and health of the people of the Nation should be conserved.

LABOR.

We declare our faith in the Seamen's Act, passed by the Democratic Congress, and we promise our earnest continuance of its enforcement.

We favor the speedy enactment of an effective Federal Child Labor Law, and the regulation of the shipment of prison-made goods in interstate commerce.

We favor the creation of a Federal Bureau of Safety in the Department of Labor, to gather facts concerning industrial hazards, and to recommend legislation to prevent the maiming and killing of human beings.

We favor the extension of the powers and functions of the Federal Bureau of Mines.

We favor the development upon a systematic scale of the means, already begun under the present administration, to assist laborers throughout the Union to seek and obtain employment, and the extension by the Federal Government of the same assistance and encouragement as is now given to agricultural training.

We heartily commend our newly established Department of Labor for its fine records in settling strikes by personal advice and through conciliating agents.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

We favor a thorough reconsideration of the means and methods by which the Federal Government handles questions of public health to the end that human life may be conserved by the elimination of loathsome diseases, the improvement of sanitation, and the diffusion of a knowledge of disease prevention.

We favor the establishment by the Federal Government of tuberculosis sanitariums for needy tubercular patients.

SENATE RULES.

We favor such alteration of the rules of procedure of the Senate of the United States as will permit the prompt transaction of the Nation's legislative business.

ECONOMY AND THE BUDGET.

We demand careful economy in all expenditures for the support of the Government, and to that end favor a return by the House of

Representatives to its former practice of initiating and preparing all appropriation bills through a single committee chosen from its membership, in order that responsibility may be centered, expenditures standardized and made uniform, and waste and duplication in the public service as much as possible avoided. We favor this as a practicable first step toward a budget system.

CIVIL SERVICE.

We reaffirm our declaration for the rigid enforcement of the Civil Service laws.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

We heartily indorse the provisions of the bill, recently passed by the House of Representatives, further promoting self-government in the Philippine Islands as being in fulfillment of the policy declared by the Democratic Party in its last National platform, and we reiterate our indorsement of the purpose of ultimate independence for the Philippine Islands, expressed in the preamble of that measure.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of the country by the States upon the same terms as to men.

PROTECTION OF CITIZENS.

We again declare the policy that the sacred rights of American citizenship must be preserved at home and abroad, and that no treaty shall receive the sanction of our Government which does not expressly recognize the absolute equality of all our citizens irrespective of race, creed or previous nationality, and which does not recognize the right of expatriation. The American Government should protect American citizens in their rights not only at home, but abroad, and any country having a government should be held to a strict accountability for any wrongs done them, either to person or to property. At the earliest practicable opportunity our country should strive earnestly for peace among the warring nations of Europe and seek to bring about the adoption of the fundamental principle of justice and humanity, that all men shall enjoy equality of right and freedom from discrimination in the lands wherein they dwell.

PRISON REFORM.

We demand that the modern principles of prison reform be applied in our Federal Penal System. We favor such work for prisoners as shall give them training in remunerative occupations so that they may make an honest living when released from prison; the setting apart of the net wages of the prisoner to be paid to his dependent family or to be reserved for his own use upon his release; the liberal extension of the principles of the Federal Parole Law, with due regard both to the welfare of the prisoners and the interests of society; the adoption of the probation system, especially in the case of first offenders not convicted of serious crimes.

PENSIONS.

We renew the declarations of recent Democratic platforms relating to generous pensions for soldiers and their widows and call attention to our record of performance in this particular.

WATERWAYS AND FLOOD CONTROL.

We renew the declarations of recent Democratic platforms relating to development of our waterways. The recent devastation of the lower Mississippi Valley and several other sections by floods accentuates the movement for the regulation of river flow by additional bank and levee protection below, and diversion, storage and control of the flood waters above, and their utilization for beneficial purposes in the reclamation of arid and swamp lands, and development of water power, instead of permitting the floods to continue as heretofore agents of destruction. We hold that the control of the Mississippi River is a national problem. The preservation of the depth of its waters for purposes of navigation, the building of levees and works of bank protection to maintain the integrity of its channel and prevent the overflow of its valley resulting in the interruption of interstate commerce, the disorganization of the mail service, and the enormous loss of life and property, impose an obligation which alone can be discharged by the National Government.

We favor the adoption of a liberal and comprehensive plan for the development and improvement of our harbors and inland waterways with economy and efficiency so as to permit their navigation by vessels of standard draft.

ALASKA.

It has been and will be the policy of the Democratic Party to enact all laws necessary for the speedy development of Alaska and its great natural resources.

TERRITORIES.

We favor granting to the people of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico the traditional territorial government accorded to all territories of the United States since the beginning of our Government, and we believe that the officials appointed to administer the government of these several territories should be qualified by previous bona fide residence.

CANDIDATES.

We unreservedly indorse our President and Vice-President, Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey, and Thomas Riley Marshall of Indiana, who have performed the functions of their great offices faithfully and impartially, and with distinguished ability.

In particular we commend to the American people the splendid diplomatic victories of our great President, who has preserved the vital interest of our Government and its citizens and kept us out of war.

Woodrow Wilson stands today the greatest American of his generation.

CONCLUSION.

This is a critical hour in the history of America, a critical hour in the history of the world. Upon the record above set forth, which shows great constructive achievement in following out a consistent policy for our domestic and internal development; upon the record of the Democratic administration which has maintained the honor, the dignity and the interests of the United States, and at the same time, retained the respect and friendship of all the nations of the world; and upon the great policies for the future strengthening of the life of our country, the enlargement of our national vision and the ennobling of our international relations, as set forth above, we appeal with confidence to the voters of the country.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Adopted by the 1916 Chicago Convention.

In 1861 the Republican Party stood for the Union. As it stood for the union of States, it now stands for a united people, true to American ideals, loyal to American traditions, knowing no allegiance except to the Constitution, to the Government and to the flag of the United States. We believe in American policies at home and abroad.

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN RIGHTS.

We declare that we believe in and will enforce the protection of every American citizen in all the rights secured to him by the Constitution, treaties and the law of nations, at home and abroad, by land and by sea. These rights, which in violation of the specific promise of their party made at Baltimore in 1912 the Democratic President and the Democratic Congress have failed to defend, we will unflinchingly maintain.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

We desire peace, the peace of justice and right, and believe in maintaining a straight and honest neutrality between the belligerents in the great war in Europe. We must perform all our duties and insist upon all our rights as neutrals without fear and without favor. We believe that peace and neutrality as well as the dignity and influence of the United States cannot be preserved by shiftty expedients, by phrase-making, by performances in language, or by attitudes ever changing in an effort to secure votes of voters. The present administration has destroyed our influence abroad and humiliated us in our own eyes. The Republican Party believes that a firm, consistent and courageous foreign policy, always maintained by Republican Presidents in accordance with American traditions, is the best, as it is the only true way to preserve our peace and restore us to our rightful place among the nations. We believe in the pacific settlement of international disputes and favor the establishment of a world court for that purpose.

MEXICO.

We deeply sympathize with the 15,000,000 people of Mexico who for three years have seen their country devastated, their homes de-

stroyed, their fellow-citizens murdered and their women outraged by armed bands of desperadoes led by self-seeking, conscienceless agitators, who when temporarily successful in any locality have neither sought nor been able to restore order or establish and maintain peace.

We express our horror and indignation at the outrages which have been and are being perpetrated by these bandits upon American men and women who were or are in Mexico by invitation of the laws and of the government of that country, and whose rights to security of persons and property are guaranteed by solemn treaty obligations. We denounce the indefensible methods of interference employed by this administration in the internal affairs of Mexico and refer with shame to its failure to discharge the duty of this country as next friend to Mexico, its duty to other powers who have relied upon us as such friend, and its duty to our citizens in Mexico, in permitting the continuance of such conditions, first by failure to act promptly and firmly, and second, by lending its influence to the continuation of such conditions through recognition of one of the factions responsible for these outrages.

We pledge our aid in restoring order and maintaining peace in Mexico. We promise to our citizens on and near our border and to those in Mexico, wherever they may be found, adequate and absolute protection in their lives, liberty and property.

MONROE DOCTRINE.

We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe Doctrine, and declare its maintenance to be a policy of this country essential to its present and future peace and safety and to the achievement of its manifest destiny.

LATIN-AMERICA.

We favor the continuance of Republican policies, which will result in drawing more and more closely the commercial, financial and social relations between this country and the countries of Latin-America.

PHILIPPINES.

We renew our allegiance to the Philippine policy inaugurated by McKinley, approved by Congress and consistently carried out by Roosevelt and Taft. Even in this short time it had enormously im-

proved the material and social conditions of the islands, giving the Philippine people a constantly increasing participation in their government and if persisted in it will bring still greater benefits in the future.

We accepted the responsibility of the islands as a duty to civilization, and the Filipino people. To leave without the task half done, would break our pledges, injure our prestige among nations and imperil what has already been accomplished.

We condemn the Democratic administration for its attempt to abandon the Philippines, which was prevented only by the vigorous opposition of Republican members of Congress, aided by a few patriotic Democrats.

BROTHERHOOD AMONG NATIONS.

We reiterate our unqualified approval of the action taken in December, 1911, by the President and Congress to secure with Russia, as with other countries, a treaty that will recognize the absolute right of expatriation and prevent all discrimination of whatever kind between American citizens, whether native born or alien, and regardless of race, religion or previous political allegiance. We renew the pledge to observe this principle and to maintain the right of asylum which is neither to be surrendered nor restricted, and we unite in the cherished hope that the war which is now desolating the world may speedily end, with a complete and lasting restoration of brotherhood among the nations of the earth and the assurance of full equal rights, civil and religious, to all men in every land.

PROTECTION OF THE COUNTRY.

In order to maintain our peace and make certain the security of our people within our own borders, the country must have not only adequate, but thorough and complete national defense ready for any emergency. We must have a sufficient and efficient regular army, and a provision for ample reserves, already drilled and disciplined, who can be called at once to the colors when the hour of danger comes.

We must have a navy so strong and so well proportioned and equipped, so thoroughly ready and prepared, that no enemy can gain command of the sea and effect a landing in force on either our western or our eastern coast. To secure these results we must have

a coherent continuous policy of national defense, which even in these perilous days the Democratic party has utterly failed to develop, but which we promise to give to the country.

TARIFF.

The Republican Party stands now, as always, in the fullest sense for the policy of tariffs protection to American industries and American labor, and does not regard an antidumping provision as an adequate substitute. Such protection should be reasonable in amount, but sufficient to protect adequately American industry and American labor, and be so adjusted as to prevent undue exactions by monopolies or trusts. It should, moreover, give special attention to securing the industrial independence of the United States, as in the case of dyestuffs.

Through wise tariffs and industrial legislation our industries can be so organized that they will become not only a commercial bulwark, but a powerful aid to national defense.

The Simmons-Underwood Tariff Act is a complete failure in every respect. Under its administration imports have enormously increased in spite of the fact that the intercourse with foreign countries has been largely cut off by reason of the war, while the revenues of which we stand in such dire need have been greatly reduced. Under the normal conditions which prevailed prior to the war it was clearly demonstrated that this act deprived the American producer and the American wage-earner of that protection which entitled them to meet their foreign competitors, and but for the adventitious conditions created by the war, would long since have paralyzed all forms of American industry and deprived American labor of its just reward.

It has not in the least reduced the cost of living, which has constantly advanced from the date of its enactment. The welfare of our people demand its repeal and the substitution of a measure which in time of peace as well as in war will produce ample revenue and give reasonable protection to all forms of American production in mine, forest, field and factory.

We favor the creation of a tariff commission with complete power to gather and compile information for the use of Congress in all matters relating to the tariff.

BUSINESS.

The Republican Party has long believed in the rigid supervision and strict regulation of the transportation and of great corporations of the country. It has put its creed into its deeds and all really effective laws regulating the railroads and the great industrial corporations are the work of Republican Congresses and Presidents. For this policy of regulation and supervision the Democrats, in a stumbling and piecemeal way, are undertaking to involve the government in business which should be left within the sphere of private enterprise and in direct competition with its own citizens, a policy which is sure to result in waste, great expense to the taxpayer and in an inferior product.

The Republican Party firmly believes that all who violate the laws in regulation of business should be individually punished. But prosecution is very different from persecution, and business success, no matter how honestly attained, is apparently regarded by the Democratic party as in itself a crime. Such doctrines and beliefs choke enterprise and stifle prosperity. The Republican Party believes in encouraging American business, as it believes in and will seek to advance all American interests.

RURAL CREDITS.

We favor an effective system of rural credits as opposed to the ineffective law proposed by the present Democratic administration.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

We favor the extension of the rural free delivery system and condemn the Democratic administration for curtailing and crippling it.

MERCHANT MARINE.

In view of the policies adopted by all the maritime nations to encourage their shipping interests, and in order to enable us to compete with them for the ocean-carrying trade, we favor the payment to ships engaged in the foreign trade of liberal compensation for services actually rendered in carrying the mails, and such further legislation as will build up an adequate merchant marine and give us ships which may be requisitioned by the government in time of national emergency.

We are utterly opposed to the government ownership of vessels as proposed by the Democratic party, because government-owned vessels, while effectively preventing the development of the American merchant marine by private capital, will be entirely unable to provide for the vast volume of American freights and will leave us more helpless than ever in the hard grip of foreign syndicates.

TRANSPORTATION.

Interstate and intrastate transportation have become so interwoven that the attempt to apply two and often several sets of laws to its regulation has produced conflicts of authority, embarrassment in operation and inconvenience and expense to the public.

The entire transportation system of the country has become essentially national. We therefore favor such action by legislation or, if necessary, through an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as will result in placing it under exclusive federal control.

ECONOMY AND A NATIONAL BUDGET.

The increasing cost of the National Government and the need for the greatest economy of its resources in order to meet the growing demands of the people for government service call for the severest condemnation of the wasteful appropriations of this Democratic administration, of its shameless raids on the treasury, and of its opposition to and rejection of President Taft's oft-repeated proposals and earnest efforts to secure economy and efficiency through the establishment of a simple business-like budget system to which we pledge our support and which we hold to be necessary to effect a real reform in the administration of national finances.

CONSERVATION.

We believe in a careful husbandry of all the natural resources of the nation—a husbandry which means development without waste; use without abuse.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The civil service law has always been sustained by the Republican Party and we renew our repeated declaration that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable. The Democratic Party has created since March 4, 1913,

30,000 offices outside of the civil service law at an annual cost of \$44,000,000 to the taxpayers of the country.

We condemn the gross abuse and the misuse of the law by the present Democratic administration and pledge ourselves to a reorganization along lines of efficiency and economy.

TERRITORIAL MATTERS.

Reaffirming the attitude long maintained by the Republican Party, we hold that officials appointed to administer the government of any territory should be bona fide residents of the territory in which their duties are to be performed.

LABOR LAWS.

We pledge the Republican Party to the faithful enforcement of all Federal laws passed for the protection of labor. We favor vocational education; the enactment and rigid enforcement of a Federal child labor law; the enactment of a generous and comprehensive workmen's compensation law within the commerce power of Congress, and an accident compensation law covering all government employees. We favor the collection and collation under the direction of the Department of Labor of complete data relating to industrial hazards for the information of Congress, to the end that such legislation may be adopted as may be calculated to secure the safety, conservation and protection of labor from the dangers incident to industry and transportation.

SUFFRAGE.

The Republican Party, reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people, as a measure of justice to one-half the adult people of this country, favors the extension of the suffrage to women, but recognizes the right of each State to settle this question for itself.

APPEALS TO ALL AMERICANS.

Such are our principles, such are our purposes and policies. We close as we began. The times are dangerous and the future is fraught with peril. The great issues of the day have been confused by words and phrases. The American spirit, which made the country and saved the Union, has been forgotten by those charged with

the responsibility of power. We appeal to all Americans, whether naturalized or native born, to prove to the world that we are Americans in thought and deed, with one loyalty, one hope, one aspiration. We call on all Americans to be true to the spirit of America, to the great traditions of their common country, and, above all things, to keep the faith.

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PLATFORM

In the midst of the greatest crisis and bloodiest struggle of all history the Socialist Party of America reaffirms its steadfast adherence to the principles of international brotherhood, world peace and industrial democracy.

The great war which has engulfed so much of civilization and destroyed millions of lives is one of the natural results of the capitalist system of production.

The Socialist Party, as the political expression of the economic interests of the working class, calls upon them to take a determined stand on the question of militarism and war, and to recognize the opportunity which the Great War has given them of forcing disarmament and furthering the cause of industrial freedom.

An armed force in the hands of the ruling class serves two purposes; to protect and further the policy of imperialism abroad and to silence the protest of the workers against industrial despotism at home. Imperialism and militarism plunged Europe into this world-war. America's geographical and industrial situation has kept her out of the cataclysm. But Europe's extremity has been the opportunity of America's ruling class to amass enormous profits. As a result, there is a surfeit of capital which demands the policy of imperialism to protect and further investments abroad. Hence the frenzy of militarism into which the ruling class has made every attempt to force the United States.

The workers in Europe were helpless to avert the war because they were already saddled with the burden of militarism. The workers in the United States are yet free from this burden and have the opportunity of establishing a working class policy and program against war. They can compel the government of the United States to lead the way in an international movement for disarmament and to abandon the policy of imperialism which is forcing the conquest of

Mexico and must, if carried out, eventually plunge the United States into a world-war.

The working class must recognize the cry of preparedness against foreign invasion as a mere cloak for the sinister purpose of imperialism abroad and industrial tyranny at home. The class struggle, like capitalism, is international. The proletariat of the world has but one enemy, the capitalist class, whether at home or abroad. We must refuse to put into the hands of this enemy an armed force even under the guise of a "democratic army," as the workers of Australia and Switzerland have done.

Therefore the Socialist Party stands opposed to military preparedness, to any appropriations of men or money for war or militarism, while control of such forces through the political state rests in the hands of the capitalist class. The Social Party stands committed to the class war, and urges upon the workers in the mines and forests, on the railways and ships, in factories and fields, the use of their economic and industrial power, by refusing to mine the coal, to transport soldiers, to furnish food or other supplies for military purposes, and thus keep out of the hands of the ruling class the control of armed forces and economic power, necessary for aggression abroad and industrial despotism at home.

The working class must recognize militarism as the greatest menace to all efforts toward industrial freedom, and regardless of political or industrial affiliations must present a united front in the fight against preparedness and militarism.

Hideous as they are, the horrors of the far-stretched battlefield of the old world are dwarfed by the evil results of the capitalist system, even in normal times. Instead of being organized to provide all members of society with an abundance of food, clothing and shelter, and the highest attainable freedom and culture, industry is at present organized and conducted for the benefit of a parasitic class. All the powers of government, and all our industrial genius, are directed to the end of securing to the relatively small class of capitalist investors the largest amount of profits which can be wrung from the labor of the ever-increasing class whose only property is muscle and brain, manual and mental labor power.

The dire consequences of this system are everywhere apparent. The workers are oppressed and deprived of much that makes for physical, mental, and moral well-being. Year by year poverty and

industrial accidents destroy more lives than all the armies and navies in the world.

To preserve their privilege and power is the most vital interest of the possessing class while it is the most vital interest of the working class to resist oppression, improve its position, and struggle to obtain security of life and liberty. Hence there exists a conflict of interests, a social war within the nation, which can know neither truce nor compromise. So long as the few own and control the economic life of the nation the many must be enslaved, poverty must coexist with riotous luxury, and civil strife prevail.

The Socialist Party would end these conditions by reorganizing the life of the nation upon the basis of Socialism. Socialism would not abolish private property, but greatly extend it. We believe that every human being should have and own all the things which he can use to advantage, for the enrichment of his own life, without imposing disadvantage or burden upon any other human being. Socialism admits the private ownership and individual direction of all things, tools, economic processes and functions which are individualistic in character, and requires the collective ownership and democratic control and direction of those which are social or collectivistic in character.

We hold that this country cannot enjoy happiness and prosperity at home and maintain lasting peace with other nations, so long as its industrial wealth is monopolized by a capitalist oligarchy. In this, as in every other campaign, all special issues arising from temporary situations, whether domestic or foreign, must be subordinated to the major issue—the need of such a reorganization of our economic life as will remove the land, the mines, forests, railroads, mills and factories, all the things required for our physical existence, from the clutches of industrial and financial freebooters and place them securely and permanently in the hands of the people.

If men were free to labor to satisfy their desires there could be in this country neither poverty nor involuntary unemployment. But the men in this country are not free to labor to satisfy their desires. The great industrial population can labor only when the capitalist class, who own the industries, believe they can market their product at a profit. The needs of millions are subordinated to the greeds of a few. The situation is not unlike that of a pyramid balanced upon its apex. Oftentimes this pyramid tumbles and industrial depression comes. There was such a crash in 1907. If the capitalist own-

ers had been willing to get out of the way, industry could have been revived in a day. But the capitalist owners are never willing to get out of the way. Their greeds come first—the people's needs, if at all, afterward. Therefore business did not quickly revive after the industrial depression of 1907. Mr. Taft was elected to bring good times, but in four years failed to bring them. Mr. Wilson was elected to bring good times, but not all of the measures he advocated had the slightest effect upon industry. The European war has brought to this country tremendous orders for military supplies and has created a period of prosperity for the few. For the masses of the people there is but an opportunity to work hard for a bare living, which is not prosperity, but slavery. As against the boast of the present national administration that its political program, now fully in force, has brought prosperity to the masses, we call attention to the statement of the Federal Public Health Service that \$800 a year is required to enable a family to avoid physical deterioration through lack of decent living conditions, that more than half of the families of working men receive less than that amount, that nearly a third receive less than \$500 a year, and that one family in twelve receives less than \$300 a year.

The capitalist class, for a great many years, has been trying to saddle upon this country a greater army and a greater navy. A greater army is desired to keep the working class of the United States in subjection. A greater navy is desired to safeguard the foreign investments of American capitalists and to "back up" American diplomacy in its efforts to gain foreign markets for American capitalists. The war in Europe, which diminished and is still diminishing the remote possibility of European attack upon the United States, was nevertheless seized upon by capitalists and by unscrupulous politicians as a means of spreading fear throughout the country, to the end that, by false pretenses, great military establishments might be obtained. We denounce such "preparedness," as both false in principle, unnecessary in character and dangerous in its plain tendencies toward militarism. We advocate that sort of social preparedness which expresses itself in better homes, better bodies and better minds, which are alike the products of plenty and the necessity of effective defense in war.

The Socialist Party maintains its attitude of unalterable opposition to war.

We reiterate the statement that the competitive nature of capitalism is the cause of modern war, and, that the coöperative nature of Socialism is alone adapted to the task of ending war by removing its cause. We assert, however, that, even under the present capitalist order, additional measures can be taken to safeguard peace, and to this end, we demand:

MEASURES TO INSURE PEACE.

1. That all laws and appropriations for the increase of the military and naval forces of the United States shall be immediately repealed.

2. That the power be taken from the President to lead the nation into a position which leaves no escape from war. No one man, however exalted in official station, should have the power to decide the question of peace or war for a nation of a hundred millions. To give one man such power is neither democratic nor safe. Yet the President exercises such power when he determines what shall be the nation's foreign policies and what shall be the nature and tone of its diplomatic intercourse with other nations. We, therefore, demand that the power to fix foreign policies and conduct diplomatic negotiations shall be lodged in Congress and shall be exercised publicly, the people reserving the right by referendum to order Congress at any time, to change its foreign policy.

3. That no war shall be declared or waged by the United States without a referendum vote of the entire people, except for the purpose of repelling invasion.

4. That the Monroe Doctrine shall be immediately abandoned as a danger so great that even its advocates are agreed that it constitutes perhaps our greatest single danger of war. The Monroe Doctrine was originally intended to safeguard the peace of the United States. Though the Doctrine has changed from a safeguard to a menace, the capitalist class still defends it for the reason that our great capitalists desire to retain South and Central America as their private trade preserve. We favor the cultivation of social, industrial and political friendship with all other nations in the western hemisphere, as an approach to world confederation of nations, but we oppose the Monroe Doctrine because it takes from our hands the peace of America and places it in the custody of any nation that would attack the sovereignty of any state in the western world.

5. That the independence of the Philippine Islands be immediately recognized as a measure of justice both to the Filipinos and to our-

selves. The Filipinos are entitled to self-government; we are entitled to be freed from the necessity of building and maintaining enough dreadnoughts to defend them in the event of war.

6. The government of the United States shall call a congress of all neutral nations to mediate between the belligerent powers in an effort to establish an immediate and lasting peace without indemnities, or forcible annexation of territory, and based on a binding and enforceable international treaty, which shall provide for concerted disarmament on land and at sea and for an International Congress with power to adjust all disputes between nations, and which shall guarantee freedom and equal rights to all oppressed nations and races.

WORKING PROGRAM.

As general measures calculated to strengthen the working class in its fight for the realization of its ultimate aim, the Coöperative Commonwealth, and to increase its power of resistance against capitalist oppression, we advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to the following program:

Political Demands.

1. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women.
2. The immediate adoption of the so-called "Susan B. Anthony amendment" to the constitution of the United States granting the suffrage to women on equal terms with men.
3. The adoption of the initiative, referendum and recall and of proportional representation, nationally as well as locally.
4. The abolition of the Senate and of the veto power of the President.
5. The election of the President and the Vice-President by direct vote of the people.
6. The abolition of the present restriction upon the amendment of the constitution so that that instrument may be made amenable by a majority of the votes in the country.
7. The calling of a convention for the revision of the constitution of the United States.
8. The abolition of the power usurped by the Supreme Court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation enacted by Congress. National laws to be repealed only by act of Congress or by a referendum vote of the whole people.

9. The immediate curbing of the power of the courts to issue injunctions.

10. The election of all judges of the United States Courts for short terms.

11. The free administration of the law.

12. The granting of the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia with representation in Congress and a democratic form of municipal government for purely local affairs.

13. The extension of democratic government to all United States territory.

14. The freedom of press, speech and assemblage.

15. The increase of the rates of the present income tax and corporation tax and the extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the value of the estate and to nearness of kin—the proceeds of these taxes to be employed in the socialization of industry.

16. The enactment of further measures for general education and particularly for vocational education in useful pursuits. The Bureau of Education to be made a department.

17. The enactment of further measures for the conservation of health and the creation of an independent department of health.

18. The abolition of the monopoly ownership of patents and the substitution of collective ownership, with direct rewards to inventors by premiums or royalties.

Collective Ownership.

1. The collective ownership and democratic management of railroads, telegraphs and telephones, express service, steamboat lines and all other social means of transportation and communication and of all large-scale industries.

2. The immediate acquirement by the municipalities, the states or the federal government, of all grain elevators, stock-yards, storage warehouses and other distributing agencies, in order to relieve the farmer from the extortionate charges of the middlemen and to reduce the present high cost of living.

3. The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.

4. The further conservation and development of natural resources for the use and benefit of all the people:

(a). By scientific forestation and timber protection.

(b). By the reclamation of arid and swamp tracts.

(c). By the storage of flood waters and the utilization of water power.

(d). By the stoppage of the present extravagant waste of the soil and the products of mines and oil wells.

(e). By the development of highway and waterway systems.

5. The collective ownership of land wherever practicable, and in cases where such ownership is impracticable, the appropriation by taxation of the annual rental value of all land held for speculation or exploitation.

6. All currency shall be issued by the Government of the United States and shall be legal tenders for the payment of taxes and impost duties and for the discharge of public and private debts. The Government shall lend money on bonds to counties and municipalities at a nominal rate of interest for the purpose of taking over or establishing public utilities and for building or maintaining public roads and highways, and public schools—up to 25 per cent of the assessed valuation of such counties or municipalities. Said bonds are to be repaid in twenty equal and annual installments, and the currency issued for that purpose by the Government is to be cancelled and destroyed seriatim as the debt is repaid. All banks and banking institutions shall be owned by the Government of the United States or by the States.

7. Government relief of the unemployed by the extension of all useful public works. All persons employed on such work to be engaged directly by the Government under a work day of not more than eight hours and at not less than the prevailing union wages. The Government also to establish employment bureaus; to lend money to States and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works, to contribute money to unemployment funds of labor unions and other organizations of workers, and to take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class.

Industrial Demands.

The conservation of human resources, particularly of the lives and well-being of the workers and their families:

1. By shortening the work day in keeping with the increased productiveness of machinery.

2. By securing the freedom of political and economical organizations and activities.

3. By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.
 4. By securing a more effective inspection of workshops, factories and mines.
 5. By forbidding the employment of children under eighteen years of age.
 6. By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor and of all uninspected factories and mines.
 7. By establishing minimum wage scales.
 8. By abolishing official charity and substituting a non-contributory system of old age pensions, a general system of insurance by the State of all its members against unemployment and invalidism, and a system of compulsory insurance by employers of their workers, without cost to the latter, against industrial diseases, accidents and death.
 9. By establishing mothers' pensions.
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NATIONAL PROHIBITION PLATFORM.

Adopted at St. Paul, Minn., July 21, 1916.

The Prohibition Party, assembled in its twelfth national convention in the city of St. Paul, Minn., on this 21st day of July, 1916, thankful to Almighty God for the blessings of liberty, grateful for our institutions and the multiplying signs of early victory for the cause for which the party stands, in order that the people may know the source of its faith and the basis of its action should it be clothed with governmental power, challenges the attention of the Nation and asks the vote of the people on this declaration of principles.

PROHIBITION.

We denounce the traffic in intoxicating liquors. We believe in its abolition. It should be made a crime, not a business, and ought not to have governmental sanction.

We demand, and if given power we will effectuate the demand, that the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation, and sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes shall be prohibited.

To the accomplishment of this end, we pledge the exercise of all governmental power, the enactment of statutes, and the amendment

of constitutions, State and National. Only by a political party committed to this purpose can such a policy be made effective. We call upon all voters believing in the destruction of the drink traffic to place this Prohibition Party in power on this issue as a necessary step in the solution of the liquor problem.

SUFFRAGE.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote should not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex. We declare in favor of the enfranchisement of women by amendment to State and Federal Constitutions.

We condemn the Republican and Democratic Parties for their failure to submit to the States an equal-suffrage amendment to the National Constitution.

We remind the 4,000,000 women voters that in 1872 we declared for their political rights—the first so to do—and we invite their co-operation in electing the Prohibition Party to power.

PEACE AND PREPAREDNESS.

We are committed to the policy of peace and friendliness to all nations. We are opposed unalterably to the wasteful military program of the Democratic and Republican Parties. Militarism protects no worthy institution. It endangers them all and violates the high principles which have brought us as a Nation to the present hour. We are for a constructive program in preparedness for peace. We declare for and will promote a world court, to which national difference shall be submitted, so maintained as to give its decrees binding force.

We will support a compact among nations to dismantle navies and disband armies; but until such world court and compact are established we pledge ourselves to maintain an effective Army and Navy and to provide coast defenses entirely adequate for national protection.

We are opposed to universal military service and to participation in the rivalry which has brought Europe to the shambles and now imperils the civilization of the race.

Private profit, as far as constitutionally possible, should be taken out of the manufacture of war munitions and all war equipment.

In normal times we favor the employment of the Army in vast reclamation plans; in reforesting hills and mountains; in building

State and National highways; in the construction of an inland waterway from Florida to Maine; in opening Alaska; and in unnumbered other projects which will make our soldiers constructive builders of peace. For such service there should be paid an adequate, industrial wage.

Those units of our Navy which are capable of being converted into merchantmen and passenger vessels should be constructed with that purpose in view, and chiefly so utilized in times of peace.

We condemn the political parties which for more than 30 years have allowed munition and war-equipment manufacturers to plunder the people and to jeopardize the highest interests of the Nation by furnishing honey-combed armor plate and second-rate battleships, which the Navy League now declares are wholly inadequate.

We will not allow the country to forget that the first step toward physical, economic, moral, and political preparedness is the enactment of national prohibition.

MEXICO AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Mexico needs, not a conqueror, but a good Samaritan. We are opposed to the violation of the sovereignty of the Mexican people, and we will countenance no war of aggression against them. We pledge the help of this country in the suppression of lawless bands of marauders and murderers who have taken the lives of American citizens on both sides of the border as well of Mexicans in their own country.

The lives and property of our citizens when about their lawful pursuits, either in the United States or Mexico, must and will be protected. In the event of a breakdown of government across the border we would use, in the interests of civilization, the force necessary for the establishment of law and order.

In this connection we affirm our faith in the Monroe doctrine, proclaimed in the early days of the Nation's life and unswervingly maintained for nearly a hundred years.

We cannot claim the benefits of the doctrine and refuse to assume or discharge the responsibilities and the duties which inhere therein and flow therefrom.

These duties have long been unmet in Mexico. We should meet them now, acting not for territory, not for conquest or for ourselves alone, but for and with the nations of North and South America.

The Democratic Party has blundered, and four years ago the Republican Party evaded and passed on the problem it now seeks the opportunity to solve.

THE PHILIPPINES.

The abandonment of the Philippines at this time would be an injustice to them and a violation of our plain duty. As soon as they are prepared for self-government by education and training, they should be granted their independence on terms just to themselves and to us.

TARIFF AND RECIPROCITY.

The countries at war are preparing for a fierce industrial struggle to follow the cessation of hostilities. As a matter of commercial economy, international friendliness, business efficiency, and as a help to peace, we demand that reciprocal trade treaties be negotiated with all nations with which we have trade relations.

A commission of specialists free from the control of any party should be appointed with power to gather full information on all phases of the questions of tariff and reciprocity, and to recommend such legislation as it deems necessary for the welfare of American business and labor.

MERCHANT MARINE.

The necessity of legislation to enable American shipbuilders or owners to meet foreign competition on the most favorable terms is obvious.

Materials for construction should be admitted free of duty.

The purchase of ships abroad when low prices invite should be allowed, and when so purchased should be admitted to American registry.

Harbor rules and charges and navigation laws should not be onerous, but favorable to the highest degree.

Liberal payment should be made by the Government for carrying the mails and for transport service.

All shipping from the United States to any of our possessions should be reserved to ships of American registry.

The people should not overlook the fact that the effect of nationwide prohibition, on labor and industry generally, will be such as to lower the cost of shipbuilding per unit, and at the same time permit the payment of higher wages. The increased volume of trade and

commerce which will result when the wastage of the liquor traffic is stopped will quicken our shipping on every sea and send our flag on peaceful missions into every port. This is urged as an incidental effect of wise action on the liquor question, but is none the less to be desired, and will aid in the solution of the problem of our merchant marine.

CIVIL SERVICE.

In order that the public service may be of the highest standard, the Government should be a model employer in all respects. To enforce the civil service law, in spirit as well as in letter, all promotions should be nonpolitical, based only upon proven fitness; all recommendations for demotions or removals from the service should be subjected to the review of a nonpartisan board of commission.

The merit system should be extended to cover all postmasters, collectors of revenue, marshals, and other such public officials whose duties are purely administrative.

We reaffirm our allegiance to the principle of secure tenure of office during good behavior and capable effort, as the means of obtaining expert service. We declare for the enactment of an adequate retirement law for disabled and superannuated employees, in return for faithful service rendered in order to maintain a high degree of efficiency in public office.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Differences between capital and labor should be settled through arbitration, by which the rights of the public are conserved, as well as those of the disputants. We declare for the prohibition of child labor in factories, mines, and workshops; and eight-hour maximum day, with one day of rest in seven; more rigid sanitary requirements and such working conditions as shall foster the physical and moral well-being of the unborn; the protection of all who toil, by the extension of employer's liability acts; the adoption of safety appliances for the protection of labor and for laws that will promote the just division of the wealth which labor and capital jointly produce. Provision should be made for those who suffer from industrial accidents and occupational diseases.

SOCIAL JUSTICE.

We stand for justice to humanity and for its rights, safety, and development; we believe in the equality of all before the law; in old age pensions and insurance against unemployment, and in help for needy mothers, all of which could be provided from what is now wasted for drink.

AGRICULTURE.

While it is admitted that grain and cotton are fundamental factors in our national life, it can not be denied that proper assistance and protection are not given these commodities at terminal markets in the course of interstate commerce.

We favor and pledge our efforts to obtain public grain elevators at necessary terminal markets, such elevators to be owned and operated by the Federal Government; also to secure Federal grain inspection under a system of civil service, and to abolish any board of trade, chamber of commerce, or other place of gambling in grain or trading in "options" or "futures" or "short selling" or any other form of so-called speculation, wherein products are not received or delivered, but wherein so-called contracts are settled by the payment of "margins" or "differences" through clearing houses or otherwise.

This party stands committed to free and open markets, based upon legitimate supply and demand, absolutely free from questionable practices of market manipulation. We favor Government warehouses for cotton at proper terminals where the interests of producers so require; and the absolute divorce of all railroad elevators or warehouses owned by railroad companies whether for public or private use, from operation or control by private individuals in competition with the public in merchandising grain, cotton, and other farm products.

We furthermore indorse all proper coöperative methods which tend toward broader and better markets for producer and consumer.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

Public utilities and other resources which are natural monopolies now are exploited for personal gain under a monopolistic system. We demand the ownership or control of such utilities by the people and the operation and administration in the interest of all.

FREE INSTITUTIONS.

We stand for the preservation and development of our free institutions and for absolute separation of church and state, with the guaranty of full religious and civil liberty.

DEPARTMENTAL DECISIONS.

Departmental decisions ought not to be final, but the rights of the people should be protected by provisions for court review.

CONSERVATION.

We reaffirm our declaration in favor of conservation of forests, waterpower, and other natural resources.

EFFICIENCY.

We pledge a businesslike administration of the Nation's affairs, the abolition of useless offices, bureaus, and commissions; economy in the expenditure of public funds, efficiency in governmental service, and the adoption of the budget system.

The President should have power to veto any single item or items of an appropriation bill.

We condemn, and agree when in power to remedy, that which is known as "pork-barrel" legislation, by which millions of dollars have been appropriated for rivers where there is no commerce, harbors where there are no ships, and public buildings where there is no need.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

We favor uniform marriage and divorce laws, the extermination of polygamy, and the complete suppression of the traffic in girls and women.

SINGLE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

We are in favor of a single presidential term of six years.

RULE OF THE PEOPLE.

We favor the initiative, referendum, and recall.

AMERICANISM.

We stand for Americanism. We believe this country was created for a great mission among the nations of the earth. We rejoice in

the fact that it has offered asylum to the oppressed of other lands and to those more fortunately situated who yet wished to improve their condition. It is the land of all peoples and belongs not to any one; it is the heritage of all. It should come first in the affections of every citizen, and he who loves another land more than this is not fit for citizenship here; but he is a better citizen who, loving this country, has reverence for the land of his fathers and gains from its history and traditions that which inspires him to nobler service to the one in which he lives.

The Federal government should interest itself in helping the new-comer into that vocation and locality where he shall most quickly become an American. Those fitted by experience and training for agricultural pursuits should be encouraged to develop the millions of acres of rich and idle land.

CONCLUSION.

This is the day of opportunity for the American people. The triumph of neither old political party is essential to our safety or progress. The defeat of either will be no public misfortune. They are one party. By age and wealth, by membership and traditions, by platforms and the character of their candidates, they are the conservative party of the United States.

The Prohibition Party, as the promoter of every important measure of social justice presented to the American people in the last two generations and as the originator of nearly all such legislation, remains now the only great progressive party.

The patriotic voters who compose the Republican and Democratic parties can by voting the Prohibition ticket this year elect the issue of national prohibition.

To those of whatever political faith who have the vision of a land redeemed from drink, we extend a cordial invitation to join with us in carrying the banner of prohibition to Nation-wide victory.

STATE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.*Adopted April 27, 1916.*

The Democratic Party welcomes the opportunity to present to our people, after three years of power in the Nation and sixteen in the State, its record of service and achievement, and it confidently appeals thereon to them for endorsement and approval.

REPUBLIC IN HANDS OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

We find it our first duty and highest privilege to endorse the administration of Woodrow Wilson. Under his leadership as President more important constructive legislation of benefit to the great body of our people has been enacted than in any decade of our history. Under him and the Democratic Congress it has been demonstrated that our Republic is at last in the hands of public servants who exercise their powers in the interest of the whole people as opposed to the interest of any class whatsoever. He has maintained the highest traditions of his great office and the noblest ideals of the party under whose banner he serves. And not only so; this Republic and the human race have found him in the supreme crisis of world affairs a leader equal to every emergency and worthy of universal confidence. With a wisdom, patience, and courage that have added lustre to his office, he has managed the many complicated international situations that have arisen in such a way as to command universal admiration. And as he labors today to preserve to humanity the fruits of centuries of civilization as embodied in international law and at the same time to uphold every right dear to the hearts of Americans, we commend him to all men and send to him the assurance of our unfaltering support.

Now that our Republic stands alone as the one remaining great nation of the earth at peace, while the conditions abroad are so fraught with source of alarm and unrest, we feel assured that the President who has amidst the confusion of the times held the Republic in so safe and wise a course can be trusted more confidently than any other to guide our country in its foreign relations and to direct our people in all the steps necessary to prepare her against attack from any source. We, therefore, commend to our representatives in Congress and to our people his program of preparedness.

We have enacted a revision of the tariff in the Underwood-Sim-

mons Act in the interest of the whole people and tariff duties are no longer levied for the benefit of a favored few. At the same time we have given to the nation a system of revenue entirely adequate to its necessities. We have supplemented this tariff with an income tax, the effect of which is to remove from the rank and file of our people the heavier burden of taxation and to place that burden upon those who are more able to bear it and who, in common justice, ought to bear it.

CURRENCY SYSTEM PREVENTER OF PANICS.

In the Federal Reserve Banking Act our party has given to the country a currency system that commands universal commendation. It has made money monopolies impossible and provided an elasticity of the currency that assures to the farmers and other producers a supply of money that automatically prevents the depression of prices and facilitates the marketing of crops. It has removed the control of the money of the country from the financial centres of Wall Street, in New York, to the Treasury of the United States at Washington, and has thereby made financial stringencies and panics a thing of the past. Under the supreme test of a world-war this act has served not only to save our people from disaster but to vouchsafe to them an unparalleled prosperity.

In the Clayton antitrust law we have successfully grappled with the great problem of trusts and monopolies without injury to any lawful industry.

In a word, throughout this land under the Democratic Party the powtrs of government have been exercised now for three years in the interest of the whole people resulting in a degree and extent of justice, prosperity, and order the like of which no people has ever known.

With so much already done the administration is just now proceeding to crown its record of constructive service with a Rural Credits Act, under which it is proposed to provide at the lowest expense an abundant credit for the farmers of the Nation, and this convention gives hearty endorsement to this act.

We endorse the record of our Senators and Representatives in Congress; and we view with pride the positions of responsibility, honor, and service our sons are so worthily occupying in Congress and Cabinet. To few States has fallen the honor of having at once the floor leaders in the Senate and the House of Congress. And it should

be a matter of pride to every North Carolinian that in the great program of progress achieved by the Democratic Party our State has had so large a part.

STATE ACHIEVEMENTS PLEDGE OF FUTURE.

In State affairs the achievements of the past furnish the surest pledge of the future. We endorse the administration of Governor Locke Craig and other State officers for its fidelity to the highest ideals of public service and notable achievement in the public interest. We point to sixteen years of Democratic State administration—subjected regularly to the closest scrutiny, investigation, and audit without an instance of scandal or unfaithful public service—as a record meriting the unlimited approval and good will of the whole people of the State. They have covered sixteen years in which constant progress and development of public education, of temperance, of public health laws and administration, and in every branch of public service have kept the pace with agricultural, commercial, and industrial progress. Construction of improved public highways has in every legitimate way been encouraged, institutions for technical and literary education for both sexes have been enlarged and strengthened, the public health service has been developed to a high state of efficiency, and public institutions for the care of the diseased and unfortunate have been increased in number and enlarged in capacity and equipment.

Corporations that serve the public have been wisely and justly regulated in the public interest, and there is now saved annually to the people of the State in their freight bills alone in specific reduction of interstate and intrastate freight rates in the last two years not less than one and a half million dollars per year—an amount in excess of the entire administration of State government.

LOWEST PER CAPITA TAX IN WHOLE UNION.

It is not accidental that after sixteen years of the most notable progress in the entire history of the State in all these lines of public effort the reports of the United States Census Department show that our State government is maintained upon a payment of taxes by the people of this State less per capita than that of any other State in the Union. This result has been achieved by the Democratic Party being true to its pledges of the utmost economy in the administra-

tion of public affairs. Public office in this State is still a public trust and must be administered with the utmost fidelity to the public interest.

We find cause for congratulation that we have passed the period of apprehension that the State revenues may not be sufficient to meet the necessary increased public needs of a growing State Treasury, under a decreased rate of tax levy for solely State purposes, and we have a balance in the Treasury; that the demand for an equalized basis of taxation has been conservatively met, and that, with a modern inheritance tax statute large fortunes, in their transmission, are already contributing substantially to the State's revenue and will in a large measure take care of the increased needs of the State for future progress. We pledge the party to a continuation of the policy of strict economy and to turning back into channels of direct benefit to the people of the State every dollar of public revenue raised by the State that is not essential for State administration, for the benefit of public education, for State assistance in public road construction, for safeguarding the public health, and in liberal pensions for the remaining Confederate soldiers and widows, and other appropriate channels of serving and conserving the public interest. We declare and reiterate our firm belief in the great Democratic principle of strict publicity in the receipts and expenditures of all public funds by all State and county officials and State institutions, so that every citizen of North Carolina can easily and intelligently acquaint himself with all reasonable information pertaining to such receipts and expenditures of public funds.

We challenge a comparison of this clean, progressive, Democratic record with the Republican record which preceded it—a record too well seared into the minds of the people of this State to need review—or with any previous or future service that can reasonably come from the present leadership of the Republican Party, and declare:

EDUCATED CITIZENSHIP GOAL.

1. The development of public education has been the chief pride of the Democratic Party, and nothing less than an educated citizenship must be the goal of our continued and untiring efforts. Our public school term has been increased to a point much beyond the constitutional requirements, and we are building schoolhouses at the rate of one for every day that passes.

CONSERVE PUBLIC HEALTH.

2. The conservation of public health is now recognized as a problem demanding consideration of all enlightened governments. We rejoice in the splendid progress made by our State in combating disease among our people, in reducing our death rate, in increasing the sum total of health, happiness, and efficiency of our citizens, and in establishing a justifiable record of healthfulness as compared with other States of the Union. We advocate a continuance and strengthening of the humane policy now in force in this State for the protection of the public health and the eradication of preventable diseases.

STAND FOR GOOD ROADS.

3. The construction and maintenance of improved public roads is one of the greatest problems in the development of our State, and particularly in the development of rural communities. Four years ago there were only 5,000 miles of modern roads in the State. Today we have 15,000 miles of such roads, and every day sees the mileage extended. We pledge our party to a policy of sympathetic aid and encouragement to road building in this State.

PLEDGE TO RURAL STATE.

4. We must ever be mindful of the fact that the State derives its strength from its toiling citizens and its rural communities, and we pledge the party to a continuance of the policy of encouraging the best development of the rural community. Under Democratic rule the conditions of country life in respect to schools and roads have been vastly improved, and by means of the State Department of Agriculture, the A. and E. College, and Farm-Life Schools, intelligent and helpful direction has been given to our farmers, the result of which is manifest in the tremendous increase in the variety and value of the farm products. It is a matter of fact that the value of our farm products doubled from 1900 to 1910 and it has again doubled in the last six years. We favor legislation providing for the incorporation, supervision, and control of warehouses for the storing of farm products, in order to facilitate the proper marketing of such products.

MUST FOSTER ENTERPRISE.

5. Every enterprise looking to the investment of capital and employment of labor should be fostered and encouraged by the State.

We pledge, not only to citizens of this State, but to citizens of other States that all capital invested in legitimate enterprises in North Carolina, whether foreign or domestic, shall have the equal and friendly protection of our laws in their observance, and will be held equally amenable to our laws in their violation.

SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT JUST.

6. We reaffirm our confidence in the wisdom and justice of the suffrage amendment to our State Constitution. Under its influence we have had freedom from race issues, and both races have enjoyed contentment and prosperity. The hazard to its valid continuance makes it imperative for the public good that Democratic supremacy in the State be maintained.

We submit that the record shows that the Democratic Party can be trusted to conserve all that makes for the welfare of our people. So long as the Democratic Party is in power the forces that have made for the great progress of the last sixteen years will be maintained. So long as it is in power the people have assurance that the State is safe from the designs of those who would inflict upon it the payment of the fraudulent bonds issued in its name under a Republican regime; and they cannot have that assurance otherwise. So long as the Democratic Party is in power the people have assurance that this State shall be conducted by white men; and they cannot have that assurance otherwise. So long as the Democratic party is in power the assurance of half a century of faithful service that all that makes for peace, the progress, the order and the prosperity of this Commonwealth shall be sacredly conserved; and they cannot have that assurance otherwise.

STATE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

March 1, 1916.

The North Carolina Republican State Convention, duly assembled in Raleigh on March 1st, 1916, congratulates its voters that all internal dissensions are so happily ended and that the calamity of a National Democratic administration, coupled with an extravagant and inefficient Democratic State administration, has brought about a reunion, based upon mutual respect and understanding, which reunion is being strengthened daily by the addition of voters who are

casting aside prejudice and are joining in the advancement of the common good.

We are determined to bring back our Nation to Protection for American industry and labor and to the prosperity which follows our time-honored protective policies; we are determined to rid our State of useless officeholders and official extravagance and scandals to the end that the reckless spending of the people's money shall not be permitted to increase taxes to the point of confiscation.

We demand in State affairs:

1. Fair elections.
2. Equitable taxation upon a basis of economy.
3. Auditing of all our financial affairs.
4. Improved school system and agricultural education.
5. Convict employment in public works.
6. General progressive and labor legislation.

We demand in National affairs:

- (a) Return to Protection.
- (b) Preparedness for peace.
- (c) Honest Civil Service.
- (d) Rural Credit System.
- (e) Restriction of immigration.
- (f) Upholding rights of Americans.

These demands in our State may be enlarged upon as follows:

1. *Fair Elections:* The safety of our State and Nation depends upon the free and untrammelled expression of the will of the people at the ballot box; we demand an Australian voting system that each citizen may vote his choice and sentiments, free from exposure, molestation or dangerous influence; frauds at the ballot box must cease.

2. *Equitable Taxation Upon a Basis of Economy:* We demand taxation reform in which every citizen, individually or collectively, and all property shall bear their just share of the burden of governmental support, and no more; such a system as will not place a premium upon dishonest avoidance of taxes nor leave taxpayers at the mercy of unscrupulous and scheming officials, who try to make party gains by discrimination against those who will not make political contributions, and by favors to those who do.

In addition to equitable taxation we demand the strictest business economy compatible with efficiency, and to the end that no bond

issue shall be made or debt incurred beyond the constitutional limitation, except it be ordered or approved by a majority of at least three-fifths of the qualified voters who shall also name those who shall control the expenditure of moneys, and we hereby pledge ourselves to a reduction of the burdensome taxes now imposed upon our people.

We demand for our educational and other institutions liberality to their utmost needs; we denounce the treatment by the Democratic party of our old soldiers, who are the most sacred heritage of our generation, and we demand for these patriots that care and comfort which is theirs by right and ours by duty.

3. *Auditing of All Our Financial Affairs:* Our financial affairs are in a most desperate condition, as evidenced by reports of committees officially appointed, and we demand an expert accounting of same from the accounts of the State Treasurer, through all our public institutions of education and charity, down to the smallest boards or individuals who use the public funds.

This is demanded that the people may know the whole truth of their financial condition, about which they have been kept in ignorance so long; such expert auditing of our affairs would have prevented the scandals which have become so common in our departments and institutions.

4. *Improved School System and Agricultural Education:* We demand the selection of our superintendents of public instruction and of our school boards by the people in every county and thus place education in the hands of parents instead of at the mercy of political demagogues; certainly more than fifty years of Democratic education and good government should have fitted our people to be able to control the education of their own children; we demand a school system based upon the evident intents of our Constitution which provides for "a general and uniform system" which would give equal school advantages to all, wherever located; such a Constitutional system should be provided that will give a six months' school term in every district which can be done with a great saving of taxes now wasted under the present scheme of politically governed schools with the flagrant extravagance; we demand the extending of agricultural education and the encouraging of a movement back to the soil; we favor legislation that will assist more direct distribution of farm products; such education and such legislation as will encourage producers, will make our State great and self-supporting.

5. *Convict Employment in Public Works:* We demand the employment of our convicts on public works for the public good, such as great public highways, instead of in lines which will bring them in competition with producers and laborers; furthermore, we demand just and humane treatment of convicts and punishment of criminal guards and overseers who vent their brutal spite upon these helpless unfortunates.

6. *General Progressive and Labor Legislation:* We demand of the General Assembly such progressive legislation as this advanced age has proven necessary and we suggest among such attention to the following: All precautions of modern science for the preservation of health and the protection of life and limb; workmen's compensation laws that damages for accidents may be equitably adjusted without unnecessary expense or delay; laws for healthful housing and for fire protection; an exemption of moderate savings from taxation that our savings institutions may be placed upon the same plane as the postal savings bank system; some form of mutual or social insurance which will protect the home against the hazards of sickness, irregular employment and old age. Such laws must be so formed as not to offer public aid as a substitute for industry and frugality. We demand protection and promotion of the fish and oyster industry of the State and relief from unjust and burdensome laws passed by the last legislature in regard thereto.

These demands in our nation may be enlarged upon as follows:

(a). *Return to Protection:* Protection for American industry and labor is the cornerstone of Republican principles. This faith has been tried and proven by the present disastrous, near-free-trade tariff which had brought this country to the verge of distress and ruin before the European war. Spasmodic and scattered war contracts, bringing gains from the misfortunes and miseries of others are a poor substitute for steady markets and universal prosperity under Protection. Desertion of Protection has brought all kinds of direct taxation including a so-called war tax in time of peace; has depleted our treasury just when Democratic expenditures were the greatest in our history; has crippled our greatest industries, and has thrown millions out of regular employment.

Protection must be reëstablished as a right to all and not sold, under some other name, as a favor to a few.

(b). *Preparedness for Peace:* We demand a preparedness for this country against any aggression from any foreign power.

The present war has demonstrated that no unprepared nation is safe and we cannot permit a noble love for peace to leave us helpless.

While we will not prepare for war, we must be in a state of preparedness for peace.

(c). *Honest Civil Service:* We stand for honest civil service reform, which has been so dishonestly outraged by the present Democratic administration; we denounce the backward step taken in the assaults upon the merit system in order to place so-called "deserving Democrats" in offices held by those who have stood the test, and we denounce the further misuse of power by trying now to "cover under civil service" those who have received reward under the spoils system, because they see "the handwriting on the wall" foretelling the downfall of their unfaithful party.

(d). *Rural Credit System:* We demand a Rural Credit System such as was promised in the last national Republican platform and such as is now being formulated and perfected by the farmers' organization over the State and Nation.

(e). *Restriction of Immigration:* It would be but an act of folly to protect our products against unfair competition of cheap foreign labor and yet permit the pauper and often criminal foreign laborer himself to enter our country and lower the plane of living of our own people.

We demand such laws as will forever keep the ignorant, the diseased, and the criminal from our shores.

(f). *Upholding Rights of Americans:* We demand the protection of the life and property of American citizens wherever such citizens may be lawfully abiding or traveling. The national policy toward Mexico and European countries has been weak and vacillating, by turns unduly timid and unwisely pugnacious.

Americans have been robbed, violated, and slaughtered without redress and American prestige lowered in every country on the globe; we demand a return to a strictly American policy.

Upon the principles here enunciated, we appeal to the patriotic voters to join us in redeeming the Old North State and in making her better, greater, and grander.

STATE SOCIALIST PLATFORM.

The Socialist Party of the State of North Carolina again reaffirms its allegiance to the principles of international Socialism, and indorses the national platform of the Socialist Party of the United States.

In entering the campaign of 1916, the Socialist Party presents itself as the sole political representative of the working class. It maintains that no other political party can be trusted to enact and enforce effective labor legislation or otherwise serve the interest of the workers of this State.

We maintain that the evils of the present system will be removed only when the working class wholly abolish private ownership in the social means of production, collectively assume the management of the industries and operate them for use and not for profit, for the benefit of all and not for the enrichment of a privileged class. In this the Socialist party stands alone in the political field.

But the Socialist Party also believes that the evils of the modern system may be materially relieved and their final disappearance may be hastened by the introduction of social, political and economic measures which will have the effect of bettering the lives, strengthening the position of the workers and curbing the power and domination of the capitalists.

The Socialist Party therefore supports the struggles of the working class against the exploitation and oppression of the capitalist class, and is vitally concerned in the efficiency of the parliamentary and administrative means for the fighting of the class struggle.

Therefore, We favor the following measures as immediate demands:

POLITICAL.

We demand the public ownership of all public utilities.

That any citizen of the United States shall have the right to vote in North Carolina after a residence in the State of three months and in the county thirty days; and that the registration books be kept open ten days, beginning fifteen days before election.

That each party having on the ticket a nominee to be voted for shall be entitled to representation at the polling precincts to see the ballots counted and prevent fraud.

That stringent laws are to be enacted for the punishment by fine or imprisonment in the State prison, or both, of individuals or cor-

porations convicted of fraud or intimidation in election or of connivance therein.

We demand the initiative, the referendum and the right of recall.

That the rights of women shall be co-equal with the rights of men.

That, since under the present system, poverty is the unavoidable condition of the many, therefore we demand the repeal of the law requiring the payment of the poll tax before being allowed to vote—holding that poverty should be no bar to participation in the government.

That the State Senate is an obstructive and unnecessary legislative body, and we favor its abolishment.

EDUCATIONAL.

That nowhere in the State shall the school year be less than six months.

That sufficient school houses be erected to accommodate all children of school age, and every child under sixteen years of age be compelled to attend school one term every year. Widows dependent for support upon their children of school age shall be provided for by the State.

That the teeth, eyes, throat and lungs of all public-school children be examined on entering public school by a competent physician, and where treatment is found necessary, the same to be given at public expense.

Wherever a child is found attending public school, suffering for a lack of proper food and clothing, the same shall be reported to the superintendent, who shall provide same at public expense, if investigation proves the report true.

Women teachers shall be paid the same as men when holding the same grade certificates. All teachers shall pass examination on hygiene in addition to their regular examination as teachers.

GENERAL.

A graduated income and inheritance tax.

We demand the immediate repeal of the delinquent-tax law, known as the "Land-Grabbers" law; and that in its place a law be instituted designed to perpetually revert to the State all lands seized for delinquent taxes. That said lands shall not be leased to private individuals or corporations. That five years be allowed the dispossessed owner to pay his tax and reclaim his land.

A strict employers' liability law.

That the State provide a suitable pension for public school teachers who, after twenty-five years of service, may wish to retire; also for all citizens over sixty years of age who may apply for same.

That the State furnish to the farmers pure seed and fertilizers at cost; that the same, as far as possible, be produced in and by the State.

That the State give employment to all its unemployed who, through no fault of their own, are out of work; and that, until this be done, all vagrancy laws be repealed.

That on all government and public corporation work the employees shall be paid their wages weekly at a legal union rate. Eight hours shall be a legal work day.

That the State provide for a rigid factory and mine inspection.

That the State establish—

(a) A State printery, to be conducted under union rules, and that the State furnish public school pupils with books free of cost.

(b) A free State employment bureau.

(c) Life, fire, accident and industrial insurance at cost.

We oppose the leasing out of convicts to work in factories, mines or on roads in competition with nonconvict labor. All prison-made goods shall be so designated; and that all county convicts, whether of county, city or State, when at work be paid the wages paid free labor for such work, less the cost of their maintenance; that the remainder be paid their families or dependents, but if without dependents or families it be paid them upon the expiration of their term of imprisonment, or be expended for their comfort during confinement, as they may elect.

PART IX.

ELECTION RETURNS.

1. VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.
2. VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND OTHER STATE OFFICERS.
3. VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN.
4. VOTE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES, 1912-1916.

States	Popular Vote, 1912*			Popular Vote, 1916*			Electoral Vote, 1912			Electoral Vote, 1916		
	Wilson	Taft	Roosevelt	Wilson	Hughes	Wilson	Taft	Roosevelt	Wilson	Taft	Wilson	Hughes
Alabama.....	82,439	9,731	22,689	97,778	28,662	12	12		12		12	
Arizona.....	10,321	3,021	6,949	33,170	20,524	3	3		3		3	
Arkansas.....	68,838	21,297	21,673	112,186	49,827	9			9		9	
California.....	283,436	3,914	283,610	466,289	462,516	2		11	13		13	
Colorado.....	114,223	58,386	72,366	178,316	102,308	6			6		6	
Connecticut.....	74,561	68,324	34,129	99,786	106,514	7			7		7	
Delaware.....	22,631	15,998	8,886	24,321	25,794	3			3		3	
Florida.....	36,417	4,279	4,535	56,408	14,611	6			6		6	
Georgia.....	93,171	4,190	22,010	125,831	11,225	14			14		14	
Idaho.....	33,921	32,810	25,527	70,021	56,368	4			4		4	
Illinois.....	405,048	253,613	386,478	950,084	1,152,316	29			29		29	
Indiana.....	281,890	151,267	162,007	324,063	311,005	15			15		15	
Iowa.....	185,325	119,805	161,819	221,699	280,449	13			13		13	
Kansas.....	143,670	71,841	120,123	314,588	277,656	10			10		10	
Kentucky.....	219,584	115,312	102,766	269,900	211,851	13			13		13	
Louisiana.....	60,966	9,323	9,323	79,875	6,644	10			10		10	
Maine.....	51,113	26,545	48,403	64,118	69,506	6			6		6	
Maryland.....	112,674	54,956	57,736	138,359	117,341	8			8		8	
Massachusetts.....	173,408	152,948	142,228	247,885	268,812	18			18		18	
Michigan.....	150,751	152,244	244,584	286,775	339,097	15		15	15		15	
Minnesota.....	106,426	64,334	125,886	179,152	179,444	12		12	12		12	
Mississippi.....	57,161	1,511	3,627	89,382	4,253	10			10		10	
Missouri.....	330,746	207,821	124,371	398,032	369,339	18			18		18	
Montana.....	27,911	18,512	22,456	101,063	66,750	4			4		4	
Nebraska.....	109,008	51,246	72,689	158,827	117,771	8			8		8	
Nevada.....	7,986	3,196	3,020	17,776	19,127	3			3		3	
New Hampshire.....	34,724	32,927	17,794	43,779	43,723	4			4		4	
New Jersey.....	178,289	88,885	145,410	211,018	268,982	14			14		14	
New Mexico.....	20,437	17,733	8,347	33,553	31,161	3			3		3	
New York.....	655,475	445,457	390,021	768,880	875,510	45			45		45	
North Carolina.....	144,597	29,139	69,130	168,383	120,890	12			12		12	
North Dakota.....	29,555	23,090	25,726	55,271	52,651	5			5		5	

Ohio.....	423,152	277,066	229,327	604,946	514,836	24	---	---	24	---
Oklahoma.....	119,156	90,786	---	148,123	97,233	10	---	---	10	---
Oregon.....	47,064	34,673	37,600	120,087	126,813	5	---	---	---	5
Pennsylvania.....	395,619	273,305	447,426	521,784	703,734	---	---	38	---	38
Rhode Island.....	30,142	27,703	16,878	40,384	44,858	5	---	---	---	5
South Carolina.....	48,355	536	1,253	61,846	1,809	9	---	---	9	---
South Dakota.....	48,942	---	---	56,591	24,621	---	---	5	---	5
Tennessee.....	130,335	59,444	58,811	153,334	116,114	12	---	---	12	---
Texas.....	221,589	28,853	26,755	285,909	64,499	20	---	---	20	---
Utah.....	36,579	42,100	24,174	83,090	54,133	---	4	---	4	---
Vermont.....	15,350	23,305	22,070	22,708	40,250	---	4	---	---	4
Virginia.....	90,332	23,288	21,777	102,824	49,359	12	---	---	12	---
Washington.....	86,840	70,445	113,698	183,388	167,244	---	---	7	---	---
West Virginia.....	113,197	56,794	79,112	140,403	143,124	8	---	---	1	7
Wisconsin.....	164,409	130,878	58,661	193,042	221,323	13	---	---	---	13
Wyoming.....	15,310	14,560	9,232	28,318	21,698	3	---	---	3	---
Totals.....	6,233,019	3,484,956	4,119,507	9,116,298	8,547,474	435	8	88	277	254

Debs, Socialist, in 1912 received 901,873 votes; Benson, Socialist, in 1916, received 750,000.
 Chafin, Prohibitionist, in 1912 received 207,928 votes; Hanly, Prohibitionist, in 1916, received 221,101.
 *When this vote was compiled eight States had not reported their votes for Benson. Their estimated vote is included in this total.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT—

Counties	1900			1904		
	Bryan	McKinley	Scattering	Parker	Roosevelt	Scattering
Alamance.....	1,923	2,256	38	1,907	1,770	2
Alexander.....	774	938	26	770	937	1
Alleghany.....	709	662	—	699	543	—
Anson.....	1,856	673	5	1,226	207	11
Ashe.....	1,513	1,937	2	1,254	1,651	12
Avery.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beaufort.....	2,316	1,799	—	1,803	867	—
Bertie.....	2,420	1,067	—	1,264	252	4
Bladen.....	1,102	1,192	20	927	558	25
Brunswick.....	525	643	26	564	487	—
Buncombe.....	3,724	4,140	35	3,181	2,591	1
Burke.....	1,389	1,110	15	1,080	1,001	—
Cabarrus.....	1,485	1,112	41	1,509	1,254	42
Caldwell.....	1,111	1,317	35	1,169	1,419	41
Camden.....	498	535	—	389	99	—
Carteret.....	1,046	767	4	1,012	656	—
Caswell.....	1,342	1,277	2	874	201	—
Catawba.....	1,612	1,522	158	1,497	1,309	277
Chatham.....	1,489	2,240	26	1,551	1,477	10
Cherokee.....	774	1,157	6	663	980	—
Chowan.....	898	932	—	573	148	—
Clay.....	404	394	—	336	325	6
Cleveland.....	2,228	1,311	40	2,162	1,036	4
Columbus.....	1,623	1,237	—	1,447	876	—
Craven.....	2,028	1,502	—	1,555	268	—
Cumberland.....	1,964	2,138	11	1,594	1,129	6
Currituck.....	927	435	—	543	33	—
Dare.....	404	331	—	415	350	—
Davidson.....	1,823	2,329	45	2,017	2,054	28
Davie.....	831	1,251	43	739	1,072	26
Duplin.....	1,879	1,081	20	1,386	815	45
Durham.....	2,373	2,026	19	1,603	1,080	10
Edgecombe.....	3,009	1,635	1	1,588	126	49
Forsyth.....	2,482	2,588	27	2,301	2,209	12
Franklin.....	2,781	1,602	70	2,099	282	—
Gaston.....	1,931	1,626	58	1,958	896	25
Gates.....	1,125	564	—	677	273	—
Graham.....	358	387	—	362	401	—
Granville.....	2,288	1,587	16	1,595	518	6
Greene.....	1,385	820	7	949	283	—
Guilford.....	3,335	3,296	45	2,763	1,716	21
Halifax.....	3,990	2,174	—	2,427	181	—
Harnett.....	1,342	1,199	1	1,169	723	31
Haywood.....	1,735	1,257	19	1,631	1,125	—
Henderson.....	973	1,482	—	887	1,341	—
Hertford.....	1,337	732	—	778	186	5
Hoke.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hyde.....	867	798	2	614	318	—
Iredell.....	2,523	2,044	17	2,126	1,510	45
Jackson.....	1,080	1,047	20	1,015	947	10
Johnston.....	3,154	1,997	17	2,572	1,553	—
Jones.....	714	602	—	638	250	1
Lee.....	—	—	—	—	—	—

BY COUNTIES.

1908			1912						1916					
Bryan	Taft	Scattering	Wilson	Taft	Roosevelt	Debs	Chafin	Wilson	Hughes	Beiger	Hanley			
2,113	2,184	3	2,032	150	1,637	10		2,476	2,278	5				
793	1,074		852	523	497			954	1,187					
633	575		652	208	256			706	641					
1,490	301		1,487	125	118			2,046	301					
1,639	1,674		1,643	478	1,241	1		1,898	1,939					
			217	138	950	2		360	1,158		2			
1,828	1,304	2	1,695	295	548	61		1,957	1,274		1			
1,258	360		1,571	43	61			1,461	116					
1,132	660		1,140	33	511			1,261	651					
607	841		777	280	456			810	989	1				
3,506	3,572	54	3,716	426	2,285	101		4,229	3,839					
1,310	1,358		1,365	48	1,283			1,621	1,474					
1,610	1,821		1,738	389	1,584			2,080	2,314	22				
1,413	1,745		1,627	482	1,167	11		1,725	1,659					
398	164		303	40	62			368	86		2			
1,152	1,060		1,153	218	537			1,165	1,246					
820	373	2	705	154	45			849	338					
1,864	2,010		2,110	203	1,872		3	2,569	2,624	4	10			
1,521	1,497		1,652	70	1,343	2		1,839	1,501	14				
782	1,310		906	734	477			1,362	1,362					
621	213		663	60	77			610	91		1			
543	321	1	372	17	387			400	453					
2,282	1,459	1	2,351	81	943			2,764	1,497					
1,845	1,381		1,568	155	892			2,143	1,327		2			
1,399	449		1,819	79	190			1,780	542					
1,832	1,453		1,678	235	870	10		1,971	1,217					
701	68		622	6	8			945	87		1			
416	370		397	238	80			470	363					
2,126	2,340	4	2,484	1,509	1,143	10	12	2,675	2,801	12				
780	1,185		823	810	345		1	910	1,245	6				
1,508	1,225		1,757	33	1,066	3		1,824	1,527					
1,559	1,820	3	2,197	124	1,204	1		2,463	1,837					
1,753	438		1,851	102	77	49		2,028	135	24	1			
2,472	2,876	131	3,042	1,689	1,262	325	4	4,115	3,585	238				
1,984	561		1,856	71	346	1		2,057	396					
2,398	1,970	8	2,333	244	1,279	46	22	3,019	2,542		11			
653	337		618	95	179			826	309					
418	465		416	261	223			476	460					
1,561	734		1,561	192	313			1,713	648					
876	538		894	124	152			1,066	294					
3,822	2,863	31	3,830	460	1,979	43	26	4,616	3,670	44				
2,165	380		2,300	42	135			2,312	299	1				
1,501	1,047		1,364	148	1,035	5	1	1,992	1,603	8				
1,952	1,304	2	2,068	354	861	6		2,403	1,523					
917	1,602		1,092	801	380	2		1,166	1,795					
839	353		742	61	105			977	209		1			
			626	63	40			780	110					
662	223		636	76	300			840	277	4	3			
2,465	1,803	1	2,528	392	1,047		2	3,335	2,073					
1,022	1,086	2	1,210	315	729	5		1,306	1,288					
2,593	2,827		2,757	1,335	1,083			3,468	2,857					
585	315		635	35	125			712	233					
832	562		862	451	60			1,054	573					

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT—

Counties	1900			1904		
	Bryan	McKinley	Scattering	Parker	Roosevelt	Scattering
Lenoir.....	1,492	1,224	—	1,386	674	1
Lincoln.....	892	1,133	22	1,009	761	11
Macon.....	977	1,035	4	904	987	4
Madison.....	1,268	2,377	—	994	1,959	—
Martin.....	1,819	1,088	—	1,419	216	—
McDowell.....	1,014	1,024	17	836	931	25
Mecklenburg.....	3,786	2,234	78	3,142	748	43
Mitchell.....	491	1,958	—	408	1,384	—
Montgomery.....	1,100	920	1	937	858	—
Moore.....	1,606	2,029	12	1,424	1,178	23
Nash.....	2,600	1,337	—	1,428	645	6
New Hanover.....	2,247	60	—	1,254	91	—
Northampton.....	1,992	1,587	—	1,509	116	—
Onslow.....	1,322	618	—	828	451	56
Orange.....	1,275	1,280	10	900	553	25
Pamlico.....	597	729	—	574	438	—
Pasquotank.....	1,196	1,282	—	947	275	2
Pender.....	1,137	543	7	903	168	—
Perquimans.....	830	846	—	610	378	1
Person.....	1,466	1,274	7	942	473	—
Pitt.....	3,264	2,156	36	2,329	429	17
Polk.....	484	652	7	497	559	—
Randolph.....	2,264	2,487	28	2,334	1,808	21
Richmond.....	1,264	504	5	927	306	—
Robeson.....	3,280	1,144	—	2,274	982	6
Rockingham.....	2,652	2,252	3	1,934	1,276	19
Rowan.....	2,460	1,555	275	2,424	1,215	20
Rutherford.....	2,081	1,981	1	1,860	1,322	—
Sampson.....	1,257	2,002	155	1,079	1,777	—
Scotland.....	925	44	2	646	65	—
Stanly.....	1,265	792	—	1,024	1,080	3
Stokes.....	1,443	1,798	—	1,104	1,478	2
Surry.....	1,898	2,451	—	1,741	2,475	—
Swain.....	590	782	—	499	828	—
Tennessee.....	529	622	3	556	526	—
Tyrrell.....	466	383	—	343	367	—
Union.....	1,790	864	22	1,181	379	20
Vance.....	1,233	881	50	1,019	443	6
Wake.....	4,774	3,947	15	3,410	1,267	23
Warren.....	1,573	1,337	—	1,060	165	17
Washington.....	834	784	—	450	428	—
Watauga.....	923	1,439	2	773	1,143	31
Wayne.....	3,104	1,965	37	2,060	1,162	34
Wilkes.....	1,704	2,840	2	1,318	2,470	—
Wilson.....	2,816	1,194	2	1,363	523	—
Yadkin.....	950	1,733	7	691	1,433	8
Yancey.....	954	1,082	—	1,013	864	—
Totals.....	157,733	132,997	1,727	124,121	82,442	1,180

BY COUNTIES—Continued.

1908			1912						1916			
Bryan	Taft	Scattering	Wilson	Taft	Roosevelt	Debs	Chafin	Wilson	Hughes	Berger	Hanley	
1,393	966	3	1,568	122	347			1,666	667	2		
1,222	1,217		1,280	49	1,066	3	12	1,521	1,369	8	1	
927	1,045		1,020	134	841			1,146	1,069			
862	2,027		897	430	1,320			972	1,965			
1,338	421		1,251	229	34			1,472	281			
950	1,000		1,037	343	773	10		1,274	1,218		2	
3,926	1,645	4	3,967	284	533	38		4,508	1,257	6		
550	1,808		385	203	716			462	1,298			
1,008	1,087		1,012	144	846			1,222	1,196			
1,109	1,077	12	1,167	252	678	17		1,337	1,047	22		
1,678	1,334		1,862	172	576	42		2,189	826	19		
1,857	511		2,021	140	107			2,355	492			
1,726	186		1,625	57	53			1,513	45			
870	710		901	66	550			1,197	785		4	
1,017	1,073		997	172	821	4		1,230	1,158			
628	501	26	694	74	329	20		710	527	18		
929	405		972	77	184			1,177	270		1	
930	373		967	19	268			970	400			
568	502		647	228	44			645	288		1	
750	969		820	784	184			953	917			
2,419	890		2,303	347	433	3		2,839	719			
511	621		675	153	501	1		679	750	1		
2,472	2,676		2,665	370	1,809	6	8	2,747	3,031		3	
1,029	462		1,319	82	174	3		1,553	650			
2,698	1,300		2,706	151	660			2,894	1,453			
1,887	2,008	14	1,939	691	778	51	9	2,316	1,957			
2,392	2,009	35	2,748	280	1,537	50	7	3,053	2,320			
1,978	1,766		2,180	82	1,553	7	1	2,445	1,871			
1,335	2,465		1,265	84	2,520			1,369	2,727			
714	85		751	9	75			938	137			
1,491	1,685		1,702	105	1,548			2,110	1,941	5	4	
1,061	1,711	5	1,144	1,450	210	22	1	1,569	1,852	21		
1,709	2,870		1,919	2,277	608			2,029	2,977	12		
602	931		766	220	858			829	1,128			
570	611		631	107	537	1		821	841			
312	395		297	224	100	4		416	392			
2,029	834		1,786	92	457	19		2,662	702	4		
1,121	641		1,204	168	234			1,451	558			
3,713	2,960		3,996	282	1,517	12		4,627	2,461	5		
1,066	296		987	112	46			1,217	227			
495	556		503	384	149			651	486			
962	1,313		933	420	819	2		1,141	1,352			
2,207	1,504		2,293	95	1,090	16	9	2,625	1,446	3	2	
1,559	3,382		1,636	331	2,571			1,632	3,470			
1,732	1,014		1,741	82	561			2,052	730			
597	1,644		713	791	599			879	1,721			
978	950		1,112	60	1,336			1,273	1,082			
136,928	114,887	315	144,507	29,139	69,130	1,025	117	168,383	120,890	509		

VOTE BY COUNTIES FOR GOVERNOR IN DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY, JUNE 3, 1916.

Counties	Bickett	Daughtridge
Alamance.....	386	67
Alexander.....	214	14
Alleghany.....	124	18
Anson.....	1,458	276
Ashe.....	200	22
Avery.....	131	16
Beaufort.....	708	376
Bertie.....	971	689
Bladen.....	644	306
Brunswick.....	216	247
Buncombe.....	1,398	1,943
Burke.....	398	531
Cabarrus.....	295	89
Caldwell.....	347	181
Camden.....	368	84
Carteret.....	710	123
Caswell.....	509	161
Catawba.....	614	111
Chatham.....	697	212
Cherokee.....	231	90
Chowan.....	271	78
Clay.....	98	32
Cleveland.....	1,012	671
Columbus.....	1,081	826
Craven.....	563	268
Cumberland.....	644	968
Currituck.....	280	406
Dare.....	190	46
Davidson.....	1,115	237
Davie.....	316	39
Duplin.....	662	436
Durham.....	968	605
Edgecombe.....	353	1,181
Forsyth.....	663	295
Franklin.....	1,528	527
Gaston.....	1,186	364
Gates.....	118	41
Graham.....	185	19
Granville.....	818	565
Greene.....	688	73
Guilford.....	1,212	1,010
Halifax.....	1,495	396
Harnett.....	640	375
Haywood.....	1,258	704
Henderson.....	261	313
Hertford.....	582	258
Hoke.....	283	346
Hyde.....	178	139
Iredell.....	1,555	915
Jackson.....	479	76
Johnston.....	980	548
Jones.....	238	102
Lee.....	480	140
Lenoir.....	599	650
Lincoln.....	559	74

Counties	Bickett	Dauchtridge
Macon.....	280	20
Madison.....	148	194
Martin.....	197	280
McDowell.....	237	268
Mecklenburg.....	1,742	1,207
Mitchell.....	93	42
Montgomery.....	558	114
Moore.....	516	486
Nash.....	619	1,021
New Hanover.....	813	1,587
Northampton.....	1,267	428
Onslow.....	458	236
Orange.....	374	199
Pamlico.....	238	95
Pasquotank.....	746	379
Pender.....	586	348
Perquimans.....	306	117
Person.....	363	227
Pitt.....	869	1,052
Polk.....	191	174
Randolph.....	811	311
Richmond.....	1,294	394
Robeson.....	1,830	669
Rockingham.....	940	376
Rowan.....	800	755
Rutherford.....	1,093	530
Sampson.....	435	73
Scotland.....	583	300
Stanly.....	232	76
Stokes.....	245	39
Surry.....	394	148
Swain.....	254	121
Transylvania.....	81	209
Tyrrell.....	63	20
Union.....	1,850	303
Vance.....	865	536
Wake.....	2,483	1,765
Warren.....	888	471
Washington.....	172	164
Watauga.....	201	5
Wayne.....	1,030	441
Wilkes.....	549	411
Wilson.....	922	647
Yadkin.....	237	59
Yancey.....	111	141
Totals.....	63,121	37,017

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR,

Counties	1900			1904		
	Charles B. Aycock	Spencer B. Adams	Scattering	Robert B. Glenn	Charles J. Harris	Scattering
Alamance.....	2,488	2,321	18	1,922	1,778	7
Alexander.....	892	1,027	8	784	919	-----
Alleghany.....	784	607	-----	723	520	-----
Anson.....	2,015	522	-----	1,247	155	-----
Ashe.....	1,659	1,969	2	1,278	1,638	11
Avery.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Beaufort.....	2,933	1,525	-----	1,943	770	-----
Bertie.....	2,675	996	-----	1,327	148	-----
Bladen.....	1,589	1,375	-----	999	528	-----
Brunswick.....	915	948	-----	631	415	-----
Buncombe.....	4,332	3,401	8	3,253	2,523	27
Burke.....	1,509	1,171	-----	1,110	995	3
Cabarrus.....	1,915	1,550	2	1,538	1,249	-----
Caldwell.....	1,248	1,272	13	1,222	1,372	12
Camden.....	545	567	-----	412	36	-----
Carteret.....	1,363	957	4	1,020	608	-----
Caswell.....	1,421	1,313	2	870	195	-----
Catawba.....	2,008	1,863	14	1,537	1,433	23
Chatham.....	1,755	1,894	2	1,616	1,443	1
Cherokee.....	778	1,080	-----	673	989	-----
Chowan.....	1,055	948	-----	625	95	-----
Clay.....	888	418	-----	346	326	-----
Cleveland.....	2,652	1,172	7	2,209	1,046	-----
Columbus.....	2,178	1,201	-----	1,610	741	-----
Craven.....	2,611	932	2	1,614	206	-----
Cumberland.....	2,719	1,629	3	1,678	1,038	-----
Currituck.....	1,002	374	-----	548	26	-----
Dare.....	524	406	-----	429	351	-----
Davidson.....	2,406	2,275	19	2,154	2,002	19
Davie.....	956	1,367	24	764	1,058	3
Duplin.....	2,125	1,297	2	1,456	820	-----
Durham.....	2,765	2,170	10	1,716	1,034	12
Edgecombe.....	3,758	385	8	1,632	1,135	-----
Forsyth.....	2,913	2,432	7	2,421	2,152	90
Franklin.....	3,021	1,831	1	2,149	266	-----
Gaston.....	2,514	1,584	18	2,029	816	9
Gates.....	1,232	603	-----	736	218	-----
Graham.....	396	343	-----	373	397	-----
Granville.....	2,540	1,527	1	1,589	502	-----
Greene.....	1,474	774	-----	990	262	-----
Guilford.....	4,071	3,343	24	2,924	1,718	5
Halifax.....	6,618	877	-----	2,478	144	-----
Harnett.....	1,515	1,339	6	1,217	705	4
Haywood.....	1,736	1,244	2	1,656	1,099	-----
Henderson.....	1,121	1,468	1	906	1,320	-----
Hertford.....	1,368	429	-----	804	143	-----
Hoke.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Hyde.....	971	905	-----	686	228	-----
Iredell.....	2,779	2,319	6	2,147	1,507	6
Jackson.....	1,118	1,025	-----	1,021	950	1
Johnston.....	3,777	1,750	-----	2,586	1,513	-----

1900-1916.

1908			1912					1916		
William W. Kitchen	J. Elwood Cox	Scattering	Locke Craig	Thomas Settle	Iredell Meares	H. E. Hodges	Thomas W. Bickett	Frank A. Linney	L. Miller	
2,220	2,130	2	2,168	324	1,416	10	2,483	2,293	3	
793	1,076	-----	871	852	141	-----	922	1,208	-----	
643	541	-----	676	366	103	-----	784	616	-----	
1,538	263	-----	1,513	135	80	-----	2,047	274	-----	
1,700	1,701	-----	1,700	1,027	641	-----	1,889	1,950	-----	
-----	-----	-----	227	172	847	-----	324	1,283	-----	
1,914	1,209	29	1,825	293	482	72	1,949	1,256	63	
1,328	274	-----	1,636	28	57	-----	1,475	60	-----	
1,213	599	-----	1,229	43	414	-----	1,269	598	-----	
671	774	-----	827	380	201	-----	825	981	3	
3,629	3,434	48	3,875	1,045	1,493	78	4,457	3,835	-----	
1,353	1,315	1	1,375	91	1,211	2	1,555	1,484	-----	
1,616	1,817	-----	1,804	1,094	782	5	2,091	2,308	18	
1,476	1,685	-----	1,661	593	828	12	1,724	1,707	3	
405	141	1	317	29	48	-----	374	64	-----	
1,173	998	-----	1,165	222	489	-----	1,142	1,263	-----	
878	323	-----	830	202	10	-----	838	342	-----	
1,961	2,012	2	2,136	300	1,763	2	2,547	2,685	4	
1,594	1,428	3	1,683	155	1,219	2	1,813	1,514	13	
823	1,273	-----	949	1,165	74	-----	1,003	1,361	-----	
658	176	-----	695	48	60	-----	604	80	-----	
348	318	1	351	9	386	-----	398	464	-----	
2,394	1,452	-----	2,398	114	845	-----	2,705	1,469	-----	
2,056	1,192	-----	1,894	343	424	-----	2,192	1,245	-----	
1,520	340	-----	1,859	118	135	-----	1,787	507	-----	
2,019	1,250	-----	1,788	499	480	7	1,996	1,173	-----	
734	49	-----	629	21	4	-----	921	72	-----	
443	354	-----	391	243	14	3	458	375	-----	
2,231	2,481	1	2,505	2,118	567	5	2,647	2,814	13	
802	1,163	-----	835	1,082	68	15	901	1,259	8	
1,642	1,139	-----	1,829	46	970	3	1,836	1,516	-----	
1,962	1,693	1	2,264	349	932	6	2,505	1,786	6	
1,839	392	-----	1,823	93	43	49	2,018	117	25	
2,653	2,782	118	3,119	2,646	312	301	4,108	3,629	215	
2,093	432	-----	1,941	113	202	1	2,092	381	-----	
2,568	1,820	5	2,363	390	1,076	39	3,019	2,531	-----	
700	278	-----	640	110	100	-----	800	287	-----	
422	461	-----	431	411	72	-----	475	460	-----	
1,746	592	-----	1,670	289	198	-----	1,702	642	-----	
915	504	-----	921	163	99	-----	1,062	286	-----	
3,948	2,765	37	3,874	661	1,685	39	4,588	3,643	47	
2,285	276	1	2,354	40	120	-----	2,337	246	1	
1,550	1,012	1	1,409	208	901	10	1,979	1,624	9	
1,983	1,253	-----	2,087	561	625	4	2,376	1,526	-----	
998	1,497	-----	1,086	695	805	2	1,154	1,794	1	
880	291	-----	764	88	53	-----	967	178	-----	
-----	-----	-----	658	24	32	-----	794	85	-----	
701	177	-----	685	59	236	-----	792	284	-----	
2,533	1,746	1	2,649	512	1,000	1	3,290	2,076	6	
1,028	1,073	3	1,233	764	220	4	1,302	1,293	-----	
2,816	2,596	-----	2,959	1,761	507	-----	3,227	2,946	-----	

Counties	1900			1904		
	Charles B. Aycock	Spencer B. Adams	Scattering	Robert B. Glenn	Charles J. Harris	Scattering
Jones.....	906	694	-----	662	228	-----
Lee.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Lenoir.....	2,101	1,123	-----	1,471	631	1
Lincoln.....	1,341	1,288	-----	1,062	711	-----
Macon.....	1,044	1,059	-----	924	963	1
Madison.....	1,176	2,374	-----	1,012	1,929	-----
Martin.....	2,002	990	-----	1,446	179	-----
McDowell.....	1,174	1,034	-----	856	917	10
Mecklenburg.....	5,095	1,627	-----	3,229	668	5
Mitchell.....	413	1,940	-----	417	1,361	-----
Montgomery.....	1,341	868	-----	967	824	4
Moore.....	1,890	1,875	1	1,487	1,127	4
Nash.....	2,957	1,360	-----	1,489	577	-----
New Hanover.....	2,963	3	-----	1,284	56	-----
Northampton.....	2,438	1,096	-----	1,539	103	-----
Onslow.....	1,548	637	-----	908	439	-----
Orange.....	1,471	1,469	-----	952	556	-----
Pamlico.....	657	599	-----	612	397	-----
Pasquotank.....	1,502	926	-----	1,001	211	1
Pender.....	1,260	276	6	972	124	-----
Perquimans.....	959	732	-----	663	311	1
Person.....	1,607	1,286	-----	949	558	-----
Pitt.....	3,433	2,096	2	2,298	439	1
Polk.....	534	650	-----	502	552	-----
Randolph.....	2,468	2,513	30	2,409	1,894	22
Richmond.....	1,645	135	-----	955	274	-----
Robeson.....	4,100	557	-----	2,449	846	-----
Rockingham.....	2,913	1,946	-----	2,023	1,214	-----
Rowan.....	3,157	1,519	87	2,497	1,198	11
Rutherford.....	2,389	2,092	-----	1,873	1,294	-----
Sampson.....	1,356	1,954	2	1,046	1,776	1
Scotland.....	1,065	25	-----	662	54	-----
Stanly.....	1,453	837	-----	1,016	1,060	-----
Stokes.....	1,519	1,944	-----	1,117	1,483	1
Swain.....	2,154	2,594	-----	1,833	2,408	6
Swain.....	540	816	-----	521	804	-----
Transylvania.....	596	607	-----	587	500	-----
Tyrell.....	591	410	-----	392	274	-----
Union.....	2,379	660	-----	1,233	297	-----
Vance.....	1,304	944	-----	1,042	428	-----
Wake.....	5,732	4,448	4	3,647	1,091	7
Warren.....	2,133	1,069	-----	1,185	134	2
Washington.....	976	571	-----	500	354	-----
Watauga.....	1,055	1,411	-----	898	1,233	5
Wayne.....	3,828	1,878	12	2,091	1,114	26
Wilkes.....	1,435	2,257	-----	1,360	2,437	1
Wilson.....	2,916	1,430	-----	1,387	586	-----
Yadkin.....	1,011	1,821	9	703	1,411	4
Yancey.....	986	1,081	-----	1,035	935	-----
Totals.....	186,650	126,296	367	128,761	79,505	349

1908			1912				1916		
William W. Kitchen	J. Elwood Cox	Scattering	Locke Craig	Thomas Settle	Iredell Meares	H. E. Hodges	Thomas W. Bickett	Frank A. Linney	L. Miller
631	272	-----	694	76	66	-----	705	231	-----
912	501	-----	883	95	386	-----	1,049	581	-----
1,490	896	-----	1,666	214	201	-----	1,696	653	-----
1,286	1,180	-----	1,324	67	1,015	5	1,502	1,386	-----
940	1,017	2	1,056	314	614	-----	1,126	1,053	-----
878	2,001	-----	925	842	900	-----	941	1,991	-----
1,385	360	-----	1,264	231	18	-----	1,463	270	-----
973	984	-----	1,062	886	189	7	1,268	1,234	-----
4,233	1,385	2	4,110	452	342	30	4,403	1,163	7
575	1,797	-----	412	177	717	-----	462	1,297	-----
1,047	1,047	-----	1,132	291	668	-----	1,225	1,188	-----
1,219	976	11	1,208	464	410	18	1,361	1,029	19
1,848	1,222	1	1,922	200	426	39	2,174	826	20
2,110	283	-----	1,990	211	69	-----	2,499	251	-----
1,691	121	-----	1,672	43	42	-----	1,462	30	-----
988	559	1	904	55	444	-----	1,144	804	-----
1,077	1,014	2	1,096	516	468	2	1,213	1,159	-----
671	478	18	703	108	279	17	700	530	8
1,048	265	-----	1,011	61	117	-----	1,168	229	-----
1,019	294	-----	988	21	234	-----	973	353	-----
598	427	-----	686	310	42	-----	631	286	-----
890	847	-----	847	811	62	-----	937	929	-----
2,500	811	-----	2,420	457	239	4	2,762	740	-----
536	594	-----	676	621	5	1	683	743	-----
2,546	2,647	4	2,828	475	1,759	-----	2,761	3,037	2
1,106	366	-----	1,357	116	85	4	1,606	593	-----
3,005	1,115	-----	3,103	211	344	-----	3,068	1,435	-----
2,039	1,883	10	1,997	899	453	57	2,288	1,978	-----
2,719	1,723	-----	2,839	808	961	27	3,001	2,454	35
2,011	1,739	-----	2,241	165	1,423	-----	2,432	1,871	-----
1,400	2,423	-----	1,289	176	2,366	-----	1,326	2,758	-----
752	47	-----	774	8	48	-----	944	161	2
1,537	1,630	-----	1,742	600	1,005	1	2,105	1,945	13
1,123	1,671	5	1,168	1,585	48	21	1,543	1,871	20
1,820	2,781	2	2,006	2,529	288	6	2,022	2,982	9
614	902	-----	799	789	246	-----	794	1,141	-----
600	579	-----	640	310	321	1	821	836	-----
357	345	-----	382	309	43	-----	410	388	-----
2,086	701	-----	1,724	114	326	19	2,758	635	13
1,187	587	-----	1,223	199	151	1	1,459	537	-----
4,149	2,583	-----	4,221	593	943	10	4,719	2,298	2
1,171	191	-----	1,044	88	22	-----	1,279	133	-----
534	526	-----	509	471	39	-----	651	486	-----
998	1,279	-----	981	723	455	-----	1,134	1,381	-----
2,274	1,450	-----	2,390	131	948	2	2,627	1,425	-----
1,599	3,331	-----	1,622	528	2,332	-----	1,595	3,471	2
1,905	831	-----	1,877	65	442	-----	2,050	676	-----
718	1,619	-----	774	1,068	426	-----	858	1,738	-----
1,002	912	-----	1,150	50	1,028	-----	1,263	1,101	-----
145,102	107,760	313	149,975	43,625	49,930	944	167,761	120,157	590

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS IN DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY, JUNE 3, 1916.

FOR GOVERNOR:		
T. W. BICKETT.....		63,121
E. L. DAUGHTRIDGE.....		37,017
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:		
J. BRYAN GRIMES.....		53,841
J. A. HARTNESS.....		27,300
HAYWOOD CLARK.....		16,231
FOR STATE TREASURER:		
B. R. LACY.....		60,008
J. S. MANN.....		34,548
FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL:		
J. S. MANNING.....		43,332
EDMUND JONES.....		18,902
N. A. SINCLAIR.....		18,036
T. H. CALVERT.....		12,847
FOR COMMISSIONER OF LABOR AND PRINTING:		
M. L. SHIPMAN.....		62,817
D. P. DELLINGER.....		25,559
FOR CORPORATION COMMISSIONER:		
W. T. LEE.....		61,943
D. L. BOYD.....		27,619
FOR COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE:		
W. A. GRAHAM.....		50,250
A. J. MCKINNON.....		33,596
S. H. HOBBS.....		8,971
FOR INSURANCE COMMISSIONER:		
J. R. YOUNG.....		69,998
C. T. MCCLENAGHAN.....		22,24

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1918.

Counties	F. M. Simmons (D.)	John M. Morehead (R.)
Alamance.....	2,528	2,241
Alexander.....	821	1,144
Alleghany.....	687	475
Anson.....	1,666	148
Ashe.....	1,778	1,875
Avery.....	198	690
Beaufort.....	1,704	688
Bertie.....	1,159	28
Bladen.....	951	349
Brunswick.....	385	520
Buncombe.....	4,104	3,281
Burke.....	1,352	1,510
Cabarrus.....	1,840	2,065
Caldwell.....	1,670	1,542
Camden.....	395	58
Carteret.....	1,064	992
Caswell.....	872	228
Catawba.....	2,323	2,485
Chatham.....	1,716	1,422
Cherokee.....	903	1,120
Chowan.....	608	46
Clay.....	370	428
Cleveland.....	2,410	1,116
Columbus.....	1,316	529
Craven.....	1,561	256
Cumberland.....	1,344	356
Currituck.....	507	34
Dare.....	364	293
Davidson.....	2,535	2,680
Davie.....	674	1,216
Duplin.....	1,672	1,051
Durham.....	2,030	1,144
Edgecombe.....	1,568	50
Forsyth.....	4,027	2,917
Franklin.....	1,597	188
Gaston.....	3,164	2,120
Gates.....	446	102
Graham.....	371	335
Granville.....	1,474	344
Greene.....	720	132
Hailford.....	3,747	2,394
Halifax.....	1,746	89
Harnett.....	1,865	1,373
Haywood.....	2,085	1,144
Henderson.....	984	1,450
Hertford.....	693	80
Hoke.....	769	32
Hyde.....	570	136
Iredell.....	3,398	1,664

Counties	F. M. Simmons (D.)	John M. Morehead (R.)
Jackson.....	1,040	915
Johnston.....	3,213	2,594
Jones.....	639	134
Lee.....	902	568
Lenoir.....	1,295	260
Lincoln.....	1,438	1,372
Macon.....	1,148	945
Madison.....	601	1,378
Martin.....	1,313	230
McDowell.....	1,198	1,183
Mecklenburg.....	3,995	782
Mitchell.....	311	779
Montgomery.....	1,116	950
Moore.....	1,189	830
Nash.....	1,579	354
New Hanover.....	1,177	31
Northampton.....	1,121	22
Onslow.....	930	418
Orange.....	741	641
Pamlico.....	522	400
Pasquotank.....	635	114
Pender.....	897	346
Perquimans.....	486	191
Person.....	791	814
Pitt.....	2,569	333
Polk.....	657	671
Randolph.....	2,655	2,884
Richmond.....	1,513	349
Robeson.....	2,576	625
Rockingham.....	2,001	1,733
Rowan.....	2,871	2,099
Rutherford.....	2,198	1,712
Sampson.....	1,026	2,418
Scotland.....	803	84
Stanly.....	1,977	1,786
Stokes.....	1,345	1,724
Surry.....	1,815	2,577
Swain.....	647	949
Transylvania.....	790	737
Tyrrell.....	308	246
Union.....	2,157	267
Vance.....	1,230	294
Wake.....	3,740	1,318
Warren.....	1,081	71
Washington.....	511	451
Watauga.....	1,005	1,274
Wayne.....	2,245	963
Wilkes.....	1,720	2,752
Wilson.....	1,416	290
Yadkin.....	607	1,495
Yancey.....	1,108	794
Totals.....	143,524	93,697

VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, 1918.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties	John H. Small (D.)	C. R. Pugh (R.)
Beaufort.....	1,640	698
Camden.....	263	108
Chowan.....	603	53
Currituck.....	490	66
Dare.....	304	346
Gates.....	439	106
Hertford.....	571	108
Hyde.....	532	183
Martin.....	1,303	221
Pasquotank.....	517	240
Perquimans.....	467	204
Pitt.....	2,518	375
Tyrrell.....	306	231
Washington.....	474	462
Totals.....	10,427	3,401

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties	Claude Kitchen (D.)
Bertie.....	1,139
Edgecombe.....	1,549
Greene.....	662
Halifax.....	1,717
Lenoir.....	1,307
Northampton.....	1,094
Warren.....	1,106
Wilson.....	1,412
Total.....	9,986

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties	Samuel M. Brinson (D.)	Claude R. Wheatley (R.)
Carteret.....	951	1,070
Craven.....	1,527	278
Duplin.....	1,607	1,036
Jones.....	621	134
Onslow.....	923	422
Pamlico.....	530	390
Pender.....	874	314
Sampson.....	1,009	2,404
Wayne.....	2,163	952
Totals.....	10,205	7,000

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties	Edward W. Pou (D.)	Robert H. Dixon (R.)
Chatham.....	1,708	1,441
Franklin.....	1,565	172
Johnston.....	3,141	2,594
Nash.....	1,551	317
Vance.....	1,215	274
Wake.....	3,673	1,230
Totals.....	12,853	6,028

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties	Charles M. Stedman (D.)	John W. Kurfrees (R.)
Alamance.....	2,487	2,239
Caswell.....	852	216
Durham.....	1,965	1,133
Forsyth.....	4,004	2,905
Granville.....	1,469	327
Guilford.....	3,693	2,373
Orange.....	724	640
Person.....	754	786
Rockingham.....	1,997	1,718
Stokes.....	1,316	1,716
Surry.....	1,815	2,582
Totals.....	21,076	16,635

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties	Hannibal L. Godwin (D.)	Alexander L. McCaskill (R.)
Bladen.....	923	356
Brunswick.....	359	514
Columbus.....	1,370	515
Cumberland.....	1,356	329
Harnett.....	1,833	1,361
New Hanover.....	1,156	-----
Robeson.....	2,575	627
Totals.....	9,575	3,702

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties	Leonidas D. Robinson (D.)	James D. Gregg (R.)
Anson.....	1,678	140
Davidson.....	2,523	2,659
Davie.....	659	1,204
Hoke.....	758	32
Lee.....	887	560
Montgomery.....	1,112	949
Moore.....	1,194	812
Randolph.....	2,645	2,895
Richmond.....	1,539	333
Scotland.....	804	84
Union.....	2,163	253
Wilkes.....	1,710	2,714
Yadkin.....	603	1,481
Totals.....	18,275	14,116

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties	Robert L. Doughton (D.)	Frank A. Linney (R.)
Alexander.....	827	1,148
Alleghany.....	719	448
Ashe.....	1,792	1,829
Cabarrus.....	1,863	2,042
Caldwell.....	1,700	1,521
Iredell.....	3,390	1,677
Rowan.....	2,888	2,085
Stanly.....	1,955	1,797
Watauga.....	971	1,279
Totals.....	16,105	13,826

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties	Edwin Y. Webb (D.)	Charles A. Jonas (R.)
Avery.....	279	607
Burke.....	1,329	1,490
Catawba.....	2,332	2,468
Cleveland.....	2,406	1,134
Gaston.....	3,152	2,154
Lincoln.....	1,418	1,387
Madison.....	628	1,271
Mecklenburg.....	3,969	770
Mitchell.....	365	773
Yancey.....	1,104	776
Totals.....	16,982	12,830

TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties	Zebulon Weaver (D.)	James J. Britt (R.)
Buncombe.....	4,015	3,442
Cherokee.....	913	1,188
Clay.....	375	431
Graham.....	362	351
Haywood.....	2,090	1,139
Henderson.....	976	1,482
Jackson.....	1,040	923
McDowell.....	1,198	1,183
Macon.....	1,085	998
Polk.....	645	717
Rutherford.....	2,169	1,738
Swain.....	668	937
Transylvania.....	787	742
Totals.....	16,323	15,271

VOTE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS, 1918

Counties	Amendment to Sec. 3, Art. V: For Exemption from Taxation of Homestead Notes		Amendment to Sec. 3, Art. IX: To Insure a Six-months School Term	
	For	Against	For	Against
Alamance.....	1,933	189	2,259	20
Alexander.....	594	195	334	302
Alleghany.....	30	605	335	109
Anson.....	798	476	1,031	393
Ashe.....	424	205	1,911	51
Avery.....	535	23	636	16
Beaufort.....	1,050	324	1,421	310
Bertie.....	517	228	824	195
Bladen.....	861	122	861	122
Brunswick.....	223	76	412	44
Buncombe.....	3,514	71	3,514	71
Burke.....	948	183	1,297	321
Cabarrus.....	656	101	2,406	116
Caldwell.....	393	172	1,344	373
Camden.....	276	15	317	32
Carteret.....	1,248	70	1,248	70
Caswell.....	444	110	619	134
Catawba.....	1,176	333	1,613	593
Chatham.....	1,061	700	1,438	663
Cherokee.....	698	13	1,051	118
Chowan.....	306	195	480	44
Clay.....	257	120	421	23
Cleveland.....	1,160	213	1,790	531
Columbus.....	1,100	304	1,200	403
Craven.....	942	155	1,298	98
Cumberland.....	1,281	159	1,326	183
Currituck.....	294	80	492	4
Dare.....	235	16	457	8
Davidson.....			2,649	160
Davie.....	350	89	738	103
Duplin.....	874	456	1,245	481
Durham.....	696	312	1,451	232
Edgecombe.....	953	252	1,142	242
Forsyth.....	1,826	132	3,398	245
Franklin.....	1,015	340	1,106	417
Gaston.....	1,422	266	2,467	105
Gates.....	192	70	277	129
Graham.....	122		288	38
Granville.....	862	189	1,178	133
Greene.....	74	284	410	242
Guilford.....	2,389	407	3,541	389
Halifax.....	1,438	243	1,677	36
Harnett.....	1,162	457	1,405	580
Haywood.....	85	30	1,957	191
Henderson.....	1,369	22	1,395	30
Hertford.....	178	151	593	22
Hoke.....	468	23	468	23
Hyde.....	362	48	615	21
Iredell.....	2,602	234	3,103	184
Jackson.....	537	63	1,066	201
Johnston.....	1,867	626	1,797	909
Jones.....	492	22	523	26
Lee.....	486	162	661	272

Counties	Amendment to Sec. 3, Art. V: For Exemption from Taxation of Homestead Notes		Amendment to Sec. 3, Art. IX: To Insure a Six-months School Term	
	For	Against	For	Against
Lenoir.....	1,021	224	1,021	224
Lincoln.....	1,162	127	1,177	129
Macon.....	942	68	1,229	75
Madison.....	318	14	837	80
Martin.....	977	138	878	210
McDowell.....	255	11	587	69
Mecklenburg.....	2,669	413	3,165	157
Mitchell.....	181	23	654	12
Montgomery.....	321	86	742	156
Moore.....	474	196	1,028	266
Nash.....	732	327	1,242	164
New Hanover.....	1,088	33	1,159	11
Northampton.....	641	256	972	58
Onslow.....	434	168	698	122
Orange.....	554	206	711	224
Pamlico.....	231	125	373	104
Pasquotank.....	402	58	653	41
Pender.....	563	87	869	57
Perquimans.....	253	58	515	34
Person.....	345	102	653	131
Pitt.....	1,516	213	1,962	228
Polk.....	428	57	813	47
Randolph.....	497	171	1,616	168
Richmond.....	870	104	1,542	58
Robeson.....	1,937	218	2,404	194
Rockingham.....	1,264	343	2,372	132
Rowan.....	1,627	302	2,541	292
Rutherford.....	1,124	174	1,672	315
Sampson.....	754	411	1,335	604
Seotland.....	519	21	742	21
Stanly.....	277	195	1,425	387
Stokes.....	228	38	682	231
Surry.....	827	339	1,491	593
Swain.....	811	133	811	133
Transylvania.....	163	4	557	9
Tyrrell.....	264	72	418	26
Union.....	1,166	424	1,186	351
Vance.....	631	208	1,072	69
Wake.....	2,174	914	2,451	1,111
Warren.....	453	301	704	226
Washington.....	576	126	755	25
Watauga.....	168	122	486	184
Wayne.....	1,122	574	1,173	104
Wilkes.....	834	410	1,960	614
Wilson.....	639	451	1,211	166
Yadkin.....	390	474	590	665
Yancey.....	613	38	1,443	30
Totals.....	79,946	19,846	122,062	20,095

PART X.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

In Congress, July 4, 1776.

THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitled them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.—Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To provide this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any

Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off of Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislature, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free People.

Nor have We been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magna-

nimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire—JOSIAH BARTLETT, WM. WHIPPLE, MATTHEW THORNTON.

Massachusetts Bay—SAML. ADAMS, JOHN ADAMS, ROBT. TREAT PAINE, ELBRIDGE GERRY.

Rhode Island—STEP. HOPKINS, WILLIAM ELLERY.

Connecticut—ROGER SHERMAN, SAM'EL HUNTINGTON, WM. WILLIAMS, OLIVER WOLCOTT.

New York—WM. FLOYD, PHIL. LIVINGSTON, FRANS. LEWIS, LEWIS MORRIS.

New Jersey—RICH'D. STOCKTON, JNO. WITHERSPOON, FRAS. HOPKINSON, JOHN HART, ABRA. CLARK.*

Pennsylvania—ROBT. MORRIS, BENJAMIN RUSH, BENJA. FRANKLIN, JOHN MORTON, GEO. CLYMER, JAS. SMITH, GEO. TAYLOR, JAMES WILSON, GEO. ROSS.

Delaware—CESAR RODNEY, GEO. READ, THO. M'KEAN.

Maryland—SAMUEL CHASE, WM. PACA, THOS. STONE, CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton.

Virginia—GEORGE WYTHE, RICHARD HENRY LEE, TH. JEFFERSON, BENJA. HARRISON, THOS. NELSON, jr., FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE, CARTER BRAXTON.

North Carolina—WM. HOOPER, JOSEPH HEWES, JOHN PENN.

South Carolina—EDWARD RUTLEDGE, THOS. HEYWARD, JUNR., THOMAS LYNCH, JUNR., ARTHUR MIDDLETON.

Georgia—BUTTON GWINNETT, LYMAN HALL, GEO. WALTON.*

*This arrangement of the names is made for convenience. The States are not mentioned in the original.



PART XI.

CONSTITUTIONS.

1. CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.
2. CONSTITUTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.
3. INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF NORTH
CAROLINA.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

WE THE PEOPLE of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

*Reprinted from the text issued by the State Department.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

SECTION 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to law.

SECTION 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by

Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

SECTION 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, Punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

SECTION 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a Law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imports and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

SECTION 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct, Tax, shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no Persons holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince or foreign State.

SECTION 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder ex post facto Law or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws; and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of Delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the

Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate, shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of

thirty-five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be Increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

SECTION 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law; but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may

happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

SECTION. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

SECTION. 4. The President, Vice-president and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ARTICLE. III.

SECTION. 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in Office.

SECTION. 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States,—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens, or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

SECTION. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

ARTICLE. IV.

SECTION. 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION. 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any Law, or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

SECTION. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property

belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

ARTICLE. V.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislature of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislature of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE. VI.

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

ARTICLE. VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

THE AMENDMENTS.

I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

II.

A well-regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any Criminal Case to be witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining Witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reëxamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

XI.

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in dis-

tinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

XVI.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

XVII.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the Legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution was ratified by the thirteen original States in the following order:

Delaware, December 7, 1787; Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787; New Jersey, December 18, 1787; Georgia, January 2, 1788; Connecticut, January 9, 1788; Massachusetts, February 6, 1788; Maryland, April 28, 1788; South Carolina, May 23, 1788; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788; Virginia, June 25, 1788; New York, July 26, 1788; North Carolina, November 21, 1789; Rhode Island, May 29, 1790.

RATIFICATION OF THE AMENDMENTS

The First to Tenth, inclusive, were declared in force December 15, 1781; the Eleventh, January 8, 1798; the Twelfth, September 25, 1804; the Thirteenth was proclaimed December 18, 1865; the Fourteenth, July 28, 1868; the Fifteenth, March 30, 1870; the Sixteenth, February 25, 1913; the Seventeenth, May 30, 1913.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the State of North Carolina grateful to Almighty God, the Sovereign Ruler of Nations, for the preservation of the American Union, and the existence of our civil, political and religious liberties, and acknowledging our dependence upon Him for the continuance of those blessings to us and our posterity, do for the more certain security thereof, and for the better government of this State, ordain and establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the great, general and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and established, and that the relations of this State to the Union and Government of the United States, and those of the people of this State to the rest of the American people, may be defined and affirmed, we do declare:

SECTION 1. That we hold it to be self-evident that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, the enjoyment of the fruits of their own labor, and the pursuit of happiness.

SEC. 2. That all political power is vested in, and derived from, the people; all government of right originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

SEC. 3. That the people of this State have the inherent, sole, and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof, and of altering and abolishing their Constitution and form of government whenever it may be necessary for their safety and happiness; but every such right should be exercised in pursuance of law, and consistently with the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 4. That this State shall ever remain a member of the American Union; that the people thereof are a part of the American nation; that there is no right on the part of the State to secede, and that all attempts, from whatever source or upon whatever pretext, to dissolve said Union, or to sever said nation, ought to be resisted with the whole power of the State.

SEC. 5. That every citizen of this State owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States, and that no law or ordinance of the State in contravention or subversion thereof can have any binding force.

SEC. 6. The State shall never assume or pay, or authorize the collection of any debt or obligation, express or implied, incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; nor shall the General Assembly assume or pay, or authorize the collection of any tax to pay, either directly or indirectly, expressed or implied, any debt or bond incurred, or issued, by authority of the Convention of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, nor any debt or bond incurred or issued by the Legislature of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at its special session of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, or at its regular sessions of the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine and one thousand eight hundred and seventy, except the bonds issued to fund the interest on the old debt of the State, unless the proposing to pay the same shall have first been submitted to the people and by them ratified by the vote of a majority of all the qualified voters of the State, at a regular election held for that purpose.

SEC. 7. No man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community but in consideration of public services.

SEC. 8. The legislative, executive, and supreme judicial powers of the government ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other.

SEC. 9. All power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority, without the consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised.

SEC. 10. All elections ought to be free.

SEC. 11. In all criminal prosecutions, every man has the right to be informed of the accusation against him and to confront the accusers and witnesses with other testimony, and to have counsel for his defense, and not to be compelled to give evidence against himself or to pay costs, jail fees, or necessary witness fees of the defense, unless found guilty.

SEC. 12. No person shall be put to answer any criminal charge, except as hereinafter allowed, but by indictment, presentment, or impeachment.

SEC. 13. No person shall be convicted of any crime but by the unanimous verdict of a jury of good and lawful men in open court. The Legislature may, however, provide other means of trial for petty misdemeanors, with the right of appeal.

SEC. 14. Excessive bail should not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

SEC. 15. General warrants, whereby any officer or messenger may be commanded to search suspected places, without evidence of the act committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offense is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty and ought not to be granted.

SEC. 16. There shall be no imprisonment for debt in this State, except in cases of fraud.

SEC. 17. No person ought to be taken, imprisoned, or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the law of the land.

SEC. 18. Every person restrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to inquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same, if unlawful; and such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed.

SEC. 19. In all controversies at law respecting property, the ancient mode of trial by jury is one of the best securities of the rights of the people, and ought to remain sacred and inviolable.

SEC. 20. The freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and therefore ought never to be restrained, but every individual shall be held responsible for the abuse of the same.

SEC. 21. The privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended.

SEC. 22. As political rights and privileges are not dependent upon, or modified, by property, therefore no property qualification ought to affect the right to vote or hold office.

SEC. 23. The people of the State ought not to be taxed, or made subject to the payment of any impost or duty, without the consent of themselves, or their representatives in General Assembly, freely given.

SEC. 24. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed; and, as standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up, and the military should be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power. Nothing herein contained shall justify the practice of carrying concealed weapons, or prevent the Legislature from enacting penal statutes against said practice.

SEC. 25. The people have a right to assemble together to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances. But secret political societies are dangerous to the liberties of a free people, and should not be tolerated.

SEC. 26. All men have a natural and inalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and no human authority should, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience.

SEC. 27. The people have the right to the privilege of education, and it is the duty of the State to guard and maintain that right.

SEC. 28. For redress of grievances, and for amending and strengthening the laws, elections should be often held.

SEC. 29. A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

SEC. 30. No hereditary emoluments, privileges, or honors ought to be granted or conferred in this State.

SEC. 31. Perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free State, and ought not to be allowed.

SEC. 32. Retrospective laws, punishing acts committed before the existence of such laws, and by them only declared criminal are oppressive, unjust, and incompatible with liberty; wherefore no *ex post facto* law ought to be made. No law taxing retrospectively sales, purchases, or other acts previously done, ought to be passed.

SEC. 33. Slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than for crime, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be and are hereby forever prohibited within the State.

SEC. 34. The limits and boundaries of the State shall be and remain as they now are.

SEC. 35. All courts shall be open; and every person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, persons, or reputation shall have remedy by due course of law, and rights and justice administered without sale, denial, or delay.

SEC. 36. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war but in a manner prescribed by the law.

SEC. 37. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people; and all powers not herein delegated remain with the people.

ARTICLE II.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The legislative authority shall be vested in two distinct branches both dependent on the people, to wit, a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet biennially on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January next after their election; and, when assembled, shall be denominated the General Assembly. Neither house shall proceed upon public business unless a majority of all the members are actually present.

SEC. 3. The Senate shall be composed of fifty Senators, biennially chosen by ballot.

SEC. 4. The Senate Districts shall be so altered by the General Assembly, at the first session after the return of every enumeration by order of Congress that each Senate District shall contain, as near as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and Indians not taxed, and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory; and no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senate District unless such county shall be equitably entitled to two or more Senators.

SEC. 5. The House of Representatives shall be composed of one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, to

be elected by the counties respectively, according to their population, and each county shall have at least one representative in the House of Representatives, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of representation. This apportionment shall be made by the General Assembly at the respective times and periods when the districts of the Senate are hereinbefore directed to be laid off.

SEC. 6. In making the apportionment in the House of Representatives, the ratio of representation shall be ascertained by dividing the amount of the population of the State, exclusive of that comprehended within those counties which do not severally contain the one hundred and twentieth part of the population of the State, by the number of Representatives, less the number assigned to such counties; and in ascertaining the number of the population of the State, aliens and Indians not taxed shall not be included. To each county containing the said ratio and not twice the said ratio, there shall be assigned one Representative; to each county containing two but not three times the said ratio, there shall be assigned two Representatives, and so on progressively, and then the remaining Representatives shall be assigned severally to the counties having the largest fractions.

SEC. 7. Each member of the Senate shall not be less than twenty-five years of age, shall have resided in the State as a citizen two years, and shall have usually resided in the district for which he is chosen one year immediately preceding his election.

SEC. 8. Each member of the House of Representatives shall be a qualified elector of the State, and shall have resided in the county for which he is chosen for one year immediately preceding his election.

SEC. 9. In the election of all officers whose appointments shall be conferred upon the General Assembly by the Constitution, the vote shall be *viva voce*.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly shall have the power to pass general laws regulating divorce and alimony, but shall not have power to grant a divorce or secure alimony in any individual case.

SEC. 11. The General Assembly shall not have power to pass any private laws to alter the name of any person, or to legitimate any person not born in lawful wedlock, or to restore to the rights of citizenship any person convicted of an infamous crime, but shall have power to pass general laws regulating the same.

SEC. 12. The General Assembly shall not pass any private law, unless it shall be made to appear that thirty days notice of application to pass such law shall have been given, under such direction and in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 13. If vacancies shall occur in the General Assembly by death, resignation or otherwise, writs of election shall be issued by the Governor under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 14. No law shall be passed to raise money on the credit of the State, or to pledge the faith of the State, directly or indirectly, for the payment of any debt, or to impose any tax upon the people of the State, or allow the counties, cities or towns to do so, unless the bill for the purpose shall have been read three several times in each house of the General Assembly and passed three several readings, which readings shall have been on three different days, and agreed to by each house, respectively, and unless the yeas and nays on the second and third readings of the bill shall have been entered on the journal.

SEC. 15. The General Assembly shall regulate entails in such manner as to prevent perpetuities.

SEC. 16. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be printed and made public immediately after the adjournment of the General Assembly.

SEC. 17. Any member of either house may dissent from and protest against any act or resolve which he may think injurious to the public, or any individual, and have the reasons of his dissent entered on the journal.

SEC. 18. The House of Representatives shall choose their own Speaker and other officers.

SEC. 19. The Lieutenant Governor shall preside in the Senate, but shall have no vote unless it may be equally divided.

SEC. 20. The Senate shall choose its other officers and also a Speaker (*pro tempore*) in the absence of the Lieutenant Governor, or when he shall exercise the office of Governor.

SEC. 21. The style of the acts shall be: "The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact."

SEC. 22. Each house shall be judge of the qualifications and election of its own members, shall sit upon its own adjournment from day to day, prepare bills to be passed into laws; and the two houses may also jointly adjourn to any future day or other place.

SEC. 23. All bills and resolutions of a legislative nature shall be

read three times in each house before they pass into laws, and shall be signed by the presiding officers of both houses.

SEC. 24. Each member of the General Assembly, before taking his seat, shall take an oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, and will faithfully discharge his duty as a member of the Senate or House of Representatives.

SEC. 25. The terms of office for Senators and members of the House of Representatives shall commence at the time of their election.

SEC. 26. Upon motion made and seconded in either house by one-fifth of the members present, the yeas and nays upon any question shall be taken and entered upon the journals.

SEC. 27. The election for members of the General Assembly shall be held for the respective districts and counties at the places where they are now held, or may be directed hereafter to be held, in such manner as may be prescribed by law, on the first Thursday in August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and every two years thereafter. But the General Assembly may change the time of holding the elections.

SEC. 28. The members of the General Assembly for the term for which they have been elected shall receive as compensation for their services the sum of *four dollars* per day for each day of their session, for a period not exceeding sixty days; and should they remain longer in session they shall serve without compensation. They shall also be entitled to receive ten cents per mile, both while coming to the seat of government and while returning home, the said distance to be computed by the nearest line or route of public travel. The compensation of the presiding officers of the two houses shall be six dollars per day and mileage. Should an extra session of the General Assembly be called, the members and presiding officers shall receive a like rate of compensation for a period not exceeding twenty days.

SEC. 29. The General Assembly shall not pass any local, private, or special act or resolution: Relating to the establishment of courts inferior to the Superior Court; relating to the appointment of justices of the peace; relating to health, sanitation, and the abatement of nuisances; changing the names of cities, towns, and townships; authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, maintaining, or discontinuing of highways, streets, or alleys; relating to ferries or bridges;

relating to nonnavigable streams; relating to cemeteries; relating to the pay of jurors; erecting new townships, or changing township lines, or establishing or changing the lines of school districts; remitting fines, penalties, and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the public treasury; regulating labor, trade, mining, or manufacturing; extending the time for the assessment or collection of taxes or otherwise relieving any collector of taxes from the due performance of his official duties or his sureties from liability; giving effect to informal wills and deeds; nor shall the General Assembly enact any such local, private, or special act by the partial repeal of a general law, but the General Assembly may at any time repeal local, private, or special laws enacted by it. Any local, private or special act or resolution passed in violation of the provisions of this section shall be void.

ARTICLE III.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The Executive Department shall consist of a Governor, in whom shall be vested the supreme executive power of the State; a Lieutenant Governor, a Secretary of State, an Auditor, a Treasurer, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, and an Attorney-General, who shall be elected for a term of four years by the qualified electors of the State, at the same time and places and in the same manner as members of the General Assembly are elected. Their term of office shall commence on the first day of January next after their election, and continue until their successors are elected and qualified: *Provided*, that the officers first elected shall assume the duties of their office ten days after the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States, and shall hold their offices four years from and after the first day of January.

SEC. 2. No person shall be eligible as Governor or Lieutenant Governor unless he shall have attained the age of thirty years, shall have been a citizen of the United States five years, and shall have been a resident of this State for two years next before the election; nor shall the person elected to either of these two offices be eligible to the same office more than four years in any term of eight years, unless the office shall have been cast upon him as Lieutenant Governor or President of the Senate.

SEC. 3. The return of every election for officers of the Executive Department shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of gov-

ernment by the returning officers, directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of the members of both houses of the General Assembly. The persons having the highest number of votes respectively shall be declared duly elected; but if two or more be equal and highest in votes for the same office, the one of them shall be chosen by joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly. Contested elections shall be determined by a joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 4. The Governor, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall, in the presence of the members of both branches of the General Assembly, or before any Justice of the Supreme Court, take an oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and of the State of North Carolina, and that he will faithfully perform the duties appertaining to the office of Governor, to which he has been elected.

SEC. 5. The Governor shall reside at the seat of government of this State, and he shall, from time to time, give the General Assembly information of the affairs of the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient.

SEC. 6. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses (except in cases of impeachment), upon such conditions as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. He shall biennially communicate to the General Assembly each case of reprieve, commutation, or pardon granted, stating the name of each convict, the crime for which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, the date of the commutation, pardon, or reprieve, and the reasons therefor.

SEC. 7. The officers of the Executive Department and of the public institutions of the State shall, at least five days previous to each regular session of the General Assembly, severally report to the Governor, who shall transmit such reports with his message to the General Assembly; and the Governor may, at any time, require information in writing from the officers in the Executive Department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 8. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the militia

of the State, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

SEC. 9. The Governor shall have power, on extraordinary occasion, by and with the advice of the Council of State, to convene the General Assembly in extra session by his proclamation, stating therein the purpose or purposes for which they are thus convened.

SEC. 10. The Governor shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of a majority of the Senators-elect, appoint all officers whose offices are established by this Constitution and whose appointments are not otherwise provided for.

SEC. 11. The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided. He shall, whilst acting as President of the Senate, receive for his services the same pay which shall, for the same period, be allowed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and he shall receive no other compensation except when he is acting as Governor.

SEC. 12. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, his failure to qualify, his absence from the State, his inability to discharge the duties of his office, or, in case the office of Governor shall in anywise become vacant, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor until the disability shall cease or a new Governor shall be elected and qualified. In every case in which the Lieutenant Governor shall be unable to preside over the Senate, the Senators shall elect one of their own number President of their body; and the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office of Governor shall devolve upon him whenever the Lieutenant Governor shall, for any reason, be prevented from discharging the duties of such office as above provided, and he shall continue as acting Governor until the disabilities are removed, or a new Governor or Lieutenant Governor shall be elected and qualified. Whenever, during the recess of the General Assembly, it shall become necessary for the President of the Senate to administer the government, the Secretary of State shall convene the Senate, that they may select such President.

SEC. 13. The respective duties of the Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney-General shall be prescribed by law. If the office of any of said officers shall be vacated by death, resignation, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint another until the disability be removed or his successor be elected, and qualified. Every such vacancy

shall be filled by election at the first general election that occurs more than thirty days after the vacancy has taken place, and the person chosen shall hold the office for the remainder of the unexpired term fixed in the first section of this article.

SEC. 14. The Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, and Superintendent of Public Instruction shall constitute, *ex officio*, the Council of State, who shall advise the Governor in the execution of his office, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum. Their advice and proceedings in this capacity shall be entered in a journal to be kept for this purpose exclusively, and signed by the members present, from any part of which any member may enter his dissent; and such journal shall be placed before the General Assembly when called for by either house. The Attorney-General shall be, *ex officio*, the legal adviser of the Executive Department.

SEC. 15. The officers mentioned in this article shall, at stated periods, receive for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the time for which they shall have been elected, and the said officers shall receive no other emolument or allowance whatever.

SEC. 16. There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be kept by the Governor and used by him as occasion may require, and shall be called "The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina." All grants and commissions shall be issued in the name and by the authority of the State of North Carolina, sealed with "The Great Seal of the State," signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

SEC. 17. The General Assembly shall establish a Department of Agriculture, Immigration, and Statistics, under such regulations as may best promote the agricultural interests of the State, and shall enact laws for the adequate protection and encouragement of sheep husbandry.

ARTICLE IV.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The distinction between actions at law and suits in equity, and the forms of all such actions and suits shall be abolished; and there shall be in this State but one form of action for the enforcement or protection of private rights or the redress of private wrongs, which shall be denominated a civil action, and every action prosecuted by the people of the State as a party against a

person charged with a public offense, for the punishment of the same, shall be termed a criminal action. Feigned issues shall also be abolished, and the fact at issue tried by order of court before a jury.

SEC. 2. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Court for the Trial of Impeachments, a Supreme Court, Superior Courts, Courts of Justices of the Peace and such other courts inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law.

SEC. 3. The Court for the Trial of Impeachments shall be the Senate. A majority of the members shall be necessary to a quorum, and the judgment shall not extend beyond removal from, and disqualification to hold, office in this State; but the party shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The House of Representatives solely shall have the power of impeaching. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present. When the Governor is impeached, the Chief Justice shall preside.

SEC. 5. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. No conviction of treason or attainder shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture.

SEC. 6. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices.

SEC. 7. The terms of the Supreme Court shall be held in the city of Raleigh, as now, unless otherwise provided by the General Assembly.

SEC. 8. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction to review upon appeal any decision of the courts below, upon any matter of law or legal inference. And the jurisdiction of said court over "issues of fact" and "questions of fact" shall be the same exercised by it before the adoption of the Constitution of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and the court shall have the power to issue any remedial writs necessary to give it a general supervision and control over the proceedings of the inferior courts.

SEC. 9. The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction to hear claims against the State, but its decisions shall be merely recommendatory; no process in the nature of execution shall issue thereon;

they shall be reported to the next session of the General Assembly for its action.

SEC. 10. The State shall be divided into nine judicial districts, for each of which a Judge shall be chosen; and there shall be held a Superior Court in each county at least twice in each year, to continue for such time in each county as may be prescribed by law. But the General Assembly may reduce or increase the number of districts.

SEC. 11. Every Judge of the Superior Court shall reside in the district for which he is elected. The judges shall preside in the courts of the different districts successively, but no judge shall hold the courts in the same district oftener than once in four years; but in case of the protracted illness of the Judge assigned to preside in any district, or of any other unavoidable accident to him, by reason of which he shall be unable to preside, the Governor may require any Judge to hold one or more specified terms in said district, in lieu of the Judge assigned to hold the courts of the said district; and the General Assembly may by general laws provide for the selection of special or emergency judges to hold the Superior Courts of any county or district when the Judge assigned thereto, by reason of sickness, disability, or other cause, is unable to attend and hold said court, and when no other Judge is available to hold the same. Such special or emergency judges shall have the power and authority of regular judges of the Superior Courts, in the courts which they are so appointed to hold; and the General Assembly shall provide for their reasonable compensation.

SEC. 12. The General Assembly shall have no power to deprive the Judicial Department of any power or jurisdiction which rightfully pertains to it as a coördinate department of the Government; but the General Assembly shall allot and distribute that portion of this power and jurisdiction which does not pertain to the Supreme Court among the other courts prescribed in this Constitution or which may be established by law, in such manner as it may deem best, provide, also, a proper system of appeals, and regulate by law, when necessary, the methods of proceeding, in the exercise of their powers, of all the courts below the Supreme Court, so far as the same may be done without conflict with other provisions of this Constitution.

SEC. 13. In all issues of fact, joined in any court, the parties may waive the right to have the same determined by a jury, in which

case the finding of the Judge upon the facts shall have the force and effect of a verdict by a jury.

SEC. 14. The General Assembly shall provide for the establishment of special courts, for the trial of misdemeanors, in cities and towns where the same may be necessary.

SEC. 15. The Clerk of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the Court and shall hold his office for eight years.

SEC. 16. A Clerk of the Superior Court for each county shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof, at the time and in the manner prescribed by law for the election of members of the General Assembly.

SEC. 17. Clerks of the Superior Courts shall hold their offices for four years.

SEC. 18. The General Assembly shall prescribe and regulate the fees, salaries and emoluments of all officers provided for in this article; but the salaries of the judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 19. The laws of North Carolina, not repugnant to this Constitution, or the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be in force until lawfully altered.

SEC. 20. Actions at law, and suits in equity, pending when this Constitution shall go into effect, shall be transferred to the courts having jurisdiction thereof, without prejudice by reason of the change; and all such actions and suits commenced before, and pending at the adoption by the General Assembly of the rules of practice and procedure herein provided for, shall be heard and determined according to the practice now in use, unless otherwise provided for by said rules.

SEC. 21. The Justices of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State, as is provided for the election of members of the General Assembly. They shall hold their offices for eight years. The judges of the Superior Courts, elected at the first election under this amendment, shall be elected in like manner as is provided for Justices of the Supreme Court, and shall hold their offices for eight years. The General Assembly may, from time to time, provide by law that the judges of the Superior Courts, chosen at succeeding elections, instead of being elected by the voters of the whole State, as is herein provided for, shall be elected by the voters of their respective districts.

SEC. 22. The Superior Courts shall be at all times open for the

transaction of all business within their jurisdiction, except the trial of issues of fact requiring a jury.

SEC. 23. A solicitor shall be elected for each judicial district by the qualified voters thereof, as is prescribed for members of the General Assembly, who shall hold office for the term of four years, and prosecute on behalf of the State, in all criminal actions in the Superior Courts, and advise the officers of justice in his district.

SEC. 24. In each county a sheriff and coroner shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof, as is prescribed for members of the General Assembly, and shall hold their offices for two years. In each township there shall be a constable elected in like manner by the voters thereof, who shall hold his office for two years. When there is no coroner in a county, the clerk of the Superior Court for the county may appoint one for special cases. In case of a vacancy existing for any cause in any of the offices created by this section, the commissioners of the county may appoint to such office for the unexpired term.

SEC. 25. All vacancies occurring in the offices provided for by this article of the Constitution shall be filled by the appointment of the Governor, unless otherwise provided for, and the appointees shall hold their places until the next regular election for members of the General Assembly, when elections shall be held to fill such offices. If any person, elected or appointed to any of said offices, shall neglect and fail to qualify, such offices shall be appointed to, held, and filled as provided in case of vacancies occurring therein. All incumbents of said office shall hold until their successors are qualified.

SEC. 26. The officers elected at the first election held under this Constitution shall hold their offices for the terms prescribed for them respectively, next ensuing after the next regular election for members of the General Assembly. But their terms shall begin upon the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 27. The several justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction, under such regulations as the General Assembly shall prescribe, of civil actions, founded on contract, wherein the sum demanded shall not exceed two hundred dollars, and wherein the title to real estate shall not be in controversy; and of all criminal matters arising within their counties where the punishment cannot exceed a fine of fifty dollars or imprisonment for thirty days. And the General Assembly may give to justices of the peace jurisdiction of other civil

actions wherein the value of the property in controversy does not exceed fifty dollars. When an issue of fact shall be joined before a justice, on demand of either party thereto, he shall cause a jury of six men to be summoned, who shall try the same. The party against whom judgment shall be rendered in any civil action may appeal to the Superior Court from the same. In all cases of a criminal nature, the party against whom judgment is given may appeal to the Superior Court, where the matter shall be heard anew. In all cases brought before a justice, he shall make a record of the proceedings and file same with the clerk of the Superior Court for his county.

SEC. 28. When the office of justice of the peace shall become vacant otherwise than by expiration of the term, and in case of a failure by the voters of any district to elect, the clerk of the Superior Court for the county shall appoint to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

SEC. 29. In case the office of clerk of a Superior Court for a county shall become vacant otherwise than by the expiration of the term, and in case of a failure by the people to elect, the Judge of the Superior Court for the county shall appoint to fill the vacancy until an election can be regularly held.

SEC. 30. In case the General Assembly shall establish other courts inferior to the Supreme Court, the presiding officers and clerks thereof shall be elected in such manner as the General Assembly may from time to time prescribe, and they shall hold their offices for a term not exceeding eight years.

SEC. 31. Any Judge of the Supreme Court, or of the Superior Courts, and the presiding officers of such courts inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law, may be removed from office for mental or physical inability, upon a concurrent resolution of two-thirds of both houses of the General Assembly. The Judge or presiding officer, against whom the General Assembly may be about to proceed, shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least twenty days before the day on which either house of the General Assembly shall act thereon.

SEC. 32. Any clerk of the Supreme Court or of the Superior Courts, or of such courts inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law, may be removed from office for mental or physical inability; the Clerk of the Supreme Court by the Judges of said Court, the clerks of the Superior Courts by the Judge riding the

district, and the clerks of such courts inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law by the presiding officers of said courts. The clerk against whom the proceedings are instituted shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least ten days before the day appointed to act thereon, and the clerk shall be entitled to an appeal to the next term of the Superior Court, and thence to the Supreme Court as provided in other cases of appeals.

SEC. 33. The amendments made to the Constitution of North Carolina by this Convention shall not have the effect to vacate any office or term of office now existing under the Constitution of the State and filled or held by virtue of any election or appointment under the said Constitution and the laws of the State made in pursuance thereof.

ARTICLE V.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly shall levy a capitation tax on every male inhabitant in the State over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, which shall be equal on each to the tax on property valued at three hundred dollars in cash. The commissioners of the several counties may exempt from capitation tax in special cases, on account of poverty and infirmity, and the State and county capitation tax combined shall never exceed two dollars on the head.

SEC. 2. The proceeds of the State and county capitation tax shall be applied to the purposes of education and the support of the poor, but in no one year shall more than twenty-five per cent thereof be appropriated to the latter purpose.

SEC. 3. Laws shall be passed taxing, by a uniform rule, all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint-stock companies, or otherwise; and, also, all real and personal property, according to its true value in money: *Provided*, notes, mortgages, and all other evidence of indebtedness given in good faith for the purchase price of a home, when said purchase price does not exceed three thousand dollars, and said notes, mortgages, and other evidence of indebtedness shall be made to run for not less than five nor more than twenty years, shall be exempt from taxation of every kind: *Provided*, that the interest carried by such notes and mortgages shall not exceed five and one-half per cent. The General Assembly may also tax trades, professions, franchises, and incomes: *Provided*, that no income shall

be taxed when the property from which the income is derived is taxed.

SEC. 4. Until the bonds of the State shall be at par, the General Assembly shall have no power to contract any new debt or pecuniary obligation in behalf of the State, except to supply a casual deficit, or for suppressing invasions or insurrections, unless it shall in the same bill levy a special tax to pay the interest annually. And the General Assembly shall have no power to give or lend the credit of the State in aid of any person, association, or corporation, except to aid in the completion of such railroads as may be unfinished at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, or in which the State has a direct pecuniary interest, unless the subject be submitted to a direct vote of the people of the State, and be approved by the majority of those who shall vote thereon.

SEC. 5. Property belonging to the State, or to municipal corporations, shall be exempt from taxation. The General Assembly may exempt cemeteries and property held for educational, scientific, literary, charitable, or religious purposes; also wearing apparel, arms for muster, household and kitchen furniture, the mechanical and agricultural implements of mechanics and farmers, libraries and scientific instruments, or any other personal property, to a value not exceeding three hundred dollars.

SEC. 6. The taxes levied by the commissioners of the several counties for county purposes shall be levied in like manner with the State taxes, and shall never exceed the double of the State tax, except for a special purpose, and with the special approval of the General Assembly.

SEC. 7. Every act of the General Assembly levying a tax shall state the special object to which it is to be applied, and it shall be applied to no other purpose.

ARTICLE VI.

SUFFRAGE AND ELIGIBILITY TO OFFICE.

SECTION 1. Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years of age, and possessing the qualifications set out in this article, shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people in the State, except as herein otherwise provided.

SEC. 2. He shall have resided in the State of North Carolina for two years, in the county six months, and in the precinct, ward, or

other election district in which he offers to vote, four months next preceding the election: *Provided*, that removal from one precinct, ward, or other election district, to another in the same county, shall not operate to deprive any person of the right to vote in the precinct, ward, or other election district from which he has removed until four months after such removal. No person who has been convicted, or who has confessed his guilt in open court upon indictment, of any crime, the punishment of which now is or may hereafter be imprisonment in the State's Prison, shall be permitted to vote unless the said person shall be first restored to citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. Every person offering to vote shall be at the time a legally registered voter as herein prescribed and in the manner hereafter provided by law, and the General Assembly of North Carolina shall enact general registration laws to carry into effect the provisions of this article.

SEC. 4. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language; and before he shall be entitled to vote he shall have paid, on or before the first day of May of the year in which he proposes to vote, his poll tax for the previous year as prescribed by Article V, section 1, of the Constitution. But no male person who was on January 1, 1867, or at any other time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person, shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications herein prescribed: *Provided*, he shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to December 1, 1908. The General Assembly shall provide for the registration of all persons entitled to vote without the educational qualifications herein prescribed, and shall, on or before November 1, 1908, provide for the making of a permanent record of such registration, and all persons so registered shall forever thereafter have the right to vote in all elections by the people in this State, unless disqualified under section 2 of this article: *Provided*, such person shall have paid his poll tax as above required.

SEC. 5. That this amendment to the Constitution is presented and adopted as one indivisible plan for the regulation of the suffrage, with the intent and purpose to so connect the different parts and to

make them so dependent upon each other that the whole shall stand or fall together.

SEC. 6. All elections by the people shall be by a ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly shall be *viva voce*.

SEC. 7. Every voter in North Carolina, except as in this article disqualified, shall be eligible to office, but before entering upon the duties of the office he shall take and subscribe the following oath:

"I,, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as So help me, God."

SEC. 8. The following classes of persons shall be disqualified for office: *First*, all persons who shall deny the being of Almighty God. *Second*, all persons who shall have been convicted or confessed their guilt on indictment pending, and whether sentenced or not, or under judgment suspended, of any treason or felony, or of any other crime for which the punishment may be imprisonment in the penitentiary, since becoming citizens of the United States, or of corruption or malpractice in office, unless such persons shall be restored to the rights of citizenship in a manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 9. That this amendment to the Constitution shall go into effect on the first day of July, nineteen hundred and two, if a majority of votes cast at the next general election shall be cast in favor of this suffrage amendment.

ARTICLE VII.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. In each county there shall be elected biennially by the qualified voters thereof, as provided for the election of members of the General Assembly, the following officers: A treasurer, register of deeds, surveyor, and five commissioners.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the commissioners to exercise a general supervision and control of the penal and charitable institutions, schools, roads, bridges, levying of taxes, and finances of the county, as may be prescribed by law. The register of deeds shall be, *ex officio*, clerk of the board of commissioners.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the commissioners first elected in each county to divide the same into convenient districts, and to

report the same to the General Assembly before the first day of January, 1869.

SEC. 4. Upon the approval of the reports provided for in the foregoing section by the General Assembly, the said districts shall have corporate powers for the necessary purposes of local government, and shall be known as townships.

SEC. 5. In each township there shall be biennially elected by the qualified voters thereof a clerk and two justices of the peace, who shall constitute a board of trustees, and shall, under the supervision of the county commissioners, have control of the taxes and finances, roads and bridges of the townships, as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly may provide for the election of a larger number of the justices of the peace in cities and towns and in those townships in which cities and towns are situated. In every township there shall also be biennially elected a school committee, consisting of three persons, whose duties shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 6. The township board of trustees shall assess the taxable property of their townships and make returns to the county commissioners for revision, as may be prescribed by law. The clerk shall be, *ex officio*, treasurer of the township.

SEC. 7. No county, city, town, or other municipal corporation shall contract any debt, pledge its faith or loan its credit, nor shall any tax be levied or collected by any officers of the same except for the necessary expenses thereof, unless by a vote of the majority of the qualified voters therein.

SEC. 8. No money shall be drawn from any county or township treasury except by authority of law.

SEC. 9. All taxes levied by any county, city, town, or township shall be uniform and *ad valorem* upon all property in the same, except property exempted by this Constitution.

SEC. 10. The county officers first elected under the provisions of this article shall enter upon their duties ten days after the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 11. The Governor shall appoint a sufficient number of justices of the peace in each county, who shall hold their places until sections four, five, and six of this article shall have been carried into effect.

SEC. 12. All charters, ordinances, and provisions relating to municipal corporations shall remain in force until legally changed, unless inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution.

SEC. 13. No county, city, town, or other municipal corporation shall assume to pay, nor shall any tax be levied or collected for the payment of any debt, or the interest upon any debt, contracted directly or indirectly in aid or support of the rebellion.

SEC. 14. The General Assembly shall have full power by statute to modify, change, or abrogate any and all of the provisions of this article and substitute others in their place, except sections seven, nine and thirteen.

ARTICLE VIII.

CORPORATIONS OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL.

SECTION 1. No corporation shall be created nor shall its charter^e be extended, altered, or amended by special act, except corporations for charitable, educational, penal, or reformatory purposes that are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the State; but the General Assembly shall provide by general laws for the chartering and organization of all corporations, and for amending, extending, and forfeiture of all charters, except those above permitted by special act. All such general laws and special acts may be altered from time to time or repealed; and the General Assembly may at any time by special act repeal the charter of any corporation.

SEC. 2. Dues from corporations shall be secured by such individual liabilities of the corporations and other means as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. The term corporation, as used in this article, shall be construed to include all associations and joint-stock companies having any of the powers and privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships. And all corporations shall have the right to sue and shall be subject to be sued in all courts in like cases as natural persons.

SEC. 4. "It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide by general laws for the organization of cities, towns, and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessment and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations."

ARTICLE IX.

EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and to the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly, at its first session under this Constitution, shall provide by taxation and otherwise for a general and uniform system of public schools, wherein tuition shall be free of charge to all the children of the State between the ages of six and twenty-one years. And the children of the white race and the children of the colored race shall be taught in separate public schools; but there shall be no discrimination in favor of or to the prejudice of either race.

SEC. 3. Each county of the State shall be divided into a convenient number of districts, in which one or more public schools shall be maintained at least six months in every year; and if the commissioners of any county shall fail to comply with the aforesaid requirements of this section they shall be liable to indictment.

SEC. 4. The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this State and not otherwise appropriated by this State or the United States, also all moneys, stocks, bonds, and other property now belonging to any State fund for purposes of education, also the net proceeds of all sales of the swamp lands belonging to the State, and all other grants, gifts, or devises that have been or hereafter may be made to the State and not otherwise appropriated by the State or by the terms of the grant, gift, or devise, shall be paid into the State Treasury, and, together with so much of the ordinary revenue of the State as may be by law set apart for that purpose, shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining in this State a system of free public schools and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever.

SEC. 5. All moneys, stocks, bonds, and other property belonging to a county school fund, also the net proceeds from the sale of estrays, also the clear proceeds of all penalties and forfeitures and of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal or military laws of the State, and all moneys which shall be paid by persons as an equivalent for exemption from military duty, shall belong to and remain in the several counties, and shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining free public schools in

the several counties in this State: *Provided*, that the amount collected in each county shall be annually reported to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SEC. 6. The General Assembly shall have power to provide for the election of trustees of the University of North Carolina, in whom, when chosen, shall be vested all the privileges, rights, franchises, and endowments thereof in any wise granted to or conferred upon the trustees of said University; and the General Assembly may make such provisions, laws, and regulations from time to time as may be necessary and expedient for the maintenance and management of said University.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall provide that the benefits of the University, as far as practicable, be extended to the youth of the State free of expense for tuition; also that all the property which has heretofore accrued to the State or shall hereafter accrue from escheats, unclaimed dividends, or distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons, shall be appropriated to the use of the University.

SEC. 8. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney-General shall constitute a State Board of Education.

SEC. 9. The Governor shall be president and the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be secretary of the Board of Education.

SEC. 10. The Board of Education shall succeed to all the powers and trusts of the president and directors of the literary fund of North Carolina, and shall have full power to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to free public schools and the educational fund of the State; but all acts, rules and regulations of said board may be altered, amended, or repealed by the General Assembly, and when so altered, amended, or repealed they shall not be reënacted by the board.

SEC. 11. The first session of the Board of Education shall be held at the capital of the State within fifteen days after the organization of the State Government under this Constitution; the time of future meetings may be determined by the board.

SEC. 12. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 13. The contingent expenses of the board shall be provided by the General Assembly.

SEC. 14. As soon as practicable after the adoption of this Constitution the General Assembly shall establish and maintain in connection with the University a department of agriculture, of mechanics, of mining, and of normal instruction.

SEC. 15. The General Assembly is hereby empowered to enact that every child of sufficient mental and physical ability shall attend the public schools during the period between the ages of six and eighteen years for a term of not less than sixteen months, unless educated by other means.

ARTICLE X.

HOMESTEADS AND EXEMPTIONS.

SECTION 1. The personal property of any resident of this State to the value of five hundred dollars, to be selected by such resident, shall be and is hereby exempted from sale under execution or other final process of any court issued for the collection of any debt.

SEC. 2. Every homestead, and the dwellings and buildings used therewith, not exceeding in value one thousand dollars, to be selected by the owner thereof, or in lieu thereof, at the option of the owner, any lot in a city, town, or village, with the dwellings and buildings used thereon, owned and occupied by any resident of this State, and not exceeding the value of one thousand dollars, shall be exempt from sale under execution or other final process obtained on any debt. But no property shall be exempt from sale for taxes or for payment of obligations contracted for the purchase of said premises.

SEC. 3. The homestead, after the death of the owner thereof, shall be exempt from the payment of any debt during the minority of his children or any one of them.

SEC. 4. The provisions of sections one and two of this article shall not be so construed as to prevent a laborer's lien for work done and performed for the person claiming such exemption, or a mechanic's lien for work done on the premises.

SEC. 5. If the owner of a homestead die, leaving a widow but no children, the same shall be exempt from the debts of her husband, and the rents and profits thereof shall inure to her benefit during her widowhood, unless she be the owner of a homestead in her own right.

SEC. 6. The real and personal property of any female in this State acquired before marriage, and all property, real and personal, to which she may, after marriage, become in any manner entitled, shall

be and remain the sole and separate estate and property of such female, and shall not be liable for any debts, obligations, or engagements of her husband, and may be devised and bequeathed, and, with the written assent of her husband, conveyed by her as if she were unmarried.

SEC. 7. The husband may insure his own life for the sole use and benefit of his wife and children, and in case of the death of the husband the amount thus insured shall be paid over to the wife and children, or to the guardian if under age, for her or their own use, free from all the claims of the representatives of her husband or any of his creditors.

SEC. 8. Nothing contained in the foregoing sections of this article shall operate to prevent the owner of a homestead from disposing of the same by deed; but no deed made by the owner of a homestead shall be valid without the voluntary signature and assent of his wife, signified on her private examination according to law.

ARTICLE XI.

PUNISHMENTS, PENAL INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES.

SECTION 1. The following punishments only shall be known to the laws of this State, viz., death, imprisonment with or without hard labor, fines, removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under this State. The foregoing provision for imprisonment with hard labor shall be construed to authorize the employment of such convict labor on public works or highways, or other labor for public benefit, and the farming out thereof, where and in such manner as may be provided by law; but no convict shall be farmed out who has been sentenced on a charge of murder, manslaughter, rape, attempt to commit rape, or arson: *Provided*, that no convict whose labor may be farmed out shall be punished for any failure of duty as a laborer except by a responsible officer of the State; but the convicts so farmed out shall be at all times under the supervision and control, as to their government and discipline, of the penitentiary board or some officer of the State.

SEC. 2. The object of punishment being not only to satisfy justice, but also to reform the offender, and thus prevent crime, murder, arson, burglary, and rape, and these only may be punishable with death, if the General Assembly shall so enact.

SEC. 3. The General Assembly shall, at its first meeting, make provision for the erection and conduct of a State's prison or penitentiary at some central and accessible point within the State.

SEC. 4. The General Assembly may provide for the erection of a house of correction, where vagrants and persons guilty of misdemeanors shall be restrained and usefully employed.

SEC. 5. A house or houses of refuge may be established whenever the public interests may require it, for the correction and instruction of other classes of offenders.

SEC. 6. It shall be required by competent legislation that the structure and superintendence of penal institutions of the State, the county jails and city police prisons secure the health and comfort of the prisoners, and that male and female prisoners be never confined in the same room or cell.

SEC. 7. Beneficent provisions for the poor, the unfortunate and orphan being one of the first duties of a civilized and Christian State, the General Assembly shall, at its first session, appoint and define the duties of a board of public charities, to whom shall be intrusted the supervision of all charitable and penal State institutions, and who shall annually report to the Governor upon their condition, with suggestions for their improvement.

SEC. 8. There shall also, as soon as practicable, be measures devised by the State for the establishment of one or more orphan houses, where destitute orphans may be cared for, educated, and taught some business or trade.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the Legislature, as soon as practicable, to devise means for the education of idiots and inebriates.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly may provide that the indigent deaf-mute, blind, and insane of the State shall be cared for at the charge of the State.

SEC. 11. It shall be steadily kept in view by the Legislature and the Board of Public Charities, that all penal and charitable institutions should be made as nearly self-supporting as is consistent with the purposes of their creation.

ARTICLE XII.

MILITIA.

SECTION 1. All able-bodied male citizens of the State of North Carolina, between the ages of twenty-one and forty years, who are citizens of the United States, shall be liable to do duty in the militia:

Provided, that all persons who may be averse to bearing arms, from religious scruples, shall be exempt therefrom.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly shall provide for the organizing, arming, equipping, and discipline of the militia, and for paying the same when called into active service.

SEC. 3. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief, and shall have power to call out the militia to execute the law, suppress riots or insurrection, and to repel invasion.

SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall have power to make such exemptions as may be deemed necessary, and enact laws that may be expedient for the government of the militia.

ARTICLE XIII.

AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. No convention of the people of this State shall ever be called by the General Assembly, unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each house of the General Assembly, and except the proposition, Convention, or No Convention, be first submitted to the qualified voters of the whole State, at the next general election in manner to be prescribed by law. And should a majority of the votes cast be in favor of said convention, it shall assemble on such day as may be prescribed by the General Assembly.

SEC. 2. No part of the Constitution of this State shall be altered unless a bill to alter the same shall have been agreed to by three-fifths of each house of the General Assembly. And the amendment or amendments so agreed to shall be submitted at the next general election to the qualified voters of the whole State, in such a manner as may be prescribed by law. And in the event of their adoption by a majority of the votes cast, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the Constitution of the State.

ARTICLE XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1. All indictments which shall have been found, or may hereafter be found, for any crime or offense committed before this Constitution takes effect, may be proceeded upon in the proper courts, but no punishment shall be inflicted which is forbidden by this Constitution.

SEC. 2. No person who shall hereafter fight a duel, or assist in the same as a second, or send, accept, or knowingly carry a challenge therefor, or agree to go out of the State to fight a duel, shall hold any office in this State.

SEC. 3. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and an accurate account of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be annually published.

SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall provide, by proper legislation, for giving to mechanics and laborers an adequate lien on the subject-matter of their labor.

SEC. 5. In the absence of any contrary provision, all officers of this State, whether heretofore elected or appointed by the Governor, shall hold their positions only until other appointments are made by the Governor, or, if the offices are elective, until their successors shall have been chosen and duly qualified according to the provisions of this Constitution.

SEC. 6. The seat of government of this State shall remain at the city of Raleigh.

SEC. 7. No person who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the United States, or any department thereof, or under this State, or under any other State or Government, shall hold or exercise any other office or place of trust or profit under the authority of this State, or be eligible to a seat in either house of the General Assembly: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall extend to officers in the militia, justices of the peace, commissioners of public charities, or commissioners for special purposes.

SEC. 8. All marriages between a white person and a negro, or between a white person and white person of negro descent to the third generation, inclusive, are hereby forever prohibited.

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PART XII.

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1. POPULATION, AREA, ETC., OF THE UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1910 AND 1917.
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4. POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA TOWNS AND CITIES, 1910, 1900, 1890.
5. COUNTIES AND COUNTY SEATS.

UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS

State	Settled	Capital	Area	Population, 1910	Population, 1917 (Estimated)	
Virginia.....	1607	Richmond.....	42,450	2,061,612	2,202,522	One of original thirteen states.
New York.....	1613	Albany.....	49,170	9,113,614	10,366,778	One of original thirteen states.
Massachusetts.....	1620	Boston.....	8,315	3,366,416	3,747,564	One of original thirteen states.
New Hampshire.....	1623	Concord.....	9,305	430,572	443,467	One of original thirteen states.
Connecticut.....	1633	Hartford.....	4,990	1,114,756	1,254,926	One of original thirteen states.
Maryland.....	1634	Annapolis.....	12,210	1,295,346	1,368,240	One of original thirteen states.
Rhode Island.....	1636	Providence.....	1,250	542,610	620,090	One of original thirteen states.
Delaware.....	1638	Dover.....	2,050	202,322	214,270	One of original thirteen states.
North Carolina.....	1653	Raleigh.....	52,250	2,206,387	2,418,559	One of original thirteen states.
New Jersey.....	1664	Trenton.....	7,815	2,537,167	2,981,105	One of original thirteen states.
South Carolina.....	1670	Columbia.....	30,570	1,515,400	1,634,340	One of original thirteen states.
Pennsylvania.....	1682	Harrisburg.....	45,215	7,665,111	8,591,029	One of original thirteen states.
Georgia.....	1733	Atlanta.....	59,475	2,609,121	2,875,953	One of original thirteen states.
Admitted to Union						
Vermont.....	1791	Montpelier.....	9,565	355,956	364,322	Territory claimed by New York and New Hampshire.
Kentucky.....	1792	Frankfort.....	40,000	2,289,905	2,386,866	Ceded by Virginia.
Tennessee.....	1796	Nashville.....	41,750	2,184,789	2,296,316	Ceded by North Carolina.
Ohio.....	1803	Columbus.....	40,760	4,767,121	5,181,220	Northwest Territory.
Louisiana.....	1812	Baton Rouge.....	45,420	1,656,388	1,843,042	Louisiana Territory.
Indiana.....	1816	Indianapolis.....	35,910	2,700,876	2,826,184	Northwest Territory.
Mississippi.....	1817	Jackson.....	46,340	1,737,114	1,964,122	Ceded by South Carolina and Georgia.
Illinois.....	1818	Springfield.....	56,000	5,638,591	6,193,626	Northwest Territory.
Alabama.....	1819	Montgomery.....	51,540	2,138,093	2,348,273	Ceded by South Carolina and Georgia.
Maine.....	1820	Augusta.....	20,885	742,371	774,914	Ceded by Massachusetts.
Missouri.....	1821	Jefferson City.....	68,735	3,293,335	3,420,142	Louisiana Purchase.
Arkansas.....	1836	Little Rock.....	53,045	1,574,449	1,753,033	Louisiana Purchase.
Michigan.....	1837	Lansing.....	57,430	2,810,173	3,074,560	Northwest Territory.
Florida.....	1845	Tallahassee.....	51,240	752,619	904,839	Spanish cession.
Texas.....	1845	Austin.....	262,290	3,896,519	4,472,494	By annexation.
Iowa.....	1846	Des Moines.....	55,475	2,294,771	2,224,771	Louisiana Purchase.
Wisconsin.....	1848	Madison.....	51,450	2,333,860	2,513,758	Northwest Territory.
California.....	1850	Sacramento.....	155,980	2,377,849	2,983,843	Mexican cession.
Minnesota.....	1858	St. Paul.....	79,265	2,075,708	2,296,024	Southwest Territory and Louisiana Purchase.
Oregon.....	1859	Salem.....	94,560	672,765	848,866	Oregon Country.
Kansas.....	1861	Topeka.....	81,700	1,690,949	1,840,707	Louisiana Purchase.
West Virginia.....	1863	Wheeling.....	24,645	1,221,119	1,399,320	Formed from Virginia.

Territories	Organ- ized	Capital	Area	Population,		Mexican cession. Louisiana Purchase and Mexican cession. Louisiana Purchase. Louisiana Purchase. Louisiana Purchase. Louisiana Purchase. Oregon Country. Oregon Country. Louisiana Purchase and Mexican cession. Mexican cession. Mexican cession. Mexican cession.
				1910	1917 (Estimated)	
Nevada.....	1864	Carson City.....	109,740	81,875	108,736	
Nebraska.....	1867	Lincoln.....	76,810	1,192,214	1,277,750	
Colorado.....	1876	Denver.....	103,645	779,024	975,190	
North Dakota.....	1889	Bismarck.....	70,195	577,056	752,260	
South Dakota.....	1889	Pierre.....	76,850	583,888	707,740	
Montana.....	1889	Helena.....	145,310	376,053	466,214	
Washington.....	1889	Olympia.....	66,880	1,141,990	1,565,810	
Idaho.....	1890	Boise.....	81,290	255,594	436,881	
Wyoming.....	1890	Cheyenne.....	97,575	145,965	182,261	
Utah.....	1896	Salt Lake City.....	82,190	373,351	438,874	
Oklahoma.....	1907	Guthrie.....	69,830	1,657,155	2,245,968	
New Mexico.....	1912	Santa Fe.....	122,460	327,396	416,966	
Arizona.....	1912	Phoenix.....	112,920	204,354	259,666	
Territories		Capital	Area	Population,		
				1910	1917 (Estimated)	
Alaska.....	1868	Juneau.....	590,884	64,356	64,873	Purchased from Russia.
Hawaii.....	1900	Honolulu.....	6,449	191,909	217,660	By annexation.
Dependencies				Population,		
				1910	1917 (Estimated)	
Porto Rico.....			3,606	1,118,012	1,223,981	Spanish cession.
Philippines.....			127,853	7,635,426	8,879,999	Spanish cession.
Guam.....				12,866	-----	

CENSUS OF NORTH

Counties	Date of Formation	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
1 Alamance.....	1810						
2 Alexander.....	1847						
3 Alleghany.....	1859						
4 Anson.....	1749	5,133	8,146	8,831	12,534	14,095	15,077
5 Ashe.....	1799		2,783	3,694	4,335	6,987	7,467
6 Beaufort.....	1705	5,462	6,242	7,203	9,850	10,969	12,225
7 Bertie.....	1722	12,606	11,249	11,218	10,805	12,262	12,175
8 Bladen.....	1734	5,084	7,028	5,671	7,276	7,811	8,022
9 Brunswick.....	1764	3,071	4,110	4,778	5,480	6,516	5,265
10 Buncombe.....	1791		5,812	9,277	10,542	16,281	10,084
11 Burke.....	1777	8,118	9,929	11,007	13,411	17,888	15,799
12 Cabarrus.....	1792		5,094	6,158	7,248	8,810	9,259
13 Caldwell.....	1841						
14 Camden.....	1777	4,033	4,191	5,347	6,347	6,733	5,663
15 Carteret.....	1722	3,732	4,399	4,823	5,609	6,597	6,591
16 Caswell.....	1777	10,096	8,701	11,757	13,253	15,785	14,693
17 Catawba.....	1842						
18 Chatham.....	1770	9,221	11,861	12,977	12,661	15,405	16,242
19 Cherokee.....	1839						3,427
20 Chowan.....	1672	5,011	5,132	5,297	6,464	6,697	6,690
21 Clay.....	1861						
22 Cleveland.....	1841						
23 Columbus.....	1808			3,022	3,912	4,141	3,941
24 Craven.....	1712	10,469	10,245	12,676	13,394	13,734	13,438
25 Cumberland.....	1754	8,671	9,264	9,382	14,446	14,834	15,284
26 Currituck.....	1672	5,219	6,928	6,985	8,098	7,655	6,703
27 Dare.....	1870						
28 Davidson.....	1822					13,389	14,606
29 Davie.....	1836						7,574
30 Duplin.....	1749	5,662	6,796	7,863	9,744	11,291	11,182
31 Durham.....	1881						
32 Edgecombe.....	1732	10,225	10,421	12,423	13,276	14,935	15,708
33 Forsyth.....	1849						
34 Franklin.....	1779	7,559	8,529	10,166	9,741	10,665	10,980
35 Gaston.....	1846						
36 Gates.....	1779	5,392	5,881	5,965	6,837	7,866	8,161
37 Graham.....	1872						
38 Granville.....	1746	10,982	14,015	15,576	18,222	19,355	18,817
39 Greene.....	1799	6,893	4,218	4,867	4,533	6,413	6,595
40 Guilford.....	1770	7,191	9,442	11,420	14,511	18,737	19,175
41 Halifax.....	1758	13,965	13,945	13,620	17,237	17,739	16,865
42 Harnett.....	1855						
43 Haywood.....	1808			2,780	4,073	4,578	4,975
44 Henderson.....	1838						5,129
45 Hertford.....	1759	5,828	6,701	6,052	7,712	8,537	4,484
46 Hyde.....	1705	4,120	4,829	6,029	4,967	6,184	6,458
47 Iredell.....	1788	5,435	8,856	10,972	13,071	14,918	15,685
48 Jackson.....	1851						
49 Johnston.....	1746	5,634	6,301	6,867	9,607	10,938	10,599
50 Jones.....	1779	4,822	4,339	4,968	5,216	5,608	4,945
51 Lee.....	1907						
52 Lenoir.....	1791		4,005	5,572	6,799	7,723	7,605
53 Lincoln.....	1779	9,224	12,660	16,359	18,147	22,455	26,160
54 Macon.....	1828					5,333	4,869
55 Madison.....	1851						

CAROLINA, 1790-1910.*

1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	Land Area in Square Miles	
11,444	11,852	11,874	14,613	18,271	25,665	28,712	494	1
5,220	6,022	6,868	8,355	9,430	10,960	11,592	297	2
	3,598	3,691	5,486	6,523	7,759	7,745	223	3
13,489	13,664	12,428	17,994	20,027	21,870	25,465	551	4
8,777	7,956	9,573	14,437	15,628	19,581	19,074	399	5
13,816	14,766	13,011	17,474	21,072	26,404	30,877	819	6
12,851	14,310	12,950	16,399	19,176	20,538	23,039	712	7
9,767	11,995	12,831	16,158	16,763	17,677	18,006	1,013	8
7,272	8,406	7,754	9,389	10,900	12,657	14,432	812	9
13,425	12,654	15,412	21,909	35,266	44,288	49,798	624	10
7,772	9,237	9,777	12,809	14,939	17,699	21,408	534	11
9,747	10,546	11,954	14,964	18,142	22,456	26,240	387	12
6,317	7,497	8,476	10,291	12,298	15,694	20,579	507	13
6,049	5,343	5,361	6,274	5,667	5,474	5,640	218	14
6,939	8,186	9,010	9,784	10,825	11,811	13,776	538	15
15,269	16,215	16,081	17,825	16,028	15,028	14,858	396	16
8,862	10,729	10,984	14,946	18,689	22,123	27,918	408	17
18,449	19,101	19,723	23,453	25,413	23,912	22,635	785	18
6,838	9,166	8,080	8,182	9,976	11,860	14,136	451	19
6,721	6,812	6,450	7,900	9,167	10,258	11,303	161	20
		2,461	3,316	4,197	4,532	3,909	185	21
10,396	12,348	12,666	16,571	20,394	25,078	29,494	485	22
5,909	8,597	8,474	14,439	17,856	21,274	28,620	937	23
14,709	16,268	20,516	19,729	20,533	24,164	25,594	685	24
20,610	16,369	17,035	23,836	27,321	29,249	35,284	1,008	25
7,236	7,415	5,131	6,476	6,747	6,529	7,693	273	26
		2,778	3,244	3,768	4,757	4,841	405	27
15,320	16,601	17,414	20,333	21,702	23,403	29,404	563	28
7,866	8,494	9,620	11,096	11,621	12,115	13,394	264	29
13,514	15,784	15,542	18,773	18,690	22,405	25,442	830	30
				18,141	26,233	35,276	284	31
17,189	17,376	22,970	26,181	24,113	26,591	32,010	515	32
11,168	12,692	13,050	18,078	28,434	35,261	47,311	369	33
11,713	14,107	14,135	20,829	21,098	25,116	24,692	471	34
8,173	9,307	12,602	14,254	17,764	27,903	37,063	359	35
8,426	8,443	7,724	8,897	10,252	10,413	10,455	356	36
			2,335	3,313	4,343	4,749	302	37
21,219	23,396	21,831	31,286	24,484	23,263	25,102	504	38
6,619	7,925	8,687	10,037	10,039	12,038	13,083	258	39
19,754	20,056	22,736	23,585	28,052	39,074	60,497	674	40
16,589	19,442	20,408	30,300	28,908	30,793	37,646	681	41
	8,039	8,895	10,862	13,700	15,988	22,174	596	42
7,074	5,081	7,921	10,271	13,316	16,222	21,020	541	43
6,853	10,448	7,706	10,281	12,589	14,104	16,262	362	44
8,142	9,504	9,273	11,843	13,851	14,294	15,436	339	45
7,636	7,732	6,445	7,765	8,903	9,278	8,840	596	46
14,719	15,347	16,931	22,675	25,462	29,064	34,315	592	47
	5,515	6,683	7,343	9,512	11,853	12,998	494	48
13,726	15,656	16,897	23,461	27,239	32,250	41,401	688	49
5,038	5,730	5,002	7,491	7,403	8,226	8,721	403	50
						11,376		51
7,828	10,220	10,434	15,344	14,879	18,639	22,769	436	52
7,716	8,195	9,573	11,061	12,586	15,498	17,132	296	53
6,389	6,004	6,615	8,064	10,102	12,104	12,191	531	54
	5,908	8,192	12,810	17,805	20,644	20,132	431	55

CENSUS OF NORTH

Counties	Date of Formation	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
56 Martin.....	1774	6,080	5,629	5,987	6,320	8,539	7,637
57 McDowell.....	1842						
58 Mecklenburg.....	1762	11,395	10,439	14,272	16,895	20,073	18,273
59 Mitchell.....	1861						
60 Montgomery.....	1779	4,725	7,677	8,430	8,693	10,919	10,780
61 Moore.....	1784	3,770	4,767	6,367	7,128	7,745	7,988
62 Nash.....	1777	7,393	6,975	7,268	8,125	8,490	9,047
63 New Hanover.....	1729	6,831	7,060	11,465	10,866	10,959	13,312
64 Northampton.....	1741	9,981	12,353	13,082	13,242	13,391	13,369
65 Onslow.....	1734	5,387	5,623	6,669	7,016	7,814	7,527
66 Orange.....	1752	12,216	16,362	20,135	23,492	23,908	24,356
67 Pamlico.....	1872						
68 Pasquotank.....	1672	5,497	5,379	7,674	8,008	9,641	8,514
69 Pender.....	1875						
70 Perquimans.....	1672	5,440	5,708	6,052	6,857	7,419	7,346
71 Person.....	1791		6,402	6,642	9,029	10,027	9,790
72 Pitt.....	1760	8,275	9,084	9,169	10,001	12,093	11,806
73 Polk.....	1855						
74 Randolph.....	1779	7,276	9,234	10,112	11,331	12,406	12,875
75 Richmond.....	1779	5,055	5,623	6,695	7,537	9,396	8,909
76 Robeson.....	1786	5,326	6,839	7,528	8,204	9,433	10,370
77 Rockingham.....	1785	6,187	8,277	10,316	11,474	12,935	13,442
78 Rowan.....	1753	15,828	20,061	21,543	26,009	20,786	12,109
79 Rutherford.....	1779	7,808	10,753	13,292	15,351	17,557	19,202
80 Sampson.....	1784	6,065	6,719	6,620	8,998	11,634	12,157
81 Scotland.....	1899						
82 Stanly.....	1841						
83 Stokes.....	1789	8,528	11,026	11,645	14,033	16,196	16,265
84 Surry.....	1771	7,191	9,509	10,366	12,320	14,504	15,079
85 Swain.....	1871						
86 Transylvania.....	1861						
87 Tyrrell.....	1729	4,744	3,395	3,364	4,319	4,732	4,657
88 Union.....	1842						
89 Vance.....	1881						
90 Wake.....	1770	10,192	13,437	17,086	20,102	20,398	21,118
91 Warren.....	1779	9,397	11,284	11,004	11,158	11,877	12,919
92 Washington.....	1799		2,422	3,464	3,986	4,552	4,525
93 Watauga.....	1849						
94 Wayne.....	1779	6,133	6,772	8,687	9,040	10,331	10,891
95 Wilkes.....	1777	8,143	7,247	9,054	9,967	11,668	12,577
96 Wilson.....	1855						
97 Yadkin.....	1850						
98 Yancey.....	1833						5,962
Totals.....		393,751	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987	753,409

*In 1758 Dobbs County was formed from part of Johnston. In 1791 Dobbs was divided into Lenoir and Glasgow. In 1799 the name of Glasgow was changed to Greene.

CAROLINA, 1790-1910*—CONTINUED.

1850	1869	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	Land Area in Square Miles	
8,307	10,195	9,647	13,140	15,221	15,383	17,797	438	56
6,246	7,120	7,592	9,836	10,939	12,567	13,538	437	57
13,914	17,374	24,299	34,175	42,673	55,268	67,031	590	58
		4,705	9,435	12,807	15,221	17,245	362	59
6,872	7,649	7,487	9,374	11,239	14,197	14,967	489	60
9,342	11,427	12,048	16,821	20,479	23,622	17,010	798	61
10,657	11,657	11,077	17,731	20,707	25,478	33,727	584	62
17,668	21,715	27,978	21,376	24,026	25,785	32,037	199	63
13,335	13,372	14,749	20,032	21,242	21,150	22,322	523	64
8,283	8,856	7,569	9,829	10,303	11,940	14,125	645	65
17,055	16,947	17,507	23,698	14,948	14,690	15,064	386	66
			6,323	7,146	8,045	9,966	358	67
8,950	8,940	8,131	10,369	10,748	13,660	16,693	231	68
			12,468	12,514	13,381	15,471	883	69
7,332	7,238	7,745	9,466	9,293	10,091	11,054	251	70
10,781	11,221	11,170	13,719	15,151	16,685	17,356	386	71
13,397	16,080	17,276	21,794	25,519	30,889	36,340	644	72
	4,043	4,319	5,062	5,902	7,004	7,640	258	73
15,832	16,793	17,551	20,836	25,195	28,232	29,491	795	74
9,818	11,009	12,882	18,245	23,948	15,855	19,673	466	75
12,826	15,489	16,262	23,380	31,483	40,371	51,945	1,043	76
14,495	16,746	15,718	21,744	25,363	33,163	36,442	573	77
13,870	14,589	16,810	19,965	24,123	31,066	37,521	483	78
13,550	11,573	13,121	15,198	18,770	25,101	28,385	547	79
14,585	16,624	16,436	22,894	25,096	26,380	29,982	921	80
					12,553	15,363	387	81
6,922	7,801	8,315	10,505	12,136	15,220	19,909	413	82
9,206	10,402	11,208	15,353	17,199	19,866	20,151	472	83
18,443	10,380	11,252	15,302	19,281	25,515	29,705	531	84
			3,784	6,577	8,401	10,403	560	85
		3,536	5,340	5,881	6,629	7,191	371	86
5,133	4,944	4,173	4,545	4,225	4,980	5,219	397	87
10,151	11,202	12,217	18,056	21,259	27,150	33,277	561	88
				17,581	16,684	19,425	276	89
24,888	28,627	35,617	47,939	49,207	54,626	63,229	841	90
13,912	15,726	17,768	22,619	19,360	19,151	20,266	432	91
5,664	6,357	6,516	8,928	10,200	10,608	11,062	334	92
3,400	4,957	5,287	8,160	10,611	13,417	13,556	330	93
13,486	14,905	18,144	24,951	26,100	31,356	35,698	597	94
12,899	14,749	15,539	19,181	22,675	26,872	30,282	718	95
	9,720	12,258	16,064	18,644	23,596	28,269	392	96
	10,714	10,697	12,420	13,790	14,083	15,428	334	97
8,204	8,655	5,909	7,694	9,490	11,464	12,072	302	98
869,039	992,622	1,071,361	1,399,750	1,617,947	1,893,810	2,206,287	48,580	

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1675-1786.

1675	.....	4,000
1701	.....	5,000
1707	.....	7,000
1715	.....	11,000
1729	.....	35,000
1752	.....	100,000
1765	.....	200,000
1771	.....	250,000
1786	.....	350,000

**POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA CITIES AND TOWNS 1910,
1900, 1890.**

City or Town	County	1910	1900	1890
Abbottsburg.....	Bladen.....	159		
Aberdeen.....	Moore.....	794	559	227
Advance.....	Davie.....	283	273	
Ahoskie.....	Hertford.....	924	302	
Albemarle.....	Stanly.....	2, 116	1, 382	248
Alexander.....	Buncombe.....	118		
Almond.....	Swain.....	98		
Andrews.....	Cherokee.....	936		
Angier.....	Harnett.....	221		
Ansonville.....	Anson.....	486		
Apex.....	Wake.....	681	349	269
Archdale.....	Randolph.....	145	182	224
Arden.....	Buncombe.....	151	137	229
Asheboro.....	Randolph.....	1, 865	992	510
Asheville.....	Buncombe.....	18, 762	14, 694	10, 235
Atkinson.....	Pender.....	115		
Atlantic.....	Carteret.....	524		
Aulander.....	Bertie.....	543	342	163
Aurora.....	Beaufort.....	440	314	251
Autryville.....	Sampson.....	77	61	
Ayden.....	Pitt.....	990	557	
Bailey.....	Nash.....	195		
Bakersville.....	Mitchell.....	416	511	
Bath.....	Beaufort.....	283	400	
Battleboro.....	Edgecombe and Nash.....	211	229	
Bayboro.....	Famlico.....	370	292	252
Beagrass.....	Martin.....	56		
Beaufort.....	Carteret.....	2, 483	2, 195	2, 007
Bellhaven.....	Beaufort.....	2, 863	383	
Belmont.....	Gaston.....	1, 176	145	
Benson.....	Johnston.....	800	384	191
Bessemer City.....	Gaston.....	1, 529	1, 100	
Bethel.....	Pitt.....	469	457	377
Big Lick.....	Stanly.....	162	132	69
Biltmore.....	Buncombe.....	173	71	
Biscoe.....	Montgomery.....	697		
Black Creek.....	Wilson.....	219	196	191
Black Mountain.....	Buncombe.....	311	200	
Bladenboro.....	Bladen.....	276		
Blowing Rock.....	Watauga.....	261	331	
Boardman.....	Columbus.....	796	604	
Bonsal.....	Chatham and Wake.....	85		
Boone.....	Watauga.....	179	155	144
Boonville.....	Yadkin.....	282	183	
Bostic.....	Rutherford.....	209	97	
Brevard.....	Transylvania.....	919	581	327
Bridgersville.....	Wilson.....	50	42	
Bridgeton.....	Craven.....	348		
Broadway.....	Lee.....	149		
Brookford.....	Catawba.....	725		
Bryson.....	Swain.....	612	417	
Buie.....	Robeson.....	66		
Buies Creek.....	Harnett.....	249		
Burgaw.....	Pender.....	956	387	366
Burlington.....	Alamance.....	4, 808	3, 692	1, 716

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS—CONTINUED.

City or Town	County	1910	1900	1890
Burnsville.....	Yancey.....	422	207	—
Cameron.....	Moore.....	259	218	236
Candor.....	Montgomery.....	160	—	—
Canton.....	Itaywood.....	1,393	230	—
Carthage.....	Moore.....	863	605	485
Cary.....	Wake.....	383	333	423
Castalia.....	Nash.....	219	163	159
Catawba.....	Catawba.....	222	169	196
Cerro Gordo.....	Columbus.....	323	123	129
Chadbourn.....	Columbus.....	1,242	243	156
Chapel Hill.....	Orange.....	1,149	1,099	1,017
Charlotte.....	Mecklenburg.....	34,014	18,091	11,557
Cherry.....	Washington.....	76	—	—
Cherryville.....	Gaston.....	1,153	1,008	—
China Grove.....	Rowan.....	852	887	174
Chocowinity.....	Beaufort.....	127	—	—
Claremont.....	Catawba.....	297	160	—
Clarendon.....	Columbus.....	147	—	—
Clarkton.....	Bladen.....	276	—	—
Clayton.....	Johnston.....	1,441	754	478
Cleveland.....	Rowan.....	426	198	—
Clinton.....	Sampson.....	1,101	958	839
Clyde.....	Haywood.....	344	244	90
Coats.....	Harnett.....	169	—	—
Colerain.....	Bertie.....	189	207	—
Collettsville.....	Caldwell.....	80	57	—
Columbia.....	Tyrrell.....	848	382	209
Columbus.....	Polk.....	122	334	—
Concord.....	Cabarrus.....	8,715	7,910	4,339
Conetoe.....	Edgecombe.....	153	132	88
Conover.....	Catawba.....	421	413	337
Contentnea.....	Greene.....	246	—	—
Cornelius.....	Mecklenburg.....	833	—	—
Council.....	Bladen.....	74	—	—
Cove City.....	Craven.....	308	—	—
Creedmoor.....	Granville.....	324	—	—
Creswell.....	Washington.....	329	224	202
Cronly.....	Columbus.....	289	78	122
Crouse.....	Lincoln.....	175	—	—
Cumberland.....	Cumberland.....	300	343	242
Dallas.....	Gaston.....	1,065	514	441
Davidson.....	Mecklenburg.....	1,056	904	481
Denton.....	Davidson.....	320	—	—
Denver.....	Lincoln.....	282	199	185
Dillsboro.....	Jackson.....	277	279	—
Dobson.....	Surry.....	360	327	—
Dover.....	Craven.....	737	—	—
Dudley.....	Wayne.....	164	—	—
Dunn.....	Harnett.....	1,823	1,072	419
Durham.....	Durham.....	18,241	6,679	5,485
East Bend.....	Yadkin.....	522	444	—
East Kings Mountain.....	Gaston.....	383	—	—
East Laurinburg.....	Scotland.....	577	—	—
East Lumberton.....	Robeson.....	881	—	—
East Spencer.....	Rowan.....	1,729	—	—
Edenton.....	Chowan.....	2,789	3,046	2,205
Edwards.....	Beaufort.....	171	99	62

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS—CONTINUED.

City or Town	County	1910	1900	1890
Elizabeth City.....	Pasquotank.....	8,412	6,348	3,251
Elizabethtown.....	Bladen.....	117	144	-----
Elk Park.....	Mitchell.....	377	498	313
Elkin.....	Surry.....	886	860	288
Ellenboro.....	Rutherford.....	293	172	-----
Elon College.....	Alamance.....	200	638	-----
Enfield.....	Halifax.....	1,167	361	568
Enochsville.....	Rowan.....	81	93	-----
Eureka.....	Wayne.....	162	123	-----
Everetts.....	Martin.....	146	127	-----
Evergreen.....	Columbus.....	248	-----	-----
Fair Bluff.....	Columbus.....	441	328	243
Fairmont.....	Robeson.....	730	432	-----
Faison.....	Duplin.....	519	308	256
Faith.....	Rowan.....	352	-----	-----
Falkland.....	Pitt.....	132	139	61
Farmville.....	Pitt.....	816	262	140
Fayetteville.....	Cumberland.....	7,045	4,670	4,222
Forest City.....	Rutherford.....	1,592	1,090	419
Forestville.....	Wake.....	137	157	-----
Fountain.....	Pitt.....	189	-----	-----
Four Oaks.....	Johnston.....	329	171	62
Franklin.....	Macon.....	379	335	281
Franklinton.....	Franklin.....	809	761	583
Fremont.....	Wayne.....	951	435	377
Fuquay Springs.....	Wake.....	127	-----	-----
Garner.....	Wake.....	284	-----	-----
Garysburg.....	Northampton.....	169	269	-----
Gastonia.....	Gaston.....	5,759	4,610	1,033
Gatesville.....	Gates.....	203	200	232
Germantown.....	Stokes.....	154	129	-----
Gibsonville.....	Alamance-Guilford.....	1,162	521	-----
Glen Alpine.....	Burke.....	308	137	252
Glenwood.....	McDowell.....	119	-----	-----
Godwin.....	Cumberland.....	102	-----	-----
Gold Hill.....	Rowan.....	304	514	335
Gold Point.....	Martin.....	126	124	-----
Goldsboro.....	Wayne.....	6,107	5,877	4,017
Goldston.....	Chatham.....	240	-----	-----
Graham.....	Alamance.....	2,504	2,052	991
Granite Falls.....	Caldwell.....	381	277	207
Granite Quarry.....	Rowan.....	363	-----	-----
Greensboro.....	Guilford.....	15,895	10,035	3,317
Greenville.....	Pitt.....	4,101	2,565	1,937
Grifton.....	Pitt.....	291	229	121
Grimesland.....	Pitt.....	330	277	-----
Grover.....	Cleveland.....	209	174	126
Halifax.....	Halifax.....	314	306	361
Hamilton.....	Martin.....	452	493	781
Hamlet.....	Richmond.....	2,173	639	-----
Hampton.....	Rutherford.....	205	-----	-----
Hardin Mills.....	Gaston.....	230	205	-----
Harrellsville.....	Hertford.....	140	109	110
Hassell.....	Martin.....	90	-----	-----
Haywood.....	Chatham.....	162	-----	-----
Hazelwood.....	Haywood.....	428	-----	-----
Henderson.....	Vance.....	4,503	3,746	4,191
Hendersonville.....	Henderson.....	2,818	1,917	1,216

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS—CONTINUED.

City or Town	County	1910	1900	1890
Hertford.....	Perquimans.....	1,841	1,382	733
Hickory.....	Catawba.....	3,716	2,535	2,023
High Point.....	Guilford.....	9,525	4,163	.....
Highland.....	Catawba.....	487	.....	.....
Highlands.....	Marion.....	267	219	233
Hildebran.....	Burke.....	140	109	.....
Hillsboro.....	Orange.....	857	707	662
Hobgood.....	Halifax.....	165	122	.....
Hoffman.....	Richmond.....	175	184	.....
Holly Springs.....	Wake.....	261	219	218
Hollyville.....	Pamlico.....	126	.....	.....
Hookerton.....	Greene.....	204	139	173
Hope Mills.....	Cumberland.....	964	881	456
Hot Springs.....	Madison.....	443	445	695
Hudson.....	Caldwell.....	411	.....	.....
Huntersville.....	Mecklenburg.....	591	533	431
Iccombee.....	Union.....	398	.....	.....
Indian Trail.....	Union.....	154	.....	.....
Ingold.....	Sampson.....	124	86	78
Iron Station.....	Lincoln.....	107	.....	.....
Jackson.....	Northampton.....	527	441	750
Jacksonville.....	Onslow.....	505	309	170
Jamesville.....	Martin.....	398	235	346
Jasor.....	Greene.....	60	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	Ashe.....	184	230	413
Jonesboro.....	Lee.....	799	640	541
Jonesville.....	Yadkin.....	621	.....	.....
Jupiter.....	Buncombe.....	111	127	.....
Kelford.....	Bertie.....	316	167	.....
Kenansville.....	Duplin.....	270	271	291
Kenly.....	Johnston.....	726	260	137
Kennersville.....	Forsyth.....	1,128	652	900
Keyser.....	Moore.....	170	180	295
Kings Mountain.....	Cleveland-Gaston.....	2,218	2,062	429
Kinston.....	Lenoir.....	6,995	4,106	1,726
Kittrell.....	Vance.....	242	168	317
LaGrange.....	Lenoir.....	1,007	853	775
Landis.....	Rowan.....	437	.....	.....
Lasker.....	Cleveland.....	203	121	.....
Lattimore.....	Cleveland.....	297	108	.....
Laurinburg.....	Scotland.....	2,322	1,334	1,357
Lawndale.....	Cleveland.....	568	.....	.....
Leaksville.....	Rockingham.....	1,127	688	726
Leechville.....	Beaufort.....	151	100	.....
Leicester.....	Buncombe.....	153	126	.....
Lenoir.....	Caldwell.....	3,364	1,296	673
Lewarae.....	Richmond.....	279	.....	.....
Lewiston.....	Bertie.....	262	163	373
Lexington.....	Davidson.....	4,163	1,234	1,440
Liberty.....	Randolph.....	474	304	366
Lilesville.....	Anson.....	386	213	222
Lillington.....	Harnett.....	380	65	.....
Lincolnton.....	Lincoln.....	2,413	828	957
Littleton.....	Halifax-Warren.....	1,152	.....	534
Longview.....	Catawba.....	243	.....	.....
Louisburg.....	Franklin.....	1,775	1,178	667
Lowell.....	Gaston.....	876	290	.....
Lucama.....	Wilson.....	266	236	.....

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS—CONTINUED.

City or Town	County	1910	1900	1890
Lumber Bridge.....	Robeson.....	165	181	.....
Lumberton.....	Robeson.....	2,230	849	584
McAdenville.....	Gaston.....	983	1,144	.....
McFarland.....	Anson.....	186	112	.....
Macon.....	Warren.....	189	157	.....
Madison.....	Rockingham.....	1,033	813	450
Magnolia.....	Duplin.....	653	454	460
Maiden.....	Catawba.....	664	614	264
Manly.....	Moore.....	220	176	192
Marteo.....	Dare.....	408	312	.....
Mapleton.....	Hertford.....	52	.....	.....
Margaretsville.....	Northampton.....	107	123	63
Marion.....	McDowell.....	1,519	1,116	799
Marlboro.....	Pitt.....	225	111	92
Mars Hill.....	Madison.....	301	289	.....
Marshall.....	Madison.....	802	337	203
Marshville.....	Union.....	499	349	.....
Matthews.....	Mecklenburg.....	396	378	335
Maurin.....	Pitt.....	141	.....	.....
Maxton.....	Robeson.....	1,321	935	694
Mayodan.....	Rockingham.....	874	904	.....
Maysville.....	Jones.....	345	98	.....
Mebane.....	Alamance-Orange.....	693	218	.....
Merry Oaks.....	Chatham.....	88	.....	.....
Micro.....	Johnston.....	74	61	.....
Middleburg.....	Vance.....	117	169	.....
Middlesex.....	Nash.....	467	.....	.....
Milton.....	Caswell.....	419	490	705
Mineral Springs.....	Union.....	86	.....	.....
Mint Hill.....	Mecklenburg.....	194	192	.....
Mocksville.....	Davie.....	1,063	745	.....
Moncure.....	Chatham.....	100	.....	.....
Monroe.....	Union.....	4,082	2,427	1,866
Montezuma.....	Mitchell.....	254	219	.....
Moorestboro.....	Cleveland.....	198	144	197
Moorestville.....	Iredell.....	3,400	1,533	886
Morehead City.....	Carteret.....	2,039	1,379	1,064
Morganton.....	Burke.....	2,712	1,928	1,557
Morrisville.....	Wake.....	151	100	149
Mortimer.....	Caldwell.....	261	.....	.....
Morven.....	Anson.....	498	447	.....
Mount Airy.....	Surry.....	3,844	2,680	1,768
Mount Gilead.....	Montgomery.....	723	395	.....
Mount Holly.....	Gaston.....	526	630	472
Mount Olive.....	Wayne.....	1,071	617	393
Mount Pleasant.....	Cabarrus.....	753	444	375
Mountain Island.....	Gaston.....	347	450	376
Murfreesboro.....	Hertford.....	809	657	674
Murphy.....	Cherokee.....	977	604	803
Nashville.....	Nash.....	750	479	401
Nebo.....	McDowell.....	160	.....	.....
New Hill.....	Wake.....	95	.....	.....
New London.....	Stanly.....	312	299	317
New Bern.....	Craven.....	9,961	9,090	7,843
Newport.....	Carteret.....	321	328	218
Newton.....	Catawba.....	2,316	1,583	1,038
Newton Grove.....	Sampson.....	73	75	63
North Wilkesboro.....	Wilkes.....	1,902	918	.....

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS—CONTINUED.

City or Town	County	1910	1900	1890
Norwood	Stanly	928	663	159
Oak City	Martin	251	115	-----
Oakley	Pitt	57	-----	-----
Old Fort	McDowell	778	253	249
Ore Hill	Chatham	94	-----	-----
Oriental	Pamlico	645	300	-----
Orrum	Robeson	214	-----	-----
Oxford	Granville	3,018	2,059	2,907
Pactolus	Pitt	154	52	105
Palmyra	Halifax	94	131	114
Pantego	Beaufort	324	253	151
Parkersburg	Sampson	67	57	-----
Parkton	Robeson	219	-----	-----
Parrale	Martin	272	336	-----
Patterson	Caldwell	86	-----	-----
Peachland	Anson	232	156	58
Pee Dee	Richmond	628	-----	-----
Pembroke	Robeson	258	-----	-----
Pendleton	Northampton	62	86	-----
Pikeville	Wayne	210	168	-----
Pilot Mountain	Surry	652	710	-----
Pine Level	Johnston	394	266	264
Pine Bluff	Moore	92	-----	-----
Pinetops	Edgecombe	211	-----	-----
Pineville	Mecklenburg	688	555	-----
Pink Hill	Lenoir	58	-----	-----
Pittsboro	Chatham	502	424	-----
Plymouth	Washington	2,165	1,011	1,212
Polkton	Anson	287	276	247
Pollocksville	Jones	227	198	143
Powellsville	Bertie	75	44	-----
Princeton	Johnston	354	281	248
Princeville	Edgecombe	627	552	428
Racford	Cumberland	580	-----	-----
Raleigh	Wake	19,218	13,643	12,678
Ramseur	Randolph	1,022	769	-----
Randleman	Randolph	1,950	2,190	1,754
Red Springs	Robeson	1,089	858	-----
Reidsville	Rockingham	4,828	3,262	2,969
Rennert	Robeson	179	133	-----
Rhodhiss	Caldwell	370	-----	-----
Rich Square	Northampton	367	232	643
Richfield	Stanly	210	73	-----
Richlands	Onslow	445	160	198
Ringwood	Halifax	147	98	92
Roanoke Rapids	Halifax	1,670	1,009	-----
Robbinsville	Graham	122	-----	-----
Roberdel	Richmond	422	-----	-----
Robersoville	Martin	616	275	228
Rockingham	Richmond	2,155	1,507	-----
Rockwell	Rowan	249	-----	-----
Rocky Mount	Edgecombe-Nash	8,051	2,937	816
Rocky Mount Mills	Nash	480	605	-----
Rolesville	Wake	170	155	150
Roper	Washington	819	-----	-----
Rose Hill	Duplin	364	-----	-----
Roseboro	Sampson	183	63	-----
Rosman	Transylvania	145	-----	-----

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS—CONTINUED.

City or Town	County	1910	1900	1890
Rowland	Robeson	787	357	72
Roxboro	Person	1,425	1,021	421
Roxobel	Bertie	491	227	—
Royall Cotton Mills	Wake	437	—	—
Rutherford College	Burke	229	—	—
Rutherfordton	Rutherford	1,062	880	—
St. Pauls	Robeson	419	—	—
Salem	Forsyth	5,533	3,642	2,711
Salisbury	Rowan	7,153	6,277	4,418
Saluda	Polk	235	211	—
Sanford	Lee	2,282	1,044	367
Saratoga	Wilson	136	123	102
Scotland Neck	Halifax	1,726	1,348	778
Seaboard	Northampton	280	287	201
Selma	Johnston	1,331	816	527
Shallotte	Brunswick	139	149	—
Sharpsburg	Nash	121	—	—
Shelby	Cleveland	3,127	1,874	1,394
Shelmerdine	Pitt	315	—	—
Shore	Yadkin	308	—	—
Siler City	Chatham	895	440	254
Smithfield	Johnston	1,347	764	550
Snow Hill	Greene	450	405	283
South Biltmore	Buncombe	238	312	—
South Mills	Camden	390	—	—
South Wadesboro	Anson	202	154	—
Southern Pines	Moore	542	517	—
Southport	Brunswick	1,481	1,336	1,207
Sparta	Alleghany	199	501	95
Spencer	Rowan	1,915	—	—
Spring Hope	Nash	1,246	666	248
Stanley Creek	Gaston	321	441	—
Stantonsburg	Wilson	204	—	—
Star	Montgomery	239	211	—
Statesville	Iredell	4,599	3,141	2,318
Stokes	Pitt	79	—	—
Stokesdale	Guilford	159	—	—
Stoneville	Rockingham	404	—	115
Stonewall	Pamlico	161	168	196
Stouts	Union	82	—	—
Stovall	Granville	305	—	—
Swan Quarter	Hyde	185	—	—
Swansboro	Onslow	390	265	233
Sylva	Jackson	698	281	—
Tabor	Columbus	418	—	—
Tarboro	Edgecombe	4,129	2,499	1,924
Taylorsville	Alexander	662	413	—
Teachey's	Duplin	151	—	52
Thomasville	Davidson	3,877	751	590
Tillery	Halifax	269	258	—
Toisnot	Wilson	590	560	482
Trenton	Jones	331	338	207
Trinity	Randolph	332	274	380
Troutman	Iredell	230	—	—
Troy	Montgomery	1,055	878	—
Tryon	Polk	700	321	—
Tunis	Hertford	43	—	—
Union	Hertford	139	176	102

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS—CONTINUED.

City or Town	County	1910	1900	1890
Union Mills	Rutherford	155		
Vanceboro	Craven	392	291	
Vandemere	Pamlico	296	169	90
Vass	Moore	273		
Vaughan	Warren	420		
Waco	Cleveland	185	160	105
Wadesboro	Anson	2,376	1,546	1,198
Wake Forest	Wake	1,443	823	853
Wakefield	Wake	287	142	
Wallace	Duplin	444	218	119
Walnut	Madison	215		
Walnut Cove	Stokes	480	336	320
Walstonburg	Greene	127		
Warrenton	Warren	807	836	740
Warsaw	Duplin	723	576	401
Washington	Beaufort	6,211	4,842	3,545
Watha	Pender	169		
Waxhaw	Union	602	752	
Waynesville	Haywood	2,008	1,307	455
Weaverville	Buncombe	442	329	216
Webster	Jackson	227		
Weldon	Halifax	1,999	1,433	1,286
Wendell	Wake	759		
West Hickory	Catawba	846	213	
West Lumberton	Robeson	231		
Westray	Nash	46		
Whitakers	Edgecombe-Nash	755	388	
Whitehall	Wayne	179	114	
Whiteville	Columbus	1,368	643	372
Whittier	Jackson-Swain	216		
Wilbanks	Wilson	45	46	
Wilkesboro	Wilkes	799	635	336
Williams	Yadkin	53		
Williamston	Martin	1,574	912	751
Wilmington	New Hanover	25,748	20,976	20,056
Wilson	Wilson	6,717	3,525	2,126
Windsor	Bertie	684	597	522
Winfall	Perquimans	289	222	
Wingate	Union	353		
Winston	Forsyth	17,167	10,008	8,018
Winterville	Pitt	484	243	
Winton	Hertford	624	688	419
Woodland	Northampton	312	242	247
Woodleaf	Rowan	187		
Worthville	Randolph	393	467	328
Wrightsville Beach	New Hanover	54	22	
Yadkin College	Davidson	130	210	
Yadkinville	Yadkin	432	292	175
Yanceyville	Caswell	338		
Yountsville	Franklin	431	345	205
Zebulon	Wake	483		

COUNTIES AND COUNTY SEATS.

Name	Date of Formation	Formed from	Named for	County Seat
Alamance.....	1849	Orange.....	Indian word.....	Graham.
Alexander.....	1847	Iredell, Caldwell and Wilkes.....	Wm. J. Alexander.....	Taylorsville.
Alleghany.....	1859	Ashe.....	Indian tribe.....	Sparta.
Anson.....	1749	Bladen.....	George, Lord Anson.....	Wadesboro.
Ashe.....	1799	Wilkes.....	Samuel Ashe.....	Jefferson.
Avery.....	1911	Mitchell, Watauga and Caldwell.....	Waighstill Avery.....	Elk Park.
Beaufort.....	1705	Bath.....	Henry Charles Somerset, Duke of Beaufort.....	Washington.
Bertie.....	1722	Bath.....	James and Henry Bertie.....	Windsor.
Bladen.....	1734	Bath.....	Martin Bladen.....	Elizabethtown.
Brunswick.....	1764	New Hanover and Bladen.....	House of Brunswick.....	Southport.
Buncombe.....	1791	Burke and Rutherford.....	Edward Buncombe.....	Asheville.
Burke.....	1777	Rowan.....	Dr. Thomas Burke.....	Morganton.
Cabarrus.....	1792	Mecklenburg.....	Stephen Cabarrus.....	Concord.
Calhoun.....	1841	Burke and Wilkes.....	Joseph Caldwell.....	Lenoir.
Camden.....	1777	Pasquotank.....	Charles Pratt, Earl of Camden.....	Camden Courthouse.
Carteret.....	1722	Bath.....	Sir John Carteret.....	Beaufort.
Caswell.....	1777	Orange.....	Richard Caswell.....	Yanceyville.
Catawba.....	1842	Lincoln.....	Indian tribe.....	Newton.
Chatham.....	1770	Orange.....	William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.....	Pittsboro.
Cherokee.....	1839	Marion.....	Indian tribe.....	Murphy.
Chowan.....	1672	Albemarle.....	Indian tribe.....	Edenton.
Clay.....	1831	Cherokee.....	Henry Clay.....	Hayesville.
Cleveland.....	1841	Rutherford and Lincoln.....	Benjamin Cleveland.....	Shelby.
Columbus.....	1808	Bladen and Brunswick.....	Christopher Columbus.....	Whiteville.
Craven.....	1712	Bath.....	William, Lord Craven.....	New Bern.
Cumberland.....	1754	Bladen.....	William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland.....	Fayetteville.
Currituck.....	1672	Albemarle.....	Indian tribe.....	Currituck Courthouse.
Dare.....	1870	Currituck, Tyrrell and Hyde.....	Virginia Dare.....	Manteo.
Davidson.....	1822	Rowan.....	William Lee Davidson.....	Lexington.
Davie.....	1836	Rowan.....	William R. Davie.....	Mocksville.
Duplin.....	1749	New Hanover.....	George Henry Hay, Lord Duplin.....	Kenansville.
Durham.....	1881	Orange and Wake.....	Town of Durham.....	Durham.
Edgemcombe.....	1735	Bertie.....	Richard Edgemcombe, Baron Edgemcombe.....	Tarboro.
Forsyth.....	1849	Stokes.....	Benjamin Forsyth, U. S. A.....	Winston-Salem.
Franklin.....	1779	Bute.....	Benjamin Franklin.....	Louisburg.
Gaston.....	1846	Lincoln.....	William Gaston.....	Dallas.

COUNTIES AND COUNTY SEATS—Continued

Name	Date of Formation	Formed from—	Named for—	County Seat
Gates.....	1778	Chowan, Perquimans and Hertford.....	Horatio Gates.....	Gatesville.
Graham.....	1872	Cherokee.....	William A. Graham.....	Robinsville.
Granville.....	1746	Edgecombe.....	John Carteret, Earl Granville.....	Oxford.
Greene.....	1799	Glasgow.....	Nathaniel Greene.....	Snow Hill.
Guilford.....	1770	Rowan and Orange.....	Francis North, Earl of Guilford.....	Greensboro.
Halifax.....	1758	Edgecombe.....	George Montague Dunk, Earl of Halifax.....	Halifax.
Harnett.....	1855	Cumberland.....	Cornelius Harnett.....	Lillington.
Haywood.....	1808	Buncombe.....	John Haywood.....	Waynesville.
Henderson.....	1838	Buncombe.....	Leonard Henderson.....	Hendersonville.
Hertford.....	1759	Chowan, Bertie and Northampton.....	Francis Seymour Conway, Marquis of Hertford.....	Winton.
Hoke.....	1911	Cumberland and Robeson.....	Robert F. Hoke.....	Racford.
Hyde.....	1705	Bath.....	Edward Hyde.....	Swan Quarter.
Iredell.....	1788	Rowan.....	James Iredell.....	Statesville.
Jackson.....	1851	Haywood and Macon.....	Andrew Jackson.....	Webster.
Johnston.....	1746	Craven.....	Gabriel Johnston.....	Smithfield.
Jones.....	1778	Craven.....	Willie Jones.....	Trenton.
Lee.....	1907	Chatham and Moore.....	Robert E. Lee.....	Sanford.
Lenoir.....	1791	Dobbs and Craven.....	William Lenoir.....	Kinston.
Lincoln.....	1779	Tryon.....	Benjamin Lincoln.....	Lincolnton.
Macon.....	1828	Haywood.....	Nathaniel Macon.....	Franklin.
Madison.....	1851	Buncombe and Yancey.....	James Madison.....	Marshall.
Martin.....	1774	Halifax and Tyrrell.....	Josiah Martin.....	Williamston.
McDowell.....	1842	Rutherford and Burke.....	Joseph McDowell.....	Marion.
Mecklenburg.....	1762	Anson.....	Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg.....	Charlotte.
Mitchell.....	1891	Yancey, Watauga, Caldwell, Burke and McDowell.....	Dr. Elisha Mitchell.....	Bakersville.
Montgomery.....	1778	Anson.....	Richard Montgomery.....	Troy.
Moore.....	1784	Cumberland.....	Capt. Alfred Moore.....	Carthage.
Nash.....	1777	Edgecombe.....	Francis Nash.....	Nashville.
New Hanover.....	1729	Bath.....	.....	Wilmington.
Northampton.....	1711	Bertie.....	George, Earl of Northampton.....	Jackson.
Onslow.....	1734	Bath.....	Arthur Onslow.....	Jacksonville.
Orange.....	1753	Granville, Johnston and Bladen.....	William of Orange.....	Hillsboro.
Paulino.....	1872	Craven and Beaufort.....	Indian tribe.....	Bayboro.
Pasquotank.....	1672	Albemarle.....	Indian tribe.....	Elizabeth City.

Pender.....	1875	New Hanover.....	William D. Pender.....	Burgaw.
Perquimans.....	1672	Albemarle.....	Indian tribe.....	Hertford.
Person.....	1791	Caswell.....	Thomas Person.....	Roxboro.
Pitt.....	1760	Beaufort.....	William Pitt.....	Greenville.
Polk.....	1855	Rutherford and Henderson.....	William Polk.....	Columbus.
Randolph.....	1779	Guilford.....	Peyton Randolph.....	Ashboro.
Richmond.....	1779	Anson.....	Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond.....	Rockingham.
Robeson.....	1786	Bladen.....	Thomas Robeson.....	Lumberton.
Rockingham.....	1785	Guilford.....	Charles Watson.....	Wentworth.
Rowan.....	1753	Anson.....	Matthew Rowan.....	Salisbury.
Rutherford.....	1779	Tryon and Burke.....	General Griffith Rutherford.....	Rutherfordton.
Sampson.....	1784	Duplin and New Hanover.....	Colonel Sampson.....	Clinton.
Scotland.....	1899	Richmond.....	Scotland.....	Laurinburg.
Stanly.....	1841	Montgomery.....	John Stanly.....	Albemarle.
Stokes.....	1798	Rowan.....	Colonel John Stokes.....	Danbury.
Surry.....	1770	Jackson and Macon.....	Charles Howard, Earl of Surry.....	Dobson.
Swain.....	1871	Henderson and Jackson.....	David Lowrie Swain.....	Bryson City.
Trausylvania.....	1861		Derived from two Latin words, "trans" across, "sylva" woods.....	Brevard.
Tyrrell.....	1729	Albemarle.....	Sir John Tyrrell.....	Columbia.
Union.....	1842	Anson and Mecklenburg.....	Zebulon B. Vance.....	Monroe.
Vance.....	1881	Granville, Warren and Franklin.....	Margaret Wake.....	Henderson.
Wake.....	1770	Johnston, Cumberland and Orange.....	General Joseph Warren.....	Raleigh.
Warren.....	1779	Bute.....	George Washington.....	Warrenton.
Washington.....	1799	Tyrrell.....	Indian tribe.....	Plymouth.
Watauga.....	1849	Ashe, Wilkes, Caldwell and Yancey.....	General Anthony Wayne.....	Boone.
Wayne.....	1779	Dobbs and Craven.....	John Wilkes.....	Goldsboro.
Wilkes.....	1877	Surry and Burke.....		Wilkesboro.
Wilson.....	1855	Edgecombe, Nash, Johnston and Wayne.....		
Yadkin.....	1850	Surry.....	Louis D. Wilson.....	Wilson.
Yancey.....	1833	Burke and Buncombe.....	Yadkin River.....	Yadkinville.
			Barlette Yancey.....	Burnsville.

PART XIII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

1. EXECUTIVE OFFICIALS.
2. JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.
3. SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.
4. SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN THE GENERAL
ASSEMBLY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICIALS.

THOMAS WALTER BICKETT.

GOVERNOR.

THOMAS W. BICKETT, Democrat, of Franklin County, was born at Monroe, N. C., February 28, 1869. Son of T. W. and Mary A. (Covington) Bickett. Educated at Wake Forest College, A.B., 1890. Studied law at University of North Carolina, 1892-1893. Lawyer. Representative in General Assembly, 1907. Attorney-General of North Carolina, 1909-1916. Elected Governor of North Carolina in 1916. LL.D. (University of N. C.). Mason. Episcopalian. Married Miss Fannie Yarborough, November 29, 1898. One child. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

JOHN BRYAN GRIMES.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

J. BRYAN GRIMES, Democrat, of Pitt County, was born in Raleigh, N. C., June 3, 1868. Son of Bryan and Charlotte Emily (Bryan) Grimes. Educated at private schools; Raleigh Male Academy; Trinity School (Chocowinity, N. C.); Lynch's High School (High Point, N. C.); University of North Carolina; Bryant & Stratton Business College (Baltimore, Md.). Planter. Member of State Farmers Alliance. Member of North Carolina Agricultural Society. Member State Board of Agriculture, 1899-1900. Was elected Secretary of State in 1900, reëlected in 1904, 1908, 1912, and 1916. Term expires 1920. Ex-President Tobacco Growers Association of North Carolina. Chairman North Carolina Historical Commission. Member State Literary and Historical Association. President of the North Carolina Society of Sons of the Revolution. Member Executive Committee, Trustees University of North Carolina; member of the Farmers Coöperative and Educational Union. Aide-de-camp on staff of Governor Elias Carr, with rank of Colonel. Fraternal orders: Masons, Knights of Pythias, Jr. O. U. A. M. Episcopalian. Married, November 14, 1894, Miss Mary Octavia Laughinghouse; February 3, 1904, Miss Elizabeth Forest Laughinghouse. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

BENJAMIN RICE LACY.

STATE TREASURER.

BENJAMIN R. LACY, Democrat, of Wake County, was born in Raleigh, N. C., June 19, 1854. Son of Rev. Drury and Mary Richie (Rice) Lacy. Educated at Preparatory School of R. H. Graves (Graham, N. C.), 1868; Bingham School (Mebane, N. C.), 1869-1870. Fifteen years a locomotive engineer. Member of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Delegate to three Grand Conventions of B. of L. E. Alderman of City of Raleigh. State Commissioner of Labor and Printing for six years. Elected State Treasurer in 1900; reëlected in 1904, 1908, 1912, 1916. Term expires 1920. Mason, Odd Fellow, Jr. O. U. A. M. Presbyterian, deacon. Married, June 27, 1882, Miss Mary Burwell. Seven children. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

WILLIAM PENN WOOD.

STATE AUDITOR.

WILLIAM PENN WOOD, Democrat, of Randolph County, was born at Asheboro, N. C., May 2, 1843. Son of Penuel and Calista (Birkhead) Wood. Educated in common schools of Randolph County, 1850-1861. Merchant. Member Randolph Business Men's Club. Town Treasurer, 1880-1888; County Treasurer, 1890-1894. Represented Randolph and Moore counties in State Senate, 1901; Representative in General Assembly from Randolph County, 1905, 1907. Nominated State Auditor in October, 1910, by the Democratic State Executive Committee, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Dr. B. F. Dixon, and was elected in the general election in November, 1910; reëlected 1912 and 1916. Term expires 1920. Sergeant in Confederate Army. Fraternal orders: Knights of Pythias, Mason, Royal Arch Mason, I. O. O. F., Jr. O. U. A. M. Methodist; steward since 1866. Married, September 4, 1872, Miss Etta Gunter. Three children. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

EUGENE CLYDE BROOKS.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

EUGENE CLYDE BROOKS, Democrat, of Durham County, was born in Greene County, December 3, 1871. He is a son of Eugene J. and

Martha Eleanor (Brooks) Brooks. He was prepared for college at Bethel Academy in Lenoir County in 1881-1890, and was graduated at Trinity College in 1894. In 1913-1914 he was a student at Teachers' College, Columbia University. Dr. Brooks has been a teacher all of his life. He was principal of the Kinston graded schools in 1900; superintendent of the Monroe graded schools in 1900-1903; Rural School Supervisor and Secretary to the Educational Campaign Committee (in the North Carolina State Department of Education), 1903-1904; superintendent of the Goldsboro graded schools, 1904-1907; and Professor of Education in Trinity College, 1907-1918. In 1906 he became editor of "North Carolina Education." He was president of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly in 1913-1914; and a member of the State Educational Commission, 1917-1918. In 1918 he was appointed State Director of the National Educational Association. Davidson College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature in 1918. Mr. Brooks has always taken an active interest in civic matters. In 1913 he was a member of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Durham; vice-president of the Durham Chamber of Commerce in 1918; vice-president of the Durham Building and Loan Association, 1916-1918; member of the Executive Committee of the Durham Public Library, 1914-1918; and a member of the Board of Education of the Durham City Schools, 1914-1918. Mr. Brooks is the author of "Story of Cotton," "Story of Corn," "Life of Braxton Craven," "Woodrow Wilson as President," and "Education for Democracy," and coauthor of "North Carolina Geography," "Agricultural Arithmetic," and "History in the Elementary Schools," and editor of "Agriculture and Rural Life Day" and "North Carolina Poems." He is a member of the Durham Rotary Club. Methodist. Married Miss Ida Myrtle Sapp. Three children. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

JAMES SMITH MANNING.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

JAMES SMITH MANNING, Democrat, of Durham County, was born June 1, 1859. Son of John and Louisa Jones (Hall) Manning. Educated at Pittsboro Female Academy (Dr. Sutton) and A. H. Merritt's school; University of North Carolina, A.B., 1879; University of North Carolina Law School. Lawyer. Nominated for Superior

Court Judge, 1896. Attorney for City of Durham, 1886-1887. Representative from Durham County in General Assembly of 1907. State Senator from Nineteenth District in 1909. Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, 1909-1910. In 1912 moved to Raleigh and joined a partnership with former Governor W. W. Kitchin under the firm name of Manning and Kitchin. Elected Attorney-General in 1916. Trustee University of North Carolina. Episcopalian. Married. December 12, 1888, Miss Julia Tate Cain. Six children. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, Democrat, of Lincoln County, was born December 26, 1839, at Hillsboro, N. C. Son of William A. and Susan (Washington) Graham. Educated at private schools, 1847-1848; Caldwell Institute (Hillsboro, N. C.); Union Academy (Washington, D. C.); University of North Carolina, 1856-1859; Princeton College, A.B., 1860. Farmer. President North Carolina Farmers' Alliance two terms; State Senator, 1874-1875, 1879; Representative, 1905. Member of North Carolina Board of Agriculture, 1899-1908. Elected Commissioner of Agriculture in 1908, and reëlected in 1912, and 1916. Term expires 1920. Captain Co. K, 2d N. C. Cavalry, C. S. A. Major and Assistant Adjutant General of North Carolina State Troops. Baptist. Moderator of South Fork Association. Thirty years Chairman of Executive Committee. President Baptist State Convention. Author: Gen. Joseph Graham and His Revolutionary Papers; History of South Fork Association; Life and Services of Gen. William L. Davidson; Battle of Ramsaur's Mill; History of Second Regiment North Carolina Cavalry, and North Carolina Adjutant General's Department (North Carolina Regiments), 1861-1865. Walter Clark, Editor. Married, first, Miss Julia R. Lane, June 9, 1864; second, Miss Sallie Clark, November, 1914. Eleven children. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

MITCHELL LEE SHIPMAN.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR AND PRINTING.

M. L. SHIPMAN, Democrat, of Henderson County, was born at Bowman's Bluff, Henderson County, December 31, 1866. Son of F. M.

and Martha A. (Dawson) Shipman. Educated in public schools and private high schools. Editor. Teacher. Superintendent Public Instruction Transylvania County, 1892-1895. Twice First Vice-President, twice Historian, and once President North Carolina Press Association. Member National Editorial Association. Chairman Henderson County Democratic Executive Committee, 1898-1906; Chairman Senatorial and Congressional District committees; member State Democratic Executive Committee; Calendar Clerk, State Senate, 1899-1905; Assistant Commissioner of Labor and Printing, 1905-1908. Elected Commissioner of Labor and Printing, 1908; re-elected 1912 and 1916. Term expires 1920. Second Vice-President International Association of Labor Commissioners and Chairman of the Executive Committee. Fraternal orders: Odd Fellows (Past Grand Master), Knights of Pythias (Past Chancellor), Royal Arcanum, Jr. O. U. A. M. Baptist; Clerk of North Carolina Association, 1902. Married Miss Lula Osborne, of Brevard, July 12, 1896. Four children. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

JAMES R. YOUNG.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Democrat, of Vance County, was born February 13, 1853, in Granville County, N. C. Son of Dr. P. W. and Jane Eliza (Cooper) Young. Educated at Horner's Military School (Oxford, N. C.); Hampden-Sidney College (Va.). Insurance agent. Clerk Vance County Superior Court, 1881-1890. State Insurance Commissioner since 1899. Fraternal orders: Masons, Elks, Odd Fellows. Presbyterian. Elder. Married Miss Virginia Nichols. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

WALTER CLARK.

CHIEF JUSTICE.

WALTER CLARK, Democrat, of Wake County, was born in Halifax County, N. C., August 19, 1846. Son of David and Anna M. (Thorne) Clark. Graduated from University of North Carolina 1864. Lieutenant Colonel, C. S. A. Admitted to the bar, 1868. Judge of Superior Court, 1885-1889. Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, 1889-1902. Chief Justice since January 1, 1903. Frequent contributor to periodical literature. Author: Clark's Annotated Code of Civil Procedure. Translator from the French: Constant's Memoirs of Napoleon (3 vols.). Editor: The State Records of North Carolina (16 vols.); The North Carolina Regiments, 1861-1865 (5 vols.); Reprints of North Carolina Supreme Court Reports, with annotations (132 vols.). President North Carolina Literary and Historical Association, 1900-1901. LL.D. (University of N. C.). Methodist. Married Miss Susan W., daughter of William A. Graham, January 28, 1874. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

PLATT DICKINSON WALKER.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

PLATT D. WALKER, Democrat, of Mecklenburg County, was born in Wilmington, N. C. Son of Thomas D. and Mary Vance (Dickinson) Walker. Educated at George W. Jewett's School, Wilmington, and James H. Horner's School, Oxford, N. C.; University of North Carolina, Class of 1869. Finished collegiate course at University of Virginia and studied law there under Prof. John B. Minor and Prof. Southall, received LL.B. diploma in 1869. Obtained his license to practice law at June Term, 1870, of Supreme Court; admitted to the Bar of North Carolina and settled at Rockingham, 1870, and practiced law with the late Hon. Walter L. Steele, afterwards member of Congress. Representative from Richmond County in General Assembly of North Carolina, 1874-1875. Removed to Charlotte, 1876,

and entered into partnership with the late Hon. Clement Dowd (afterwards member of Congress) for the practice of the law, and in November, 1880, with Hon. Armistead Burwell, afterwards Justice of the Supreme Court, and in 1892 with E. T. Cansler, Esq. Has been Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina since January 1, 1903. First President of the North Carolina Bar Association, 1899. President State Literary and Historical Association, 1909-10. Trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1901-1905. Director of the Highland Park Manufacturing Company of Charlotte, LL.D. (Davidson College, 1903, and University of North Carolina, 1908). Episcopalian. Married Miss Nettie Settle Covington, June 5, 1878, at Reidsville, N. C.; Miss Alma Locke Mordecai, June 8, 1910. Residence: Charlotte, N. C. Office: Raleigh, N. C.

GEORGE H. BROWN.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

GEORGE H. BROWN, Democrat, of Beaufort County, was born in Washington, N. C., May 3, 1850. Son of Sylvester T. and Elizabeth (Bonner) Brown. Educated at Horner's Military School (Oxford, N. C.). Studied law and was admitted to the Bar, and engaged in the practice at Washington, N. C., from 1872 to 1889. Judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina, 1889-1904. Elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, 1904; reëlected, 1912. LL.D. (University of N. C.). Term expires, 1920. On December 17, 1874, was married to Mrs. Laura Ellison. Residence: Washington, N. C. Office: Raleigh, N. C.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER HOKE.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

WILLIAM A. HOKE, Democrat, of Lincoln County, was born at Lincolnton, N. C., October 25, 1851. Son of Col. John Franklin and Catherine Wilson (Alexander) Hoke. Educated at private schools. Studied law under Chief Justice Richmond Pearson, at Richmond Hill, N. C. Admitted to Bar, 1872. Practiced law at Shelby and Lincolnton, N. C., until 1891. Representative in Legislature of North Carolina in 1889. Judge of the Superior Court, 1891-1904. Elected

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, 1904; re-elected, 1912. Member Society of the Cincinnati. LL.D. (University of N. C.). Episcopalian. At Lincolnton, December 16, 1897, married to Miss Mary McBee. Residence: Lincolnton, N. C. Office: Raleigh, N. C.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS ALLEN.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS ALLEN, Democrat, of Wayne County, was born at Kenansville, North Carolina, March 26, 1860. Son of William A. and Maria Goodwin (Hicks) Allen. Educated at R. W. Millard's and Samuel Clement's schools, Kenansville, 1868-1876, and at Trinity College, 1876-1877. Studied law under his father. Lawyer. Representative from Wayne County in General Assembly, 1893, 1899, 1901. Chairman Board of Education Wayne County. Judge Superior Court, 1894-1895; 1903-1911. Elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, 1910. LL.D. (University of N. C.). Methodist. Has been a member Board of Stewards and now Trustee Methodist Orphanage. Married, November 3, 1886, Miss Mattie M. Moore. Five children. Address: Goldsboro, N. C.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

SENATORS.

FURNIFOLD M. SIMMONS.

F. M. SIMMONS, Democrat, of Trenton (R. F. D.), Jones County, was born January 20, 1854, in the county of Jones, N. C. Graduated at Trinity College with the degree of A.B., in June, 1873; was admitted to the Bar in 1875, and has practiced the profession of law since then. In 1886 was elected a member of the Fiftieth Congress from the Second Congressional District of North Carolina. In 1893 was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth Collection District of North Carolina, and served in that office during the term of Mr. Cleveland. In the campaigns of 1892, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, and 1906, was Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the State. LL.D. (Trinity College, N. C., 1901; University of N. C., 1916). He was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Marion Butler, Populist, for the term beginning March 4, 1901, and reëlected in 1907, and again in 1913, having been chosen in the Democratic primary, November 5, 1912, over two opponents, Governor W. W. Kitchin and Chief Justice Walter Clark. Chairman of Finance Committee in the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Congresses. In 1918 reëlected, for term March 4, 1919-March 3, 1925.

LEE SLATER OVERMAN.

LEE SLATER OVERMAN, Democrat, of Salisbury, was born January 3, 1854, in Salisbury, Rowan County. Graduated Trinity College, North Carolina, with the degree of A.B., June, 1874; the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him two years later; taught school two years; was Private Secretary to Governor Z. B. Vance in 1877-1878, and Private Secretary to Governor Thomas J. Jarvis in 1879. Began the practice of law in his native town in 1880; has had a leading practice; was five times a member of the Legislature, sessions of 1883, 1885, 1887, 1893, and 1899; was the choice of the Democratic

caucus for Speaker in 1887, and was defeated by one vote, through a combination of Independents and Republicans; was the unanimous choice of his party and elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, session of 1893; was President of the North Carolina Railroad Company in 1894; was the choice of the Democratic caucus for United States Senator in 1895, and was defeated in open session by Hon. Jeter C. Pritchard, through a combination of Republicans and Populists; was Chairman of Democratic State Conventions, 1900-1910; Trustee of the University of N. C., 1885-1911; is also a Trustee of Trinity College; was chosen Presidential Elector for the State at large in 1900. Married Miss Mary P., the eldest daughter of United States Senator, afterwards Chief Justice, A. S. Merrimon, October 31, 1878. Was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Jeter C. Pritchard, Republican, for the term beginning March 4, 1903. His first term expired March 3, 1909. By unanimous choice of the Democratic caucus, he was reelected January 19, 1909, for a second term. November 3, 1914, he was elected for a third term, being the first Senator elected in North Carolina by a direct vote of the people.

REPRESENTATIVES.

JOHN HUMPHREY SMALL.

(*First District.*—Counties: Beaufort, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Martin, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell, and Washington. Population (1910), 193,250.)

JOHN HUMPHREY SMALL, Democrat, of Beaufort County, was born in Washington, N. C. Educated in the schools of Washington and at Trinity College, North Carolina. Is a lawyer in active practice. Left college in 1876 and taught school from 1876 to 1880. Licensed to practice law in January, 1881. Elected Reading Clerk of the State Senate in 1881. Elected Superintendent of Public Instruction of Beaufort County in the latter part of 1881. Elected and continued to serve as Solicitor of the Inferior Court of Beaufort County from 1882 to 1885. Proprietor and editor of the *Washington Gazette* from 1883 to 1886. Attorney of the Board of Commissioners of Beaufort County from 1888 to 1896. A member of the City Council from May, 1887, to May, 1890, and for one year, during that period, was Mayor

of Washington. Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the First Congressional District in 1888. Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Beaufort County from 1889 to 1898. Democratic Presidential Elector in the First Congressional District in 1896. Has been for several years, and is now, Chairman of the Public School Committee of Washington. Elected to the Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, and Sixty-sixth Congresses. Address: Washington, N. C.

CLAUDE KITCHIN.

(*Second District.*—Counties: Bertie, Edgecombe, Greene, Halifax, Lenoir, Northampton, Warren, and Wilson. Population (1910), 199,405.)

CLAUDE KITCHIN, Democrat, of Halifax County, was born in Halifax County, N. C., near Scotland Neck, March 24, 1869. Graduated from Wake Forest College, June, 1888, and was married to Miss Kate Mills, November 13th of the same year. Admitted to the Bar, September, 1890, and has since been engaged in the practice of the law at Scotland Neck. Elected to Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, and Sixty-sixth Congresses. Majority leader in the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Congresses. Address: Scotland Neck, N. C.

SAMUEL MITCHELL BRINSON.

(*Third District.*—Counties: Carteret, Craven, Duplin, Jones, Onslow, Pamlico, Pender, Sampson, and Wayne. Population (1910), 178,775.)

SAMUEL MITCHELL BRINSON, Democrat, from the Third District, was born in New Bern, N. C., March 20, 1870. He is a son of William George and Kitty (Chestnut) Brinson. He was prepared for college at the New Bern College, 1878-1888, and was graduated from Wake Forest College in 1891. In 1895 he read law at the University of North Carolina Law School, and upon receiving his license, practiced law at New Bern until he was elected County Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1902. Since that time he has devoted his entire

time to the school work of the county. He was at one time an ensign in the New Bern Division in the Naval Reserves. In 1918, upon the death of Hon. W. T. Dortch, democratic nominee for Congress, he was chosen by the Democratic Executive Committee a few days before election to fill the vacancy, and was elected over Claude R. Wheatley, Republican, by 3,205 majority. He is a Mason, and a member of the Royal Arcanum. He is a member of the Baptist Church. On January 16, 1901, he was married to Miss Ruth Martin Scales. Address: New Bern, N. C.

EDWARD WILLIAM POU.

(*Fourth District.*—Counties: Chatham, Franklin, Johnston, Nash, Vance, and Wake. Population (1910), 205,109.)

EDWARD WILLIAM POU, Democrat, of Johnston County, was born at Tuskegee, Ala., September 9, 1863. Presidential Elector in 1888. Elected Solicitor of the Fourth Judicial District of North Carolina in 1890, 1894, and 1898. Elected to the Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, and Sixty-sixth Congresses. Address: Smithfield, N. C.

CHARLES MANLY STEDMAN.

(*Fifth District.*—Counties: Alamance, Caswell, Durham, Forsyth, Granville, Guilford, Orange, Person, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry. Population (1910), 330,474.)

CHARLES MANLY STEDMAN, Democrat, of Greensboro, was born January 29, 1841, in Pittsboro, Chatham County; moved with his father's family to Fayetteville when he was 12 years of age. Prepared for college at the Pittsboro Academy, and at the Donaldson Academy in Fayetteville. Graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1861. In response to the call for volunteers, he left the University before the commencement exercises and volunteered as a private in the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, which was in the first North Carolina (or Bethel) Regiment. Upon the disbanding of this regiment, he joined a company from Chatham County; was lieutenant, then captain, and afterwards its major. This company belonged to the Forty-fourth North Carolina Regiment. He served with Lee's Army during the entire war; was three

times wounded, and surrendered at Appomattox. He is one of the twelve soldiers who were engaged in the battle at Bethel and who surrendered with Lee at Appomattox. At the close of the Civil War he returned to Chatham County, where he taught school for a year; while there he studied law under Hon. John Manning and procured his license to practice. Married Miss Catherine de Rosset Wright, January 8, 1866. In 1867 he moved to Wilmington, where he practiced law for many years; he was a member of the firm of Wright & Stedman. Delegate to the Democratic National Convention, 1880. Elected Lieutenant Governor, 1884. In 1898 he moved to Greensboro and formed a copartnership with A. Wayland Cooke, under the firm name of Stedman & Cooke. Since residing in Greensboro he has served as President of the North Carolina Bar Association. In 1909 he was appointed by Governor Kitchin a director of the North Carolina Railroad Company, representing the State's interest, and was afterwards elected its president. For many years he was trustee of the University of North Carolina. He is a director of the Guilford Battle Ground Company; was elected to the Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, and Sixty-sixth Congresses.

HANNIBAL LAFAYETTE GODWIN.

(*Sixth District.*—Counties: Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Harnett, New Hanover, and Robeson. Population (1910), 201,898.)

HANNIBAL LAFAYETTE GODWIN, Democrat, of Harnett County, was born November 3, 1873, on a farm near Dunn, in Harnett County, N. C. Educated in the schools of Dunn and at Trinity College, Durham, N. C. Read law at the University of North Carolina and was admitted to the Bar in September, 1896. Married Miss Mattie Barnes, December 23, 1896. Member of the State Senate of the North Carolina Legislature in 1903. Elected in 1904 Democratic Presidential Elector for the Sixth Congressional District of North Carolina. Member of the State Democratic Executive Committee from 1904 to 1906. Elected to the Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, and Sixty-sixth Congresses. Address: Dunn, N. C.

LEONIDAS D. ROBINSON.

(*Seventh District.*—Counties: Anson, Davidson, Davie, Hoke, Lee, Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Richmond, Scotland, Union, Wilkes, and Yadkin. Population (1910), 224,448.)

LEONIDAS D. ROBINSON, Democrat, of Anson County, was born on a farm in Anson County, North Carolina, April 22, 1867. He was educated in the public schools and at Anson Institute at Wadesboro, and also at Carolina College at Ansonville. After reading law under Judge R. T. Bennett of Wadesboro he was admitted to the Bar in 1889, and settled at Wadesboro for the practice of his profession. In 1890 he was elected Mayor of Wadesboro, serving three terms. He represented his county in the General Assembly of 1895 and 1901. In 1916 he was elected to the Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Congresses. Address: Wadesboro, N. C.

ROBERT LEE DOUGHTON.

(*Eighth District.*—Counties: Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Iredell, Rowan, Stanly, and Watauga. Population (1910), 220,813.)

ROBERT L. DOUGHTON, Democrat, Laurel Springs, N. C., was born at Laurel Springs, N. C., November 7, 1863; was educated in the public schools and at Laurel Springs and Sparta High schools; is a farmer and stock raiser; was appointed a member of the Board of Agriculture in 1903; elected to the State Senate from the Thirty-fifth District of North Carolina in 1908; served as a director of the State Prison from 1909 to 1911; elected to the Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, and Sixty-sixth Congresses.

EDWIN YATES WEBB.

(*Ninth District.*—Counties: Avery, Burke, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Madison, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, and Yancey. Population (1910), 249,495.)

EDWIN YATES WEBB, Democrat, of Cleveland County, was born in Shelby, N. C., May 23, 1872. Attended Shelby Military Institute; graduated at Wake Forest College, 1893. Studied law at University

of North Carolina. Received license from the Supreme Court to practice, in February, 1894. Took post-graduate course in law at University of Virginia, 1896. Began practice of law February, 1894, forming partnership with his brother, J. L. Webb, then Solicitor of the Twelfth Judicial District, which partnership existed until December, 1904, when it was dissolved by the appointment of his brother to the Superior Court Judgeship. Elected State Senator in 1900. Temporary Chairman of the State Democratic Convention in 1900. Chairman of the Senatorial District in 1896. Chairman of the County Democratic Executive Committee, 1898-1902. Married Miss Willie Simmons, daughter of Dr. W. G. Simmons, of Wake Forest, N. C., November 15, 1894. Elected to the Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, and Sixty-sixth Congresses. Address: Shelby, N. C.

ZEBULON WEAVER.

(*Tenth District.*—Counties: Cherokee, Buncombe, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Polk, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania. Population (1910), 202,220.)

ZEBULON WEAVER, Democrat, of Buncombe County, was born in Weaverville, N. C., May 12, 1872. He is the son of W. E. and Hannah E. (Baird) Weaver. A.B. of Weaverville College, 1889. Studied law at the University of North Carolina, 1894. Lawyer. Represented Buncombe County in the General Assembly of North Carolina in 1907, and 1909. State Senator, 1913 and 1915. After a close contest with James J. Britt, Republican, in 1916, he was declared elected Representative in the Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Congresses. Methodist. Married Miss Anna Hyman. Five children. Address: Asheville, N. C.

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 1919.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

OLIVER MAX GARDNER.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

OLIVER MAX GARDNER, of Cleveland County, Democrat, Lieutenant Governor, was born at Shelby, N. C., March 22, 1882. Son of Dr. O. P. and Margaret (Young) Gardner. B.S. of the N. C. A. and M. College, 1903. Studied law at the University of North Carolina, 1905-1906. Captain football teams, N. C. A. and M. College and University of North Carolina. Won debater's and orator's medal; two years Instructor in Chemistry at N. C. A. and M. College. Lawyer. In 1908, was State Organizer of Democratic Clubs; County Chairman Cleveland County, 1908-1910. Member of the State Democratic Executive Committee; member of the Board of Trustees of the N. C. A. and M. College; member of the North Carolina Bar Association; State Senator, 1911-1915. President *pro tempore* of Senate, 1915. Lieutenant Governor; term expires, 1920. Odd Fellow; Jr. O. U. A. M.; Sigma Nu Fraternity and Gorgon's Head (college fraternities). Baptist. Married, November 6, 1908, Miss Fay Lamar Webb, daughter of Judge James L. Webb, Shelby, N. C. Three children. Address: Shelby, N. C.

ROBERT OTTIS SELF.

ROBERT OTTIS SELF, Democrat, was born at Webster, N. C., July 2, 1884. Son of Dr. William and Octavia (Cowan) Self. Educated at Cullowhee Normal and Industrial School, 1897-1902. Superintendent of Public Instruction of Jackson County, 1909-1911. Calendar Clerk of the State Senate, 1905, 1908 (special session), 1909. Principal Clerk of the Senate, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919. Appointed United States Deputy Collector, November 1, 1913; resigned December 1, 1914. Mason, Odd Fellow, K. of P. Baptist. Address: Hickory, N. C.

SENATORS.

EUGENE C. BEDDINGFIELD.

(*Fifteenth District.*—County: Wake. One Senator.)

EUGENE C. BEDDINGFIELD, Democrat, of Wake County, Senator from Fifteenth District, was born near Raleigh, N. C., October 10, 1862. Son of Alexander H. and Palmyra LaFayette (Chappell) Beddingfield. Was educated in private schools; Forestville Academy, 1876. Farmer. Representative in the General Assembly, 1889, 1901. Member of N. C. R. R. Commission, 1891-1899; N. C. Corporation Commission, 1902-1909. County Commissioner of Wake County, 1912-1916. Member of Farmers' Union; Mason. Baptist. Married Miss Nannie Peebles, November 24, 1881. Eight children. Address: Raleigh, N. C., R. F. D. 1.

FURNIFOLD BROCK.

(*Seventh District.*—Counties: Carteret, Craven, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, and Onslow. Two Senators.)

FURNIFOLD BROCK, Democrat, of Jones County, Senator from the Seventh District, was born at Trenton, N. C. Son of Furnifold and Susan C. (Koonce) Brock. Attended Trenton High School; Trinity College, 1892; University of Ohio, 1894, C.E. Farmer. Register of Deeds, 1900-1904. Chairman Board of County Commissioners, 1904-1908. State Senator, 1917. Mason. In 1898 married to Miss Myrtle Foscue. Eight children. Address: Trenton, N. C.

JOSEPH ADDISON BROWN.

(*Eleventh District.*—Counties: Bladen and Columbus. One Senator.)

JOSEPH ADDISON BROWN, Democrat, of Columbus County, Senator from the Eleventh District, was born at Rockingham, N. C., July 9, 1861. Attended commercial school one year. Merchant. Farmer. State Senator in 1893, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1911. Member State's Prison Board in 1902. Mason. Odd Fellow. K. of P. Presbyterian. Married, June 25, 1897, Miss Minnie McIver. One child. Address: Chadbourn, N. C.

ROBERT LEE BURNS.

(*Twenty-first District*.—Counties: Chatham, Moore, Richmond, and Scotland. Two Senators.)

ROBERT LEE BURNS, Democrat, of Moore County. Senator from Twenty-first District, was born in Moore County, January 29, 1867. Son of J. F. and Ann R. (Brown) Burns. Was educated at Robinson's School at Pleasant Lodge and at Liberty, N. C., 1885-1887. B.A. of Wake Forest College, 1891. University of North Carolina, 1893-1894. Mason. Methodist. Married Miss Emma Lee Muse, April 22, 1896. Five children. Address: Carthage, N. C.

ROBERT LEE CARR.

(*Ninth District*.—Counties: Duplin and Pender. One Senator.)

ROBERT LEE CARR, Democrat, of Duplin County. Senator from Ninth District, was born near Wallace, N. C., September 3, 1878. Son of Gabriel Boney and Isabella Catherine (Johnson) Carr. Educated in the public schools, Rockfish Academy, Davidson College, Medical College of Virginia, graduating in medicine at the University of Maryland, May 21, 1907. Physician. Member Duplin County Medical Society; Third District Medical Society; State Medical Society. Delegate to the State Medical Society, 1907 and 1912. Modern W. of W.; K. of P. Presbyterian. Representative in the General Assembly, 1911 and 1915. Married (first) Miss Victoria Patterson, (second) Miss Estelle Moore. Three children. Address: Rose Hill, N. C.

EDGAR BURGESS CLOUD.

(*Thirty-second District*.—Counties: Cleveland, Henderson, Polk, and Rutherford. Two Senators.)

EDGAR BURGESS CLOUD, Democrat, of Polk County, Senator from Thirty-second District, was born at Columbus, N. C., February 22, 1872. Was educated in public schools; Wake Forest Summer Law School, 1905. Lawyer. State Senator, 1915. Knights of Pythias. Presbyterian. Married Miss Ada Walker, April 19, 1914. Address: Columbus, N. C.

HENRY GROVES CONNOR, JR.

(*Sixth District*.—Counties: Franklin, Nash, and Wilson. Two Senators.)

HENRY GROVES CONNOR, JR., Democrat, of Wilson County, Senator from Sixth District, was born at Wilson, N. C., July 19, 1876. Son of Henry Groves and Kate (Whitfield) Connor. Was educated at Wilson Graded Schools; Private Schools in Wilson; B.S. of University of North Carolina, 1897. Law School, University of North Carolina, 1898. Lawyer. Chairman County Democratic Executive Committee; Delegate National Democratic Conventions. 1912-1916. Sigma Alpha Epsilon (college fraternity). Married Miss Elizabeth Clark, April 17, 1901. One child. Address: Wilson, N. C.

WILLIAM BRYANT COOPER.

(*Tenth District*.—Counties: New Hanover and Brunswick. One Senator.)

WILLIAM BRYANT COOPER, Democrat, of New Hanover County, Senator from the Tenth District, was born January 22, 1867, at Cool Spring, S. C. Son of Noah B. and Lucina (Jennette) Cooper. Attended Mullins (S. C.) Graded Schools, 1877-1887. Cotton exporter. Alderman and Mayor *pro tem.* of the city of Wilmington, 1902-1903. Member Board of Audit and Finance. President Produce Exchange, Wilmington, 1900. President Merchants' Association, Wilmington, 1905. State Senator, 1915. Mason. Methodist. Married Miss Frances Ada Gore. Three sons. Address: Wilmington, N. C.

OSCAR BOWMAN COWARD.

(*Thirty-seventh District*.—Counties: Haywood, Jackson, Transylvania, and Swain. One Senator.)

OSCAR BOWMAN COWARD, Democrat, of Jackson County, Senator from Thirty-seventh District, was born in Jackson County, January 20, 1859. Son of Nathan and Jane (Rogers) Coward. Was educated at private school at East Laport, 1876-1878. Farmer. Chairman County Democratic Executive Committee. Mason. Married (first) Miss Emma Long, July 1, 1885; (second) Miss Nora Zachary, September 27, 1898. Five children. Address: Webster, N. C.

GEORGE VERNON COWPER.

(*Seventh District.*—Counties: Carteret, Craven, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, and Onslow. Two Senators.)

GEORGE VERNON COWPER, Democrat, of Lenoir County, Senator from Seventh District, was born in Hertford County, N. C. Son of George and Rebecca Jane (Riddick) Cowper. Was educated at Winton High School, 1893-1897. University of North Carolina, 1897-1900. Law School of University of North Carolina, 1900-1901. County Attorney, Lenoir County, since 1906. Member Executive Committee of North Carolina Bar Association. Chairman County Democratic Executive Committee, 1912-1918. Trustee of Kinston Graded Schools, 1915-1917. Chairman County Board of Education, 1917-1918. Presidential Elector Third Congressional District, 1917. Member Legal Advisory Board of Lenoir County, 1917-1918; Government Appeal Agent, 1918. K. A. (college fraternity); Mason; Woodmen of the World. Episcopalian. Married November 21, 1906. Three children. Address: Kinston, N. C.

WILLIAM T. CROSS.

(*First District.*—Counties: Perquimans, Currituck, Chowan, Gates, Pasquotank, Camden, Hertford. Two Senators.)

WILLIAM T. CROSS, Democrat, of Gates County, Senator from First District, was born in Gates County, N. C., March 25, 1862. Son of Thomas E. and Martha E. (Gatling) Cross. Was educated in private schools in Gatesville, 1872-1875. Farmer. Clerk of the Superior Court of Gates County, 1886-1918. Chairman County Democratic Executive Committee, 1880-1918; Chairman Board of Trustees Gatesville High School; President Bank of Gates. Mason; Odd Fellow. Baptist. Married Miss Elizabeth C. P. Hunter, June 22, 1899. Four children. Address: Gatesville, N. C.

TITUS GRANDY CURRIN.

(*Seventeenth District.*—Counties: Granville and Person. One Senator.)

TITUS GRANDY CURRIN, Democrat, of Granville County, Senator from Seventeenth District, was born at Oxford, N. C., August 1, 1873.

Son of Joseph F. and Henrietta (Hobgood) Currin. Was educated at Horner's Military School, 1891-1892. Farmer. State Senator, 1915. Chairman Local Exemption Board, 1917-1918. Odd Fellow; Mason. Baptist. Married Miss Mary Blalock, December 21, 1898. Four children. Address: Oxford, N. C.

WILLIAM S. DAVENPORT.

(*Second District.*—Counties: Martin, Washington, Tyrrell, Dare, Beaufort, Hyde, and Pamlico. Two Senators.)

WILLIAM S. DAVENPORT, Democrat, of Washington County, Senator from the Second District, was born in Tyrrell County, August 16, 1859. Son of Tully and Eliza (Nonnan) Davenport. Educated in the public schools. Farmer. Clerk Superior Court, 1882-1886. Member Board of County Commissioners, 1911-1916. Chairman Democratic County Executive Committee, 1912-1916. State Senator, 1917. Mason. Married, November 14, 1883, to Miss Henrietta E. Blount. Seven children. Address: Mackeys, N. C.

JAMES LESTER DELANEY.

(*Twenty-fourth District.*—Counties: Cabarrus and Mecklenburg. Two Senators.)

JAMES LESTER DELANEY, Democrat, of Mecklenburg County, Senator from Twenty-fourth District, was born in Union County, N. C. Son of James Stanhope and Margaret E. (Matthews) DeLaney. Was educated at Weddington Academy, 1896-1900. University of North Carolina, 1900-1902. University of North Carolina Law School, 1904. Lawyer. Prosecuting attorney for city of Charlotte, 1911-1913. Mason; Odd Fellow; Knight of Pythias. Presbyterian. Married Miss Cora Martha Matthews, March 2, 1905. Two children. Address: Charlotte, N. C.

MILES WHITEHURST FEREBEE.

(*First District.*—Counties: Perquimans, Currituck, Chowan, Gates, Pasquotank, Camden, and Hertford. Two Senators.)

MILES WHITEHURST FEREBEE, Democrat, of Camden County, Senator from the First District, was born in Camden County, June 27, 1878.

Son of Willis G. and Minnie (Whitehurst) Ferebee. Received his education in the public schools and in Bayboro Collegiate Institute. Farmer and automobile dealer. Register of Deeds of Camden County, 1910-1916. Representative in General Assembly, 1917. Mason; Odd Fellow. Married, November, 1906, to Miss Florence Gregory. Address: Camden, N. C.

WALTER HARRISON FISHER.

(*Fourteenth District.*—Counties: Harnett, Johnston, Lee, and Sampson. Two Senators.)

WALTER HARRISON FISHER, Republican, of Sampson County, Senator from Fourteenth District, was born at Roseboro, N. C., October 22, 1889. Son of A. F. and Mary (Owen) Fisher. Was educated at Roseboro Graded School until 1910; Buie's Creek Academy, 1910-1911. B.A. of Wake Forest College, 1915. Lawyer. Teacher, 1911, 1913. County Attorney of Sampson County since 1916; Editor of *News Dispatch*, 1916-1917. State Senator, 1915. Government Appeal Agent for Sampson County, 1917-1918. Member of Legal Advisory Board, 1918. Baptist. Married Miss Lossie S. Herring, March 27, 1917. Address: Clinton, N. C.

EDWARD L. GAVIN.

(*Fourteenth District.*—Counties: Harnett, Johnston, Lee, and Sampson. Two Senators.)

EDWARD L. GAVIN, Republican, of Lee County, Senator from Fourteenth District, was born at Giddensville, Sampson County, N. C., August 17, 1888. Son of Edward Lewis and Minnie Irene (Darden) Gavin. Was educated at Roseboro Graded School, 1906. Law School of University of North Carolina, 1907-1909; LL.B. of Indianapolis College of Law, 1910-1911. Lawyer. Mayor of Roseboro, 1913-1914. Jr. O. U. A. M.; Knights of Pythias; Modern Woodmen of the World. Baptist. Married Miss Mamie Florence Caudle, March 6, 1912. Three children. Address: Sanford, N. C.

POWELL WATKINS GLIDEWELL.

(*Nineteenth District*.—County: Rockingham. One Senator.)

POWELL WATKINS GLIDEWELL, Democrat, of Rockingham County, Senator from Nineteenth District, was born at Meadows, Stokes County, N. C., June 11, 1880. Son of C. W. and Amanda (Rierson) Glidewell. Was educated at public schools, 1887-1891; Dalton Institute, 1891-1893; Wake Forest College Law School, 1899-1901. Lawyer. Presidential Elector, Fifth Congressional District, 1908 and 1912. City Solicitor of Reidsville, 1911-1913. Royal Arcanum; Modern Woodmen of America; Jr. O. U. A. M.; Odd Fellow. Baptist. Married Miss Lilly Terry, August 31, 1904. Three children. Address: Reidsville, N. C.

JAMES A. GRAY.

(*Twenty-sixth District*.—County: Forsyth. One Senator.)

JAMES A. GRAY, Democrat, of Forsyth County, Senator from the Twenty-sixth District, was born in Winston-Salem, August 21, 1889. Son of James A. and Aurelia (Bowman) Gray. Graduated from the Winston-Salem High School in 1904; A.B. of the University of North Carolina, 1908. Vice-President and Treasurer of Wachovia Bank and Trust Company. President North Carolina Bankers' Association. Chairman of Forsyth County Board of Road Commissioners, 1915-1916. Trustee of the University of North Carolina. Methodist. Married, April 18, 1918, to Miss Pauline Bahnson. Address: Winston-Salem, N. C.

FORDYCE CUNNINGHAM HARDING.

(*Fifth District*.—County: Pitt. One Senator.)

FORDYCE CUNNINGHAM HARDING, Democrat, of Pitt County, Senator from the Fifth District, was born at Aurora, N. C., February 12, 1879. Son of Henry and Susan Harding. Ph.B. (1893), LL.B. (1894), University of North Carolina. Lawyer. Chairman Democratic County Executive Committee, 1906-1915. Chairman Board of Trustees Greenville Graded Schools. State Senator, 1915, 1917. President *pro tempore* of the State Senate, 1917. Royal Arch Mason; K. of P.; Odd Fellow. Methodist. Married Miss Mary Harding. Address: Greenville, N. C.

MARMADUKE J. HAWKINS.

(*Sixteenth District.*—Counties: Warren and Vance. One Senator.)

MARMADUKE J. HAWKINS, Democrat, of Warren County, Senator from the Sixteenth District, was born in Warren County, N. C., September 9, 1850. Son of Dr. William J. and Alethia Clark Hawkins. Educated at Dr. Wilson's School, Alamance County, 1865-1867; Bingham's School, Mebane; University of Virginia; Professor Minor's Law School, University of Virginia, B.L., 1870-1871. Manufacturer. Lawyer. Trustee University of North Carolina. Chief deputy revenue officer for four years. Twenty years Chairman County Commissioners of Warren County. State Senator, 1911. Mason. Episcopalian. Married, June 20, 1878, Miss Rebecca B. Davis. Three children. Address: Ridgeway, N. C.

RUFUS LAFAYETTE HAYMORE.

(*Twenty-seventh District.*—Counties: Stokes and Surry. One Senator.)

RUFUS LAFAYETTE HAYMORE, Republican, of Surry County, Senator from the Twenty-seventh District, was born in that county in 1851. Lawyer. County Commissioner, 1883. Mayor of Mount Airy, N. C., 1897. Representative in the General Assembly of 1909, 1913, 1917. State Senator in 1911, 1915. Baptist. Address: Mount Airy, N. C.

GEORGE ALLAN HOLDERNESS.

(*Fourth District.*—Counties: Halifax and Edgecombe. Two Senators.)

GEORGE ALLAN HOLDERNESS, Democrat, of Edgecombe County, Senator from the Fourth Senatorial District, was born in Caswell County, June 15, 1867. Son of William Henry and Sarah (Foreman) Holderness. Educated in the public schools. Banker and farmer. President of North Carolina Bankers' Association 1914. Member of the Board of Directors of the State Prison under Governor Kitchin. State Senator, 1917. County Food Administrator, 1917-18. Married Hattie Howard. Seven children. Address: Tarboro, N. C.

WILKINS PERRYMAN HORTON.

(*Twenty-first District.*—Counties: Chatham, Moore, Richmond, and Scotland. Two Senators.)

WILKINS PERRYMAN HORTON, Democrat, of Chatham County, Senator from Twenty-first District, was born at Kansas City, Kansas, September 1, 1889. Son of Thomas B. and Mary E. (Wilkins) Horton. Was educated at Holly Oak Graded School, 1900-1908, Draughn's Business College, 1910-1911. University of North Carolina 1912-1914. Lawyer. County Attorney since 1916. Government Appeal Agent for Chatham County, 1917-1918. Mason. Methodist. Married Miss Cassandra C. Mendenhall, June 12, 1918. Address: Pittsboro, N. C.

EARLE AMBROSE HUMPHREY.

(*Eighth District.*—County: Wayne. One senator.)

EARLE AMBROSE HUMPHREY, Democrat, of Wayne County, Senator from Eighth District, was born at Goldsboro, N. C., June 21, 1872. Son of Lotte W. and Ida (Clingman) Humphrey. Was educated at Goldsboro Graded Schools; B.L. of Columbia University, Washington, D. C., 1892-1895. Lawyer. County Attorney Wayne County; Solicitor of County Court. Government Appeal Agent. Attorney for Exemption Board of Wayne County, 1918. Married Miss Elizabeth Ridout, April, 1903. One child. Address: Goldsboro, N. C.

JAMES LEE HYATH.

(*Thirty-fifth District.*—Counties: Avery, Madison, Mitchell, and Yancey. One senator.)

JAMES LEE HYATH, Republican, of Yancey County, Senator from Thirty-fifth District, was born at Burnsville, N. C., March 14, 1865. Son of Jason L. and Sarah Eliza (McClelland) Hyath. Was educated at Burnsville Academy, 1889. Real Estate Dealer. County Superintendent of Schools. State Senator, 1899, 1911. Mason; Odd Fellow; Knight of Pythias. Methodist. Married Miss Margarite C. Griffith, June 12, 1892. Four children. Address: Burnsville, N. C.

J. W. JOHNSON.

(*Thirteenth District*.—Counties: Cumberland and Hoke. One senator.)

J. W. JOHNSON, Democrat, of Hoke County, Senator from Thirteenth District. Address: Raeford, N. C.

NORWOOD VANCE LONG.

(*Twenty-second District*.—Counties: Montgomery and Randolph. One senator.)

NORWOOD VANCE LONG, Republican, of Montgomery County, Senator from Twenty-second District, was born at Rockingham, N. C., April 10, 1871. Son of Elisha T. and Martha (McKinnon) Long. Attended Public Schools. Farmer and Lumber Manufacturer. Appointed Postmaster at Biscoe, 1900-1908. Jr. O. U. A. M.; Woodman of the World. Methodist. Married Miss Minerva V. McCaskill, April 5, 1896. Eight children. Address: Biscoe, N. C.

WILLIAM LUNSFORD LONG.

(*Fourth District*.—Counties: Halifax and Edgecombe. Two senators.)

WILLIAM LUNSFORD LONG, Democrat, of Halifax County, Senator from the Fourth District, was born February 5, 1890, at Garysburg. Son of Lemuel McKinney and Bettie Gray (Mason) Long. A.B. of the University of North Carolina, 1909. Lawyer. Director First National Bank of Roanoke Rapids, N. C. Secretary-Treasurer Roanoke Rapids Building and Loan Association. Director and Vice-President of the Northampton & Hertford Railroad Company. Representative in the General Assembly, 1915. State Senator, 1917. S. A. E. (College Fraternity). Gimghoul. Phi Beta Kappa of University of North Carolina. Mason; K. of P. Married Miss Rosa Arrington Heath. Two children. Address: Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

EDWARD FRANCIS LOVILL.

(*Thirty-fourth District*.—Counties: Alleghany, Ashe, and Watauga. One Senator.)

EDWARD FRANCIS LOVILL. Democrat, of Watauga County, Senator from Thirty-fourth District, was born at Siloam, Surry County, N. C., February 10, 1842. Son of William R. and Eliza G. (Reeves) Lovill. Was educated at East Bend Academy, 1856-1857. Lawyer and Farmer. Chairman Board of Directors of Appalachian Training School since its organization in 1903. State Senator, 1883, 1907; Representative in the General Assembly, 1885, 1893; Commissioner to Chippewa Indians, 1893-1897, for the purpose of classifying lands ceded by them to the United States Government; Director, Oxford Orphan Asylum; Confederate soldier, serving from 1861 to 1865; volunteered as a private. Captain Co. A, 28th N. C. Reg. C. S. A. Mason; Odd Fellow. Methodist. Married Miss Josephine L. Marion, February 15, 1866. Four children. Address: Boone, N. C.

ADDISON GOODLOE MANGUM.

(*Thirty-first District*.—County: Gaston. One Senator.)

ADDISON GOODLOE MANGUM, Democrat, of Gaston County, Senator from Thirty-first District, was born in Orange County, N. C., January 24, 1868. Son of Addison and Nannie Taylor (Speed) Mangum. Was educated at Horner Military School, 1887-1888. University of North Carolina, 1890-1891; Trinity College, 1892-1893. Lawyer. City Attorney of Gastonia. County Attorney since 1908. Representative in the General Assembly, 1907. Mason; Knight of Pythias; Red Men; Jr. O. U. A. M.; Phi Delta Theta (college fraternity). Episcopalian. Married Miss Annie Walton, July 29, 1902. Two children. Address: Gastonia, N. C.

WAYLAND MITCHELL.

(*Third District*.—Counties: Northampton and Bertie. One Senator.)

WAYLAND MITCHELL, Democrat, of Bertie County, Senator from Third District, was born in Bertie County, N. C., September 9, 1871. Son of James Washington and Laura E. (Perry) Mitchell. Was

educated at Aulander High School; B.A. of Wake Forest College, 1891. University of Virginia, 1892-1893. M.D. University of Maryland, 1895. Farmer. Practiced medicine at Lewiston, N. C., from 1896 to 1914, when retired from practice on account of failing health. Member Board of Commissioners Bertie County, 1908-1912. Member Board of Education Bertie County, 1917-1918. Baptist. Married Miss Julia H. Nowell, November 23, 1898. Address: Lewiston, N. C.

DAVID Z. NEWTON.

(*Thirty-second District*.—Counties: Cleveland, Henderson, Polk, and Rutherford. Two senators.)

DAVID Z. NEWTON, Democrat, of Cleveland County, Senator from Thirty-second District, was born in Cleveland County, N. C., April 10, 1884. Son of George and Huldah (White) Newton. Was educated at Piedmont High School, Lawndale, N. C., 1903-1904. A.B. of University of North Carolina, 1904-1908. University of North Carolina Law School, 1910. Lawyer. Member Democratic Congressional Executive Committee, Ninth District; Chairman County Democratic Executive Committee, 1916-1918. Odd Fellow. Methodist. Address: Shelby, N. C.

ALBERT BALLARD PALMER.

(*Twenty-fourth District*.—Counties: Cabarrus and Mecklenburg. Two Senators.)

ALBERT BALLARD PALMER, Democrat, of Cabarrus County, Senator from Twenty-fourth District, was born at Port Republic, Rockingham County, Va., February 16, 1885. Son of John Waller and Mary Catherine (Funkhouser) Palmer. Was educated at Mt. Vernon Academy, Port Republic, 1902. Piedmont Business College, Lynchburg, Va., 1905. Elon College, 1905-1906. LL.B. of Baltimore University School of Law, 1911. Lawyer. Judge of Recorder's Court, 1916-1918. Elk; Loyal Order of Moose; Knight of Pythias. Methodist. Address: Concord, N. C.

LYNDON CALDWELL PATTERSON.

(*Eighteenth District*.—Counties: Caswell, Alamance, Orange, and Durham. Two Senators.)

LYNDON CALDWELL PATTERSON, Democrat, of Orange County, Senator from Eighteenth District, was born in Orange County, N. C., September 9, 1882. Son of Robert Donnell and Annie Olympbia (Donnell) Patterson. Was educated in public schools of Orange County; Bingham Military School; Guilford College. Farmer. Member of County Board of Education, 1912-1918. Presbyterian. Married Miss Bessie Murray, December 31, 1912. Address: Durham, N. C., R. F. D. 1.

JAMES NEWTON PRICE.

(*Twenty-third District*.—Counties: Anson, Davidson, Stanly, and Union. Two Senators.)

JAMES NEWTON PRICE, Democrat, of Union County, Senator from the Twenty-third District, was born in Union County, September 26, 1866. Son of Andrew Joseph and Emily (Howey) Price. Received his preparatory education in the public schools from 1872 to 1880, and Monroe High School, 1880-1882. Attended Rutherford College in 1884 and in 1887. Farmer and merchant. Justice of the peace for Union County for about twenty years. Member of Township Road Commission. Member of County Board of Education. Representative in General Assembly, 1897, 1907, and 1917. W. O. W. Presbyterian. Married, July 4, 1888, to Miss Nancy C. Winchester. Nine children. Address: Monroe, N. C., R. F. D. 5.

WALLACE ALEXANDER REINHARDT.

(*Thirtieth District*.—Counties: Catawba and Lincoln. One Senator.)

WALLACE ALEXANDER REINHARDT, Republican, of Catawba County, Senator from Thirtieth District, was born in Catawba County, N. C., September 23, 1869. Son of Robert P. and Susan (Ramseur) Reinhardt. Was educated in public schools. Two years at Catawba College. Farmer and dairyman. Chairman County Republican Executive Committee, 1916-1918. Treasurer of Catawba County, 1914-1918.

Mason. Reformed. Married Miss Iva I. I. Kerd, December 18, 1890. Eight children. Address: Newton, N. C.

TERRELIUS THEODORE ROSS.

(*Sixth District.*—Counties: Franklin, Nash, and Wilson. Two Senators.)

TERRELIUS THEODORE ROSS, Democrat, of Nash County, Senator from the Sixth District, was born at Pleasant Garden, October 5, 1855. Son of A. S. and Nannie (Hendrick) Ross. Attended Pleasant Garden Academy. Dentist and Farmer. Member of State Dental Association; National Dental Association. State Senator, 1917. Mason; Knight Templar, and Pythian. Baptist. Married, 1880, to Miss Minnie Scott. Four children. Address: Nashville, N. C.

ALFRED MOORE SCALES.

(*Twentieth District.*—County: Guilford. One Senator.)

ALFRED MOORE SCALES, Democrat, of Guilford County, Senator from the Twentieth District, was born in Greensboro, August 20, 1870. Son of Col. Junius Irving and Effie Hamilton (Henderson) Scales. Educated at Greensboro Graded Schools, Raleigh Male Academy; University of North Carolina; Law School of the University of North Carolina, 1892. Lawyer and farmer; General Counsel and Vice-President of Southern Life and Trust Company; North Carolina Trust Company; Southern Underwriters; Underwriters of Greensboro; Southern Stock Fire Insurance Company; Southern Real Estate Company; Irving Park Company, and Greensboro Securities Company; General Counsel and member Finance Committee American Exchange National Bank. Member North Carolina Bar Association; City Attorney of Greensboro, 1894 to 1904; State Senate, 1897, 1905, 1917; President Commission on Constitutional Amendments, 1913; Visitor to U. S. Naval Academy, 1910. Member Royal Arcanum, Odd Fellows, and K. of P. Regent, North Carolina Royal Arcanum. Presbyterian; Elder since 1896; Moderator Orange Presbytery and Synod of North Carolina. Trustee University of North Carolina since 1897; Chairman Finance Committee. President North Carolina Children's Home Society; member Board Regents, Barium

Springs Orphans Home; Trustee Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va.; Peace Institute; Flora Macdonald College, and Glade Valley High School. Chairman of Boards of Instruction for Western District of North Carolina. Chairman Board of Instruction for Guilford County. Married, November, 1895, to Miss Bessie Taylor; September, 1914, to Miss Mary Leigh Pell. Six living children. Address: Greensboro, N. C.

JAMES L. SHEEK.

(*Twenty-eighth District*.—Counties: Davie, Wilkes, and Yadkin. One Senator.)

JAMES L. SHEEK, Republican, of Davie County, Senator from the Twenty-eighth District, was born at Smith Grove, Davie County, N. C., December 1, 1866. Son of Daniel S. and Martha (Williams) Sheek. Educated in public schools. Sheriff of Davie County, 1898-1910. Representative in General Assembly, 1913. Mason. Methodist. Married Miss Rena Kimbrough in 1889. One son. Address: Mocksville, N. C.

JAMES FRANKLIN SHINN.

(*Twenty-third District*.—Counties: Anson, Davidson, Stanly, and Union. Two Senators.)

JAMES FRANKLIN SHINN, Democrat, of Stanly County, Senator from Twenty-third District, was born in Cabarrus County, N. C., 1867. Son of Thomas Jefferson and Mary Charlotte (Smith) Shinn. Was educated at Union Institute, 1889. Monroe High School, 1890-1891. B.A. of Trinity College, 1893. Manager manufacturing plant. Superintendent Concord Graded School, 1893-1897. Chairman Stanly Board of Education since 1906. Jr. O. U. A. M.; Knight of Pythias; Mason. Methodist. Married Miss Annette Corinne Harris, 1898. Four children. Address: Norwood, N. C.

RAY DEAN SISK.

(*Thirty-eighth District*.—Counties: Cherokee, Clay, Graham, and Macon. One Senator.)

RAY DEAN SISK, Republican, of Macon County, Senator from Thirty-eighth District, was born in Jackson County, N. C., May 2,

1876. Son of R. F. and Laura (Hooper) Sisk. Was educated at Cullowhee Normal School, 1892-1893; Franklin High School, 1894. University of North Carolina, 1895-1896. Studied law under Hon. J. Frank Ray, 1896-1897. Lawyer. Town Attorney of Franklin; County Attorney for two years. Deputy Collector, Internal Revenue, Fifth District, 1905-1906. Odd Fellow; Knight of Pythias; Jr. O. U. A. M. Episcopalian. Married Miss Emma Guy, September, 1897. Two children. Address: Franklin, N. C.

HORACE EDNEY STACY.

(*Twelfth District*.—County: Robeson. One Senator.)

HORACE EDNEY STACY, Democrat, of Robeson County, Senator from Twelfth District, was born at Gibson, N. C., February 4, 1887. Son of Lucius E. and Rosa (Johnson) Stacy. Was educated in public schools. A.B. of University of North Carolina, 1910. Law School of North Carolina, 1911-1913. Lawyer. Methodist. Married Miss Halie Lytch, April 28, 1914. One child. Address: Lumberton, N. C.

HENRY BUIST STEVENS.

(*Thirty-sixth District*.—County: Buncombe. One Senator.)

HENRY BUIST STEVENS, Democrat, of Buncombe County, Senator from Thirty-sixth District, was born in Buncombe County, N. C., May 23, 1869. Son of Samuel Norman and Martha (Buist) Stevens. Was educated at Asheville Male Academy; Asheville Military Academy; University of North Carolina Law School, 1889-1890; University of Virginia Law School, 1893. Lawyer. Judge Criminal Circuit Court, 1898-1899; Judge Criminal Court, Western District, 1899-1901. Knight of Pythias. Episcopalian. Married Miss Katherine Millard, June 6, 1894. One child. Address: Asheville, N. C.

T. OVID TEAGUE.

(*Thirty-third District*.—Counties: Alexander, Burke, Caldwell, McDowell. Two Senators.)

T. OVID TEAGUE, of Alexander County, Republican, Senator from the Thirty-third District. Address: Taylorsville, N. C.

DORMAN THOMPSON.

(*Twenty-ninth District.*—County: Iredell. One Senator.)

DORMAN THOMPSON, Democrat, of Iredell County, Senator from the Twenty-ninth District, was born at Denver, N. C., November 3, 1878. Son of D. Matt and Mary Elizabeth (Rice) Thompson. Prepared for college in the private school of his father at Lincolnton, N. C., and in graded schools of Statesville, N. C. Ph.B. of the University of North Carolina, 1901. Lawyer. City Attorney of Statesville since 1907. State Senator, 1913 (special session), 1915. Methodist. Delegate to the General Conference of Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Oklahoma City in 1914, and at Atlanta in 1918. Married, January 17, 1906, to Miss Luda Morrison. Three children. Address: Statesville, N. C.

EDMUND F. WAKEFIELD.

(*Thirty-third District.*—Counties: Alexander, Burke, Caldwell, and McDowell. Two Senators.)

EDMUND F. WAKEFIELD, Republican, of Caldwell County, Senator from Thirty-third District, was born at Lenoir, N. C., June 22, 1859. Son of Robert R. and Rebecca Louisa (Ballew) Wakefield. Was educated at Finley High School, 1874-1876; Trinity College, 1879-1881. Farmer. High school teacher, 1882-1896. Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, 1898-1905. Superintendent of Public Instruction, Caldwell County, 1884. State Senator, 1897. Mayor of Lenoir, 1910. Methodist. Married (first) Miss Sallie C. Kent, 1887 (second) Miss Annie E. Proffitt, 1913. Two children. Address: Lenoir, N. C.

LINDSAY CARTER WARREN.

(*Second District.*—Counties: Martin, Washington, Tyrrell, Dare, Beaufort, Hyde, and Pamlico. Two Senators.)

LINDSAY CARTER WARREN, Democrat, of Beaufort County, Senator from the Second District, was born in Washington, N. C., December 16, 1889. Son of Charles Frederick and Elizabeth Mütter (Blount) Warren. Received his preparatory education at Bingham School, Asheville, 1903-1906. Attended University of North Carolina, 1906-1908; Law School of University of North Carolina, 1911-1912. At-

torney at law; member of North Carolina Bar Association. Alternate Delegate to American Bar Association, 1916. Chairman Democratic Executive Committee of Beaufort County since 1912. County Attorney of Beaufort County since 1912. State Senator, 1917. Member of Code Commission, 1917; Chairman Legal Advisory Board of Beaufort County and Government Appeal Agent. Member Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity; B. P. O. E. Episcopalian. Married, January, 1916, to Miss Emily D. Harris. Address: Washington, N. C.

GEORGE LEA WILLIAMSON.

(*Eighteenth District.*—Counties: Caswell, Alamance, Orange, and Durham. Two Senators.)

GEORGE LEA WILLIAMSON, Democrat, of Caswell County, Senator from Eighteenth District, was born at Danville, Va., May 26, 1857. Son of George and Marion Wallace (Hill) Williamson. Was educated at Yanceyville private schools, 1866-1872; Hughes Academy (Cedar Grove), 1874-1876; Horner and Graves school (Hillsboro), 1876-1878. Farmer. Member Farmers' Union. Presbyterian. Married Miss Lucy Owen, January 20, 1886. Address: Elanch, N. C., R. F. D. 1.

ROBERT LEE WRIGHT.

(*Twenty-fifth District.*—County: Rowan. One Senator.)

ROBERT LEE WRIGHT, Democrat, of Rowan County, Senator from Twenty-fifth District, was born in Wilkes County, N. C., September, 16, 1867. Son of J. L. and Mary M. (Shoafe) Wright. Was educated at Presbyterian High School; John Hopkins University Lawyer. Alderman of Salisbury for eight years. Has been Director of Wachovia Banking and Trust Co., Peoples Bank, and Rockwell Bank. Representative in the General Assembly, 1901; State Senator, 1905; Judge of County Court, 1916-1918. Royal Arcanum; Woodmen of the World; Odd Fellow; Jr. O. U. A. M. Presbyterian. Married Miss Sallie B. Oakes. Address: Salisbury, N. C.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DENNIS GARFIELD BRUMMITT.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DENNIS GARFIELD BRUMMITT, Democrat, Representative from Granville County, was born in Granville County, February 7, 1881. Son of Thomas Jefferson and Caroline (Bradford) Brummitt. LL.B. of Wake Forest College. 1907. Secretary of Granville County Democratic Executive Committee, 1908-1910; Chairman, 1910-1914. Member State Democratic Executive Committee since 1913. Mayor of Oxford, 1909-1913. Member of Board of Town Commissioners, 1913-1915. Representative in General Assembly, 1915 and 1917. Mason; Odd Fellow; W. O. W.; M. W. A.; Jr. O. U. A. M. Baptist. Married, June 25, 1912, to Miss Kate Hays Fleming. Address: Oxford, N. C.

ALEXANDER LASSITER.

PRINCIPAL CLERK.

ALEXANDER LASSITER, Principal Clerk in the House of Representatives, was born August 19, 1874. Son of George W. and Sarah J. (Doughtie) Lassiter. Educated in public schools of Aulander, N. C., and Davis Military School, Winston, N. C., 1890-1891. Won orator's medal at Davis Military School in 1891; one of the declaimers at International Y. M. C. A. Convention. Studied law at University of North Carolina. Admitted to the Bar in 1895. Clerk in House of Representatives since 1899. Mason. Baptist. Married in 1898 to Miss Lizzie C. Minton. Five children. Address: Aulander, N. C.

REPRESENTATIVES.

CLARENCE RICHARD AYCOCK.

CLARENCE RICHARD AYCOCK, Democrat, Representative from Wayne County, was born at Fremont, N. C., January 17, 1884. Son of Benjamin F. and Sallie (Farmer) Aycock. Was educated at Fre-

mont High School; Goldsboro Graded Schools; North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College. Merchant. Knight of Pythias; Elk; Mason. Married Miss Lucy J. Earnhardt, December 25, 1905. Three children. Address: Fremont, N. C.

NATHAN BASS.

NATHAN BASS, Democrat, Representative from Wilson County, was born in Wilson County, N. C., in 1851. Son of Elisha and Sallie Bass. Was educated in public schools; the Fremont Academy, 1873. Farmer and banker. Public school teacher, 1873-1879. President of Bank of Lucama, since 1916. Representative in the General Assembly, 1889 and 1891. Member of the County Board of Education, 1897, and 1905-1917, and Chairman, 1911-1917. Member of the Board of County Commissioners, 1898-1904. Married first, Miss Priscilla Daniel; second, Miss Nancy Howell; third, Miss Patsie Barnes. Seven children. Address: Lucama, N. C.

WILLIAM ALBERT BOWMAN.

W. ALBERT BOWMAN, Democrat, Representative from Guilford County, was born at Liberty, N. C., January 7, 1864. Son of N. R. and Hannah (Kime) Bowman. Received his education at Mt. Pleasant High School, and Lowe's Boarding School, 1886-1888. Farmer. Justice of the Peace since 1906. Represented Guilford County in Legislature of 1915 and 1917. Woodman of the World. Methodist. Married August 1, 1889, to Miss Martha Elizabeth Greason. Three children. Address: Liberty, N. C.

D. L. BOYD.

D. L. BOYD, Democrat, Representative from Haywood County. Address: Waynesville, N. C.

JULIUS BROWN

JULIUS BROWN, Democrat, Representative from Pitt County, was born at Bethel, N. C., November 18, 1879. Son of Fernando and

Ann M. (Martin) Brown. Was educated at Bethel High School; Law School of University of North Carolina, 1901-1902. Lawyer. Odd Fellow; Mason. Married Miss Estell Thigpen, August 13, 1913. One child. Address: Greenville, N. C.

THEODORE D. BROWN.

THEODORE D. BROWN, Democrat, Representative from Rowan County, was born near Salisbury, N. C., January 23, 1881. He is a son of Adam M and Mary (Fesperman) Brown. Educated at Mulberry Academy. Secretary Salisbury Chamber of Commerce. State Senator, 1913; Representative in General Assembly, 1915. Member of Knights of Pythias; Jr. O. U. A. M.; Patriotic Order of the Sons of America (first State President); Uniformed rank P. O. S. of A.; Farmer's Union. Address: Salisbury, N. C.

CHARLES G. BRYANT.

CHARLES G. BRYANT, Republican, Representative from Yadkin County, was born in Yadkin County, February 26, 1866. Son of Stephen H. and Deborah (Farrington) Bryant. Was educated at Moravian Falls Academy, 1888-1889; Tray Hill Institute, 1890-1892; M.D. of Louisville Medical College, 1893-1894; M.D. Richmond University Medical College, 1911. Physician. Representative in General Assembly, 1907. Served in the Spanish-American War in Cuba and in Philippine Islands, 1898-1902. Mason; Odd Fellow; Knight of Pythias. Baptist. Married Miss Maggie Cowles Hampton, April 16, 1902. Address: Yadkinville, N. C.

VICTOR SILAS BRYANT.

VICTOR SILAS BRYANT, Democrat, Representative from Durham County, was born in Mecklenburg County, N. C., December 10, 1867. Son of Henry and Julia (Parks) Bryant. Graduate of University of North Carolina, 1890. Lawyer. Trustee of city schools of Durham. Trustee of University of North Carolina since 1901. State Senator, 1913. Married Miss Matilda Heartt. Address: Durham, N. C.

MARSHALL LEARY BURGESS.

MARSHALL LEARY BURGESS, Democrat, Representative from Camden County, was born at Old Trap, Camden County, N. C., November 15, 1859. Was educated at Three Branch School, 1875. Farmer. Local preacher for twenty years. Mason; Odd Fellow; Woodman of the World. Methodist. Married Miss Lydia Ann Sanderlin, May 20, 1883. Six children. Address: Old Trap, N. C.

JOHN BURNETT.

JOHN BURNETT, Republican, Representative from Swain County, was born in Macon County (now Swain), January 11, 1862. Son of Henry Clay and Matilda (DeHart) Burnett. Was educated in common schools and Franklin Normal School. Merchant and farmer. Representative in the General Assembly from Swain County, 1901, from Macon County, 1907. Mayor of Bryson City, 1915-1916. Member County Board of Education of Swain County, 1897-1898. Odd Fellow. Baptist. Married Miss Emma Dean, December 29, 1887. Three children. Address: Bryson City, N. C.

WILLIAM MILES BUTT.

WILLIAM MILES BUTT, Democrat, Representative from Beaufort County, was born at Bonnerton, August 26, 1860. Son of Horace James and Olivia Ann (Creekmur) Butt. Attended Richland Academy, 1879-1880. Farmer. Member of Board of Education of Beaufort County since 1903. Representative in the General Assembly, 1915. Episcopalian. Married Miss Annie V. Robason in April, 1890. Five children. Address: Bonnerton, N. C.

BENNEHAN CAMERON.

BENNEHAN CAMERON, Democrat, Representative from Durham County, was born September 9, 1854, at "Fairintosh," Stagville, then Orange, now Durham County. Son of Paul Carrington and Anne (Ruffin) Cameron. Prepared for college at Horner Military Academy, 1868-1871; Eastman National Business College, 1871; graduated

at Virginia Military Institute, 1875; Captain Co. C. Admitted to the Bar in 1877. Farmer. Director of the Morehead Banking Company, Durham, N. C. Took an active part in organizing the First National Bank of Durham, and in the building of the Lynchburg and Durham Railroad, the Oxford and Clarksville Railroad, the Durham and Northern Railroad, and the Oxford and Dickerson branch. Director in the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line Railroad. One of the organizers of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad Company; president of the same, 1911-1913. Director and vice-president of the Rocky Mount Mills. President of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society, 1896-1897. Vice-president of the Southern Cotton Growers Protective Association, 1904-1906. Vice-president of the Farmers' National Congress, 1901-1907; president, 1907-1909. Member of Royal Agricultural Society of England, 1908-1914. Captain of Orange County Guards, 1875-1876. Captain of the staffs of Governors Vance, Jarvis, and Scales. Colonel on the staffs of Governors Fowle, Holt, and Carr. Represented North Carolina on the staff of General Phil Sheridan at the centennial celebration of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, 1887, and on the staff of General Schofield at the centennial celebration of the inauguration of President George Washington, 1889. Organizer and director of the Quebec-Miami International Highway. Organizer and vice-president of the Southern National Highway. Director of the American Automobile Association. President of the Scottish Society of America. Assistant treasurer of the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati. Vice-president of the North Carolina Sons of the Revolution. Chairman of the Committee on the Coöperation of Patriotic Organizations under the American Committee for the Celebration of the Century of Peace among English speaking Peoples under the Treaty of Ghent. Representative in the General Assembly, 1915; State Senator, 1917. Episcopalian. Married Miss Sallie P. Mayo. Two children. Address: Stagville, N. C.

STACY R. CHESNUTT.

STACY R. CHESNUTT, Democrat, Representative from Duplin County, was born in Duplin County, January 10, 1889. Son of C. D. and Sarah Susan (Kornegay) Chesnutt. Was educated in public schools. Farmer. Mason. Methodist. Address: Albertson, N. C.

JOHN MONROE CLAYTON.

JOHN MONROE CLAYTON, Democrat, Representative from Hyde County, was born at Engelhard, N. C., October 18, 1851. Son of William P. and Susan Jane (Henry) Clayton. Educated at Amity Academy, Lake Landing, N. C. Farmer, school teacher, telegraph operator, chairman of Board of Shellfish Commissioners. Representative in the Legislature, 1913, 1915, 1917. Mason; Jr. O. U. A. M. President of Farmers' Union. President of United Sons of Hyde. Methodist. Married Miss Mary R. Midyette. Address: Engelhard, N. C.

BRAXTON BRAGG COLLINS.

BRAXTON BRAGG COLLINS, Democrat, Representative from Jones County, was born in Mayesville, October 17, 1866. Son of John and Marinda (Mattocks) Collins. Educated in the Pollocksville High School, 1885-1887. Farmer. Representative in the General Assembly, 1915 and 1917. Married to Miss Katie Bell Gillette, March, 1894. Seven children. Address: Mayesville, N. C.

ROBERT MARTIN COX.

ROBERT MARTIN COX, Democrat, Representative from Forsyth County, was born in that county, July 9, 1876. Son of Romulus L. and Susan E. (Barrow) Cox. Attended Oak Ridge Institute, 1894-1895. Farmer. Representative in the General Assembly, 1907-1917. Methodist. Address: Rural Hall, N. C.

THOMAS C. COXE.

THOMAS C. COXE, Democrat, Representative of Anson County, was born at Lilesville, N. C., July 15, 1875. Son of William J. and Pattie (Barringer) Coxe. Farmer and lumberman. Representative in General Assembly from Anson County, 1909-1911. County Democratic Chairman, 1916-1918. Methodist. Steward. Married, January 2, 1901, Miss Armantine McAlister. Four children. Address: Wadesboro, N. C.

BURGESS GAITHER CRISP.

BURGESS GAITHER CRISP, Democrat, Representative from Dare County, was born at Lenoir, N. C., July 9, 1864. Son of James C. and Jane Caroline (Hayes) Crisp. Was educated at Lenoir High School, 1878-1879; Trinity College, 1879-1883. Studied law at the Law School of Judge Clinton A. Cilley, at Lenoir, 1879-1880, 1885. Lawyer. Teacher, 1883-1896. County Superintendent of Dare County, 1902-1905, 1911-1915. Mayor of Manteo, 1909-1910, 1917-1918. Mason; Jr. O. U. A. M. Universalist. Married Miss Maggie Hayes, February 5, 1893. Three children. Address: Manteo, N. C.

GEORGE DENVER DAIL.

GEORGE DENVER DAIL, Democrat, Representative from Craven County, was born in New Bern, October 17, 1872. Son of George F. M. and Amy J. (Exum) Dail. Educated in New Bern private schools and New Bern Graded Schools, and Sadler's Bryant and Stratton Business College, Baltimore, 1891-1892. Farmer and real estate dealer. Member of New Bern Chamber of Commerce. B. P. O. E. Representative in the General Assembly of 1917. Address: New Bern, N. C.

JOHN H. DARDEN.

JOHN H. DARDEN, Democrat, Representative from Halifax County, was born February 21, 1850, in Washington County. Son of John J. and Hester (Everett) Darden. Attended common schools, 1861-1865. Moved from Washington County to Halifax County in 1871. Justice of the Peace since 1885. Member of House of Representatives in 1915-1917. A. F. and A. M. Episcopalian. Married Miss Mollie E. Pittman. Two children, one living. Address: Spring Hill, N. C.

WILLIAM ALLEN DARDEN.

WILLIAM ALLEN DARDEN, Democrat, Representative from Greene County, was born in Greene County, N. C., December 20, 1856. Son of William S. and Margaret (Allen) Darden. Was educated at La-Grange Academy, 1876-1877; Sadler's Bryant and Stratton Business

College, Baltimore, 1883. Farmer. Member of County Board of Education. Trustee of A. & M. College for Negro Race at Greensboro. Methodist. Married Miss Olivia Carr. Two children. Address: Ayden, N. C., R. F. D. 1.

JOHN SHAKESPEARE DAVIS.

JOHN SHAKESPEARE DAVIS, Democrat, Representative from Warren County, was born in Warren County, N. C., August 19, 1871. Son of James A. and Mary (Cheek) Davis. Was educated in public schools, 1880-1890. Farmer. Member County Board of Education, 1915-1917. Baptist. Married Miss Mary Allen Davis, February 8, 1893. Five children. Address: Creek, Warren County, N. C.

JOHN GILMER DAWSON.

JOHN GILMER DAWSON, Democrat, Representative from Lenoir County, was born in Lenoir County, April 19, 1882. Son of John Henry and Annie (Daly) Dawson. Was educated at Kinston Public Schools; University of North Carolina Law School. Lawyer. Mason; Odd Fellow; Jr. O. U. A. M.; Kappa Sigma (college fraternity). Married Miss Margaret Regina Weyher, November 23, 1911. One child. Address: Kinston, N. C.

RUFUS A. DOUGHTON.

RUFUS A. DOUGHTON, Democrat, Representative from Alleghany County, was born in that county, January 10, 1857. Son of J. Horton and Rebecca (Jones) Doughton. Educated at Independence (Va.) High School, 1876-1877; University of North Carolina. Studied law at University of North Carolina, 1880. Lawyer, farmer and banker. President of Bank of Sparta. Representative in the General Assembly, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917. Lieutenant Governor, 1893-1897. Speaker of the House, 1891. Mason. Methodist. Married, January 3, 1883, Miss Sue B. Parks. Two children. Address: Sparta, N. C.

JAMES DIXON ECKLES.

JAMES DIXON ECKLES, Democrat, Representative from Buncombe County, was born at Petersburg, Virginia, August 19, 1874. Son of Robert Stith and Elizabeth Bennette (Tucker) Eckles. Was educated in public schools (including High School) of Petersburg, Virginia, 1881-1890; Emory and Henry College; Washington and Lee University; B.L. of Washington and Lee University, 1902. Lawyer. Practiced law in Norfolk, Virginia, 1902-1907, and in Buncombe County, N. C., since 1909. Mayor of Black Mountain, 1917-1918. Methodist. Married Miss Elizabeth Catterall Many, April 8, 1912. Two children. Address: Black Mountain, N. C.

WILLIAM NASH EVERETT.

WILLIAM NASH EVERETT, Democrat, Representative of Richmond County, was born in Rockingham, December 29, 1864. Son of William I. and Fannie (LeGrand) Everett. Attended Rockingham High School, 1882; University of North Carolina, 1886. Farmer and merchant. Member of the Hardware Association of the Carolinas; President, 1907. Mayor of Rockingham, 1896-1913, except one year when he was Chairman of Finance Committee. Chairman of Board of Education of Richmond County, since 1912. Chairman Board of Trustees Rockingham Graded School. Trustee of University of North Carolina. Vice-President Bank of Pee Dee. President Richmond Insurance & Realty Co. President Rockingham Hotel Company. County Food Administrator. State Senator, 1917. Methodist. Married Miss Lena Payne in 1888. Three children. Address: Rockingham, N. C.

JAMES TURNER FARISH.

JAMES TURNER FARISH, Democrat, Representative from Forsyth County, was born in Caswell County, February 8, 1868. Son of Thomas W. and Cornelia T. (Harris) Farish. Attended high schools at Jonesboro, Pittsboro, Haywood. Broker. Director of Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, 1911-1913. President of Granby, Quebec, Board of Trade, 1910-1913. President of the Protective Association of Canada, since its organization, 1907. Private in Forsyth Riflemen, 1887-1890. Representative in the General Assem-

bly of 1917. Mason. In November, 1890, married Miss Lily Blanche Bitting. Three children. Address: Winston-Salem, N. C.

THOMAS A. FARMER.

THOMAS A. FARMER, Republican, Representative from Ashe County, was born at Fig, Ashe County, April 30, 1875. Son of Hilton A. and Martetia (Roten) Farmer. Was educated at Creston High School, 1892-1893. Farmer and preacher. Treasurer of Ashe County, 1902-1904. Methodist. Married Miss Cynthia Hampton, December 23, 1894. Two children. Address: Lansing, N. C.

THOMAS R. FORREST.

THOMAS R. FORREST, Democrat, Representative from Stanly County, was born in that county. Son of James D. and Katherine (Mann) Forrest. Educated in the Albemarle High School, 1894-1896. Farmer and merchant. Sheriff of Stanly County, 1911-1914. Representative in the General Assembly in 1917. Mason; Royal Arcanum. Methodist. Married, January, 1899, to Miss Daskie E. Pennington. Five children. Address: Albemarle, N. C.

RICHARD TILLMAN FOUNTAIN.

RICHARD TILLMAN FOUNTAIN, Democrat, Representative from Edgecombe County, was born in Edgecombe County. Son of Almon L. and Louisa (Eagles) Fountain. Was educated in public schools and Tarboro Male Academy; University of North Carolina, 1905-1907. Lawyer. Judge of Records Court, Rocky Mount, 1911-1918. Trustee Rocky Mount Graded Schools since 1917. Knight of Pythias. Presbyterian. Married Miss Susie Rankin, October 3, 1918. Address: Rocky Mount, N. C.

JAMES CLEVELAND GALLOWAY.

JAMES CLEVELAND GALLOWAY, Democrat, Representative from Pitt County, was born January 9, 1885, at Grimesland. Son of John Bryant and Alice Lillian (Rives) Galloway. Attended Winterville

High School, 1899-1903; University of North Carolina, 1904-1905. Farmer. Representative in the General Assembly, 1915 and 1917. Mason; Red Man. Farmers' Union. Methodist. Married Miss Lena Mae Johnson. Two children. Address: Grimesland, N. C.

GASTON ELLIS GARDNER.

GASTON ELLIS GARDNER, Democrat, Representative from Yancey County, was born at Burnsville, March 22, 1858. Son of William and Nancey (Anderson) Gardner. Attended Burnsville Academy, 1878-1881. Judge A. C. Avery's Law School at Morganton, 1897-1898. Lawyer. Solicitor Criminal Court for Yancey County, 1899-1900. Democratic Elector, Ninth North Carolina District, 1908; Elector at large for the State, 1912; Assistant District Attorney for Fourth Judicial Division of Alaska, at Fairbanks, 1914-1915. Chairman Democratic County Executive Committee, 1896-1912. Representative in the General Assembly of 1917. Odd Fellow; Knight of Pythias. Methodist. Married Miss Mollie C. Williams in 1882. Address: Burnsville, N. C.

JEFFERSON EDWARD GARRETT.

JEFFERSON EDWARD GARRETT, Democrat, Representative from Rockingham County, was born at Lenox Castle, November 11, 1888. Son of Thomas Jefferson and Lucy (Watson) Garrett. Was educated at Bingham Military School, 1905-1908. Farmer. Knights of Pythias; Loyal Order of Moose. Married Miss Lucile Blackwell, October 11, 1916. Address: McIver, N. C.

RIDDICK WAVERLY GATLING.

RIDDICK WAVERLY GATLING, Democrat, Representative from Gates County, was born in Gates County, October 4, 1871. Son of John J. and Emiley G. (Willey) Gatling. Was educated at Reynoldson Male Institute; Horner Military School, 1887-1888. Farmer. Treasurer of Gates County, 1898-1914. Woodman of the World. Episcopalian. Married Miss Nancy D. Langstun, who died November 12, 1909. Four children. Address: Gates, N. C.

PLATO GETTYS.

PLATO GETTYS, Democrat, Representative from Rutherford County, was born at Hollis, Rutherford County, N. C., March 15, 1869. Son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Chitwood) Gettys. Was educated at Forest City High School, 1883-1886. Farmer and dairyman. Member of County Board of Education, 1903-1909. Baptist. Married Miss Amanda Stroud, January 24, 1894. Eight children. Address: Hollis, N. C., R. F. D. 1.

THOMAS JACKSON GOLD.

THOMAS JACKSON GOLD, Democrat, Representative from Guilford County. Graduate University of North Carolina, 1903; University Law School, 1904. Lawyer. Judge Recorder's Court of High Point, 1911-1912. Representative in the General Assembly, 1913. Presidential Elector Fifth Congressional District, 1916. Chairman High Point Chapter American Red Cross. President of Commercial Club of High Point. Member of the City Council of Defense, High Point. Chairmen of Four Minute Men of High Point. Trustee University of North Carolina. Elk; Shriner. Address: High Point, N. C.

PAUL DAVIS GRADY.

PAUL DAVIS GRADY, Democrat, Representative from Johnston County, was born at Seven Springs, Wayne County, N. C., September 5, 1890. Son of James Calhoun and Ella Smith (Outlaw) Grady. Was educated at Kenly High School; Tennessee Military Institute, 1906-1907; Oak Ridge Institute, 1907-1908; Washington and Lee University, 1909-1910; Wake Forest, 1910-1911. Lawyer and farmer. Attorney for town of Kenly. Mayor of Kenly, 1918. Jr. O. U. A. M.; Mason. Presbyterian. Married Miss Lelia Grace Swink, June 10, 1909. Three children. Was Chief Registrar for all military registrations, 1918; member Johnston County Legal Advisory Board; Chairman War-Savings Committee; Food Administrator; Vice-Chairman Red Cross Drives; Chairman Local Civilian Relief Committee; member United States Public Health Committee; Legal Counsel for soldiers and families of Beulah Township; member Liberty Loan Committees. Address: Kenly, N. C.

WILLIAM JAMES GRAHAM.

WILLIAM JAMES GRAHAM, Democrat, Representative from Alamance County, was born at Union Ridge, Alamance County, N. C., June 9, 1872. Son of Albert and Lillie J. (Cooper) Graham. Was educated in public schools; Elon College, 1890-1894; Eastman Business College, 1896. Farmer and Real Estate Dealer. President of Piedmont Trust Company since 1914. Member County Board of Education, 1901-1905. County Commissioner, 1916-1918. Representative in the General Assembly, 1905. Christian. Married Miss Alice M. Motley, April 2, 1901. Two children. Address: Burlington, N. C., R. F. D. 2.

L. CLAYTON GRANT.

L. CLAYTON GRANT, Democrat, Representative from New Hanover County. Lawyer. Representative in the General Assembly of 1917. Address: Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE KENNETH GRANTHAM.

GEORGE KENNETH GRANTHAM, Democrat, Representative from Harnett County, was born in Smithfield, May 24, 1862. Son of Michael K. and Caroline Easter (Bridgers) Grantham. Educated at Davis and Turlington High School, 1884-1886, in Smithfield. Public school teacher, 1883-1886. Druggist. Member of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association, of which he has been President and Treasurer. Chairman County Board of Commissioners, 1908. Mayor of Dunn, 1913. Representative in the General Assembly of 1917. I. O. O. F. Methodist. Editor of *Central Times*, 1889-1891. Married, February 19, 1893, to Miss Florence Woodall. Four children. Address: Dunn, N. C.

HARRY P. GRIER.

HARRY P. GRIER, Democrat, Representative from Iredell County, was born in Yorkville, S. C., March 20, 1871. Son of William L. and Mary (Barron) Grier. Received academic education in Statesville, N. C. Read law under Major Harvey Bingham, of Statesville, and was licensed by the Supreme Court of North Carolina at September

Term, 1893. Lawyer. Chairman of County Board of Elections from the creation of that office until May, 1907, when he was elected Mayor of Statesville for a term of two years. Again elected Mayor of Statesville, May, 1909, without opposition. Representative in the Legislature, 1913, 1915 and 1917. Trustee University of North Carolina. Associate Reformed Presbyterian. Married Miss Marietta Leinster. Three children. Address: Statesville, N. C.

BAXTER HENRY GRIFFIN.

BAXTER HENRY GRIFFIN, Democrat, Representative from Union County, was born in Anson County, N. C., May 27, 1871. Son of James Hampton and Margaret (Caudle) Griffin. Was educated at Peachland Academy, 1892; Marshville High School, 1893-1895. Farmer and teacher. Mason; Woodman of the World. Baptist. Married Miss Ophelia Greene, April 18, 1900. Four children. Address: Marshville, N. C.

BENJAMIN FOSTER HALSEY.

BENJAMIN FOSTER HALSEY, Democrat, Representative from Washington County, was born at Tarboro, N. C., May 17, 1863. Son of Robert S. and Sarah E. (Alexander) Halsey. Was educated at Williamston and Plymouth High School; University of Maryland, Medical School, 1885; Vanderbilt University, Medical School, 1893. Physician. Coroner of Washington County. Mayor of Roper. Charitable Brotherhood. Married Miss Ida M. Chesson, October 4, 1889. Address: Roper, N. C.

RICHARD LEE HERRING.

RICHARD LEE HERRING, Republican, Representative from Sampson County, was born in Sampson County, N. C., October 27, 1887. Son of A. R. and Katherine Folsom (Davis) Herring. Was educated at Dell School (Delway, Sampson County, N. C.), 1902-1905. LL.B. of Wake Forest College, 1913. Lawyer. Knight of Pythias. Baptist. Married Miss Emma Grace Carlton, December 28, 1916. One child. Address: Clinton, N. C.

DEMSEY L. HEWETT.

DEMSEY L. HEWETT, Republican, Representative from Brunswick County, was born October 18, 1868, in Brunswick County, N. C. Son of Llewellyn and Sarah Carolina (Mintz) Hewett. Attended Wake Forest College, 1904. Preacher. Representative in the General Assembly, 1915 and 1917. Mason; Jr. O. U. A. M.; W. O. W.; Farmers' Union. Baptist. Married to Miss Mattie D. Mintz. Eight children. Address: Shallotte, N. C.

ALFRED M. HIATT.

ALFRED M. HIATT, Republican, Representative from Davidson County, was born at Lexington, N. C. Son of Willis and Sarah (Brinkley) Hiatt. Was educated at Bethany High School. Farmer. County Commissioner, 1912-1918. Methodist. Married Miss Sarah G. Spurgeon, August 27, 1871. Five children. Address: Thomasville, N. C.

JEFFERSON D. HOCUTT.

JEFFERSON D. HOCUTT, Democrat, Representative from Pender County, was born near Clayton, N. C., July 30, 1861. Son of Lemuel and Lucy Olif (Ligon) Hocutt. Minister and farmer. Baptist. Married Miss Katie Murray. Fourteen children. Address: Ash-ton, N. C.

JOHN A. HODGIN.

JOHN A. HODGIN, Democrat, Representative from Hoke County, was born at Antioch, N. C., April 27, 1867. Son of Henry H. and Sarah M. (McPhaul) Hodgin. Was educated at private schools at Antioch, 1874-1880; Red Springs, 1880-1884; Oakdale Academy, 1885. Merchant and farmer. County Commissioner of Robeson County, 1905-1906; member Board of Education of Hoke County, 1912-1918. Mason; Knight of Pythias. Presbyterian. Married Miss Harriet C. Conoly, September 1, 1892. Eleven children. Address: Red Springs, N. C., R. F. D. 1.

ROLANDO CLARENCE HOLTON.

ROLANDO CLARENCE HOLTON, Democrat, Representative from Pamlico County, was born at Olympia, N. C., August 15, 1873. Son of Barzillai and Mary H. (Tunstall) Holton. Was educated at Grantsboro High School, 1892-94; Morehead City High School, 1895-96; Peabody Normal College, Nashville, Tenn., 1898; graduate of University North Carolina, 1904. Attended Columbia University, summer term, 1910. Farmer and surveyor. Principal of Pantego Academy, 1898-1900; Principal Arapahoe High School, 1900-01; Principal Oriental High School, 1904-05; Principal Atlantic (State) High School, 1905-08; Principal Wakelon High School, Zebulon, N. C., 1908-10; Superintendent Newton Graded Schools, 1910-13. Insurance agent, 1913-15. Jr. O. U. A. M.; Mason. Christian (Disciples). Married Miss Miranda T. Spencer, May 24, 1905. Three children. Address: New Bern, N. C., R. F. D. 1.

BROWNLOW JACKSON.

BROWNLOW JACKSON, Republican, Representative from Henderson County, was born at Fruitland, N. C., August 14, 1874. Son of James and Jane Jackson. Attended Fruitland and Dewitt schools. Banker and real estate agent. President Peoples National Bank of Hendersonville. Vice-President Citizens National Bank of Hendersonville. Representative in the General Assembly of 1917. Mason; Odd Fellow; K. of P.; W. O. W. Baptist. Married, November, 1905, to Miss Gertrude Williams. Address: Hendersonville, N. C.

EDWIN R. JOHNSON.

EDWIN R. JOHNSON, Democrat, Representative of Currituck County, was born in Currituck County, N. C. Son of Silas P. and Carolina M. (Coulter) Johnson. Educated at Atlantic Collegiate Institute (Elizabeth City, N. C.). Merchant. Chairman Democratic Executive Committee of Currituck County, 1897-1916. Chairman Board of County Commissioners, 1905-1908. State Senator, 1909, 1917. Chairman Currituck Highway Commission, 1916. Address: Currituck, N. C.

DAVID MORSE JONES.

DAVID MORSE JONES, Republican, Representative from Carteret County, was born at Beaufort, N. C., February 27, 1881. Son of John B. and Hannah J. (Delamar) Jones. Was educated at Beaufort public and private schools, 1888-1899. Merchant. Member City Council, 1914-1916. Odd Fellow; Knights of Harmony; Charitable Brotherhood. Methodist. Married Miss Ruby E. Stevens, May 3, 1905. Two children. Address: Beaufort, N. C.

ARCHIBALD M. KELLY.

ARCHIBALD M. KELLY, Democrat, Representative from Bladen County, was born at Bladenboro, October 21, 1858. Son of John A. and Abigail (Lennon) Kelly. Educated in Ashpole Institute, Robeson County, 1886-1888. Farmer. Member of the County Board of Education, 1912-1916. Taught in public schools of Robeson, Columbus, and Bladen counties for fifteen years. State Senator, 1917. Baptist. Married (first) to Miss Hilbrun; (second) Miss Nye, in 1912. Ten children. Address: Abbottsburg, N. C., R. F. D. 1.

JOSEPH CALVIN KESLER.

JOSEPH CALVIN KESLER, Democrat, Representative from Rowan County, was born in Rowan County, N. C., March 14, 1869. Son of Henry Roland and Julia Elizabeth (Lentz) Kesler. Was educated at public schools, 1877-1890; Albemarle Academy, 1891-1893; Illinois State Normal College, 1895-1897; Smithdeal's Business College. Farmer. County Treasurer since 1912. Alderman of Salisbury, 1907-1909, 1911-1912. Mayor *pro tem.*, 1907-1909, 1911-1912. Royal Arcanum; Red Men; Jr. O. U. A. M.; Order of Eagles; Patriotic Order Sons of America; Sons and Daughters of Liberty; Order of Moose. Methodist. Married Miss Mary Elizabeth Kesler, September 26, 1897. Three children. Address: Salisbury, N. C.

EDWIN KISER.

EDWIN KISER, Republican, Representative from Stokes County, was born in that county, November 19, 1868. Son of James M. and Rebecca (Tuttle) Kiser. Attended Dalton Institute in 1887, 1888, and

1889. Farmer. Treasurer of Stokes County, 1897 and 1898. Taught in free schools for nine years. Representative in the General Assembly in 1917. Member of Church of Christ. Married, September, 1893, to Miss Amy Florence Butner. Four children. Address: King, N. C.

HANNIBAL McDUFFY LITTLE.

HANNIBAL McDUFFY LITTLE, Republican, Representative from Watauga County, was born in Catawba County, January 11, 1857. Son of Joshua B. and Susan (Smith) Little. Was educated at Newton High School, 1874-1875. M.D. of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore. Physician and farmer. Practiced medicine in Alexander and Watauga counties since 1878. Practicing medicine and farming in Watauga County since 1902. Married Miss Harriet Adelaide Bogle, March 16, 1881. Two children. Address: Boone, N. C.

LUECO LLOYD.

LUECO LLOYD, Republican, Representative from Orange County, was born at Chapel Hill. Son of William R. and Harriett (Cutes) Lloyd. Farmer. Member of Chapel Hill Board of Trade. A. F. and A. M.; Jr. O. U. A. M. Farmers' Union. Representative in the General Assembly, 1917. Baptist. Married in 1883 to Miss Ella Phipps. Ten children. Address: Chapel Hill, N. C.

EDGAR LOVE.

EDGAR LOVE, Democrat, Representative from Lincoln County, was born in Gaston County, March 19, 1869. Son of R. C. G. and Susan (Rhyne) Love. Educated at Kings Mountain High School, 1881-1883; Gastonia High School, 1883-1885; Catawba College, 1885; and University of North Carolina. Cotton manufacturer. Alderman of Gastonia, 1897; Alderman of Lincolnton, 1903-1905; Mayor of Lincolnton, 1907-1909, 1915-1916. Chairman Democratic Executive Committee, Lincoln County, 1913. Member State Democratic Executive Committee, 1911. Representative in the General Assembly, 1917. Knights of Pythias. Presbyterian. Married Miss Katie McLean in 1890. Four children. Address: Lincolnton, N. C.

GEORGE THOMAS LYDAY.

GEORGE THOMAS LYDAY, Democrat, Representative from Transylvania County, was born near Brevard, N. C., December 3, 1856. Son of Andrew Jackson and Elizabeth Louisa (Clayton) Lyday. Was educated in common schools, 1866-1875. Farmer. County Commissioner of Transylvania County 1908-1918. Chairman of Board for four years. Chairman of County Board of Education for two years. Baptist. Married Miss Elizabeth Arthur Surrette, February 15, 1880. Six children. Address: Brevard, N. C. R. 2.

RUFUS SIDNEY MCCOIN.

RUFUS SIDNEY MCCOIN, Democrat, Representative of Vance County, was born in Forsyth County, June 29, 1872. Son of George N. and Elizabeth (Newsom) McCain. Attended Pinnacle Academy; Salem Boys' School; Guilford College; Dick and Dillard Law School; lawyer and business man. Charter member of North Carolina Bar Association. President Gold Leaf Publishing Company, Henderson Furniture Company; Vice-President Mixon Jewelry Company; Secretary-Treasurer Henderson Loan and Real Estate Company; Chairman Vance County Democratic Executive Committee, 1900-1906; Director Eastern State Hospital for the Insane at Goldsboro, 1903-1908; Presidential Elector, 1908; Director Central State Hospital for the Insane at Raleigh, 1909-1910; City Alderman and Mayor *pro tem.* of Henderson, 1911-1912; State Senator, 1917. Presbyterian. Mason; K. of P. Married, June 14, 1900, Miss Emma M. Freeborn. Address: Henderson, N. C.

THOMAS CLINGMAN McDONALD.

THOMAS CLINGMAN McDONALD, Republican, Representative from Cherokee County, was born at Murphy, N. C., July 29, 1856. Son of Jonathan and Harriet (Smith) McDonald. Was educated at common schools and private high schools; North Georgia Agricultural College, 1876-1880. Merchant and farmer. Teacher, 1877-1889. Register of Deeds of Cherokee County, 1889-1907. County Commissioner, 1913-1916. Auditor of Cherokee County, 1916-1918. Representative in General Assembly, 1909. Knights of Pythias. Baptist. Married Miss Louisa White. Ten children. Address: Murphy, N. C.

SAMUEL OSCAR MAGUIRE.

SAMUEL OSCAR MAGUIRE, Republican, Representative from Surry County, was born at Madison, Dorchester County, Maryland. Son of Edward Oscar and Julia Frances (Williams) Maguire. Attended country school from 1889-1897; Shaftsbury College of Expression. Traveling salesman. Mason. Married Miss Rebecca Emeline Bracy, August 20, 1910. Four children. Address: Elkin, N. C.

JOHN HENRY McMULLAN, JR.

JOHN HENRY McMULLAN, JR., Democrat, Representative from Chowan County, was born at Hertford, N. C., August 13, 1882. Son of John Henry and Lina (Tucker) McMullan. Was educated at Edenton Academy, 1891-1899; University of North Carolina; University of North Carolina Law School, 1906. Automobile business. Mayor of Edenton, 1907. Town Attorney, 1910-1912. Chairman County Democratic Executive Committee, 1909-1915. Councilman and Mayor *pro tem.*, Edenton, 1916-1918. D. K. E. Episcopalian. Address: Edenton, N. C.

GEORGE McNEILL.

GEORGE McNEILL, Democrat, Representative from Cumberland County, was born at Fayetteville, N. C., April 3, 1882. Son of James D. and Elizabeth (Strange) McNeill. Was educated at Fayetteville Graded Schools, 1892-1897; Fayetteville Military Academy, 1898-1899. Miller. Manager of the McNeill Milling Company since 1903. Member of North Carolina National Guard, 1901-1905. Colonel on Governor Craig's Staff, 1912-1917. Elk; Woodman; Jr. O. U. A. M. Episcopalian. Married Miss Mary MacPherson, October 17, 1906. Five children. Address: Fayetteville, N. C.

WILLIAM H. MACON.

WILLIAM H. MACON, Democrat, Representative from Franklin County, was born at Ingleside, Franklin County, June 1, 1862. Son of Sebastian and Sallie (Thomas) Macon. Was educated at Louisburg Academy. Merchant. Commissioner and Treasurer of Louis-

burg, 1892-1900. Mayor of Louisburg, 1900-1908. Chairman Democratic County Executive Committee, 1896. Mason. Methodist. Married Miss Lizzie Jones. Five children. Address: Louisburg, N. C.

JOHN HILARY MATTHEWS.

JOHN HILARY MATTHEWS, Democrat, Representative from Bertie County, was born in Hertford County, November 2, 1873. Son of George M. and Lavenia C. (Taylor) Matthews. Attended Littleton Male Academy, 1891-1892; Scotland Neck Military Academy, 1892-1893; Bryant and Stratton Business College, Baltimore, 1894; University of North Carolina Law School, 1904. Lawyer. Member North Carolina Bar Association. Trustee Chowan College and Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Chairman County Council of Defense, 1917-18; County Food Administrator, 1917-18; Government Appeal Agent and Chairman of County War Savings Stamp Committee, 1917-18. Representative in the General Assembly, 1917. Baptist. Married February 20, 1895, to Miss Minnie Watford. Five children. Address: Windsor, N. C.

WILLIAM ROBERT MATTHEWS.

WILLIAM ROBERT MATTHEWS, Democrat, Representative from Mecklenburg County, was born in Rockingham County, November 30, 1857. Son of J. T. and Ruth F. (Price) Matthews. Attended Oak Ridge Institute, 1878-1879. Real estate dealer. Mayor of Madison, 1880. Alderman and School Commissioner in Charlotte, 1911-1912, 1915-1916. W. O. W.; Jr. O. U. A. M. Representative in the General Assembly of 1917. Married Miss Sallie E. Melton, May 23, 1888. Eight children. Address: Charlotte, N. C.

ALBERT FRANKLIN MAY.

ALBERT FRANKLIN MAY, Democrat, Representative from Nash County, was born near Spring Hope, Nash County, N. C. Son of Theophilus C. and Bettie (Edwards) May. Was educated at Spring Hope. Merchant and banker. County Commissioner, 1909-1913.

Mason; Knight of Pythias; Modern Woodmen of America. Married Miss Naomi Gertrude Griffin, June 23, 1897. Two children. Address: Spring Hope, N. C.

FREDERICK RANDOLPH MINTZ.

FREDERICK RANDOLPH MINTZ, Democrat, Representative from Wayne County, was born at Southport, N. C., May 11, 1883. Son of J. W. and Emma (Grissom) Mintz. Attended the public schools of Brunswick County, Southport High School, and private schools. Editor Mount Olive *Tribune*. President Mount Olive Merchants' Association; member Mount Olive Chamber of Commerce; Representative in General Assembly, 1913 and 1915. Knights of Pythias. Methodist. Married Miss Carrie McGee. One son. Address: Mount Olive, N. C.

RICHARD McLEAN MOORE.

RICHARD McLEAN MOORE, Democrat, Representative from Nash County, was born near Whitakers, August 1, 1867. Son of Moses and Esther (Peele) Moore. Attended Horner Military School, 1885; Davis Military School, 1886-1887. Farmer. Representative in the General Assembly of 1915. Episcopalian. Married, November 22, 1893, to Miss Pattie Braswell. Six children. Address: Whitakers, N. C.

EDGAR W. MOOSE.

EDGAR W. MOOSE, Republican, Representative from Alexander County, was born in Alexander County, N. C., June 11, 1866. Son of David W. and Sophia (Kivett) Moose. Was educated at Taylorsville Collegiate Institute, 1886. University of Tennessee, 1896-1899. Dentist. Jr. O. U. A. M.; Woodman of the World. Baptist. Married Miss Cordelia C. White, October 17, 1902. Seven children. Address: Taylorsville, N. C.

WILLIAM FOWLER MORGAN.

WILLIAM FOWLER MORGAN, Democrat, Representative from Perquimans County, was born in that county, August 9, 1885. Son of

Thomas C. and Addie (Speight) Morgan. Farmer. Member of North Carolina National Guard, 1909-1912; enlisted as private discharged as first quartermaster. Member of Farmers' Educational and Coöperative Union of America. Jr. O. U. A. M.; member of State Council, 1914, 1917. Representative in the General Assembly, 1917. Baptist. Married, October, 1907, to Miss Neva Clyde Osborne. Five children. Address: Winfall, N. C.

O. M. MULL.

O. M. MULL, Democrat, Representative from Cleveland County, was born in Cleveland County. Son of H. E. and Margaret A. Mull. Was educated at Piedmont High School and Belwood Institute. B.A. of Wake Forest College, 1899-1903. LL.B. of Wake Forest Law School, 1903. Lawyer. Representative in the General Assembly, 1907. Chairman Democratic Executive Committee for Cleveland County. Baptist. Married Miss Montrose Pallen McBryar, 1907. One child. Address: Shelby, N. C.

WILLIAM WEAVER NEAL.

WILLIAM WEAVER NEAL, Democrat, Representative from McDowell County, was born at Marion, N. C., February 15, 1874. Son of Joseph Grayson and Rowena (Weaver) Neal. Hosiery Manufacturer. Clerk, War Department, Washington, 1894-1900. Claim agent, Louisville and Nashville Railroad to 1908. Traveling passenger agent, Northern Pacific Railway. Division Deputy Internal Revenue to 1917. Methodist. Married Miss Addie Malone, November 10, 1898. Three children. Address: Marion, N. C.

ROBERT B. NICHOLS.

ROBERT B. NICHOLS, Democrat, Representative from Wake County, was born in Durham County. Son of D. B. and Rebecca (Snitt) Nichols. Was educated at Leesville High School, 1902-1904. Merchant. Mason; Woodmen of the World. Baptist. Married Miss Effie Lee Sorrell, 1904. Two children. Address: Zebulon, N. C.

JAMES SHEPARD OLIVER.

JAMES SHEPARD OLIVER, Democrat, Representative from Robeson County, was born in Marietta, N. C., August 6, 1855. Son of William G. and Sybil (Page) Oliver. Attended Olivet School near Marietta, 1864-1874; Trinity College, 1876-1878. Farmer and merchant. County Commissioner of Robeson County, 1889-1890; Representative in the General Assembly, 1891, 1893, 1899, 1901, 1917; member Robeson County Council of Defense, 1918. Methodist. Married Miss Annie McDuffie. April 19, 1882. Seven children. Address: Marietta, N. C.

JOHN CAMPBELL PASS.

JOHN CAMPBELL PASS, Republican, Representative from Person County, was born in that county, June 1, 1852. Son of James M. and Harriet (Chambers) Pass. Farmer. Clerk Superior Court, 1882-1890. Treasurer of County, 1894-1898. Representative in the General Assembly, 1917. Married Miss Ella Winstead. Address: Roxboro, N. C.

JAMES PENLAND.

JAMES PENLAND, Republican, Representative from Clay County, was born at Shooting Creek, N. C., April 11, 1888. Son of Charles Newton and Margaret (McClure) Penland. Was educated at the State School for the Blind, Raleigh, N. C., 1901-1908. Dealer in musical instruments. General Manager Clay County Telephone Company. Dealer in general merchandise from 1908-1912. Traveling representative for a publishing house in Philadelphia from 1912-1913. Piano and organ salesman from 1913-1915. Treasurer of Clay County, 1912-1914. Methodist. Married Miss Iola Phillips, July 30, 1908. Three children. Sight lost by accident in 1900. Address: Hayesville, N. C.

EDGAR WALKER PHARR.

EDGAR WALKER PHARR, Democrat, Representative from Mecklenburg County, was born near Charlotte, March 4, 1889. Son of Walter S. and Jennie E. (Walker) Pharr. Attended rural public schools

until 1905; Charlotte University School, 1905-1906; A.B. Erskine College, Due West, S. C., 1909. Studied law at the University of North Carolina. Lawyer. Member of Charlotte Bar Association. W. O. W.; Knights of Pythias; Mason. Chairman, War Savings Committee for Mecklenburg County, 1918. Representative in the General Assembly, 1917. Associate Reformed Presbyterian. Married in 1914 to Alta Ruth Knox. One child. Address: Charlotte, N. C.

ROBERT T. POOLE.

ROBERT T. POOLE, Democrat, Representative from Montgomery County, was born in Montgomery County, N. C., September 30, 1872. Son of J. C. and Elizabeth (Bruton) Poole. Educated at Ramseur, N. C., 1891-1892; Trinity College, A.B., 1898; University of North Carolina, 1899. Lawyer. Chairman Board of Education of Montgomery County, 1906; Superintendent of Education of Montgomery County, 1901-1902, 1907-1908. Mayor of Troy, N. C., 1915-18. County Attorney of Montgomery County. Representative in General Assembly from Montgomery County, 1909. K. of P.; Mason; W. O. W.; Jr. O. U. A. M. Methodist. Married, May 20, 1908, Miss Bessie Pulliam. Address: Troy, N. C.

WALTER HOGUE POWELL.

WALTER HOGUE POWELL, Democrat, Representative from Columbus County, was born at Whiteville, N. C., September 9, 1887. Son of Robert Henry and Nott (McKinnon) Powell. Was educated at Whiteville High School; Horner's Military School, 1907; University of North Carolina, 1907-1911. Lawyer. Vice-President of the Bank of Columbus. Mason; Kappa Alpha. Baptist. Married Miss Toccoa Caine, October 20, 1915. One child. Address: Whiteville, N. C.

JAMES HENRY PHILO PRITCHARD.

JAMES HENRY PHILO PRITCHARD, Republican, Representative from Avery County, was born in Caldwell County, September 3, 1860. Son of John and Sarah (Pierce) Pritchard. Educated at Bakersville.

1878-79; and Milligan College. Farmer and lumber manufacturer. Register of Deeds for Avery County, 1913-1914. Odd Fellow; Jr. O. U. A. M. Free Will Baptist. Married Miss Julia Oakes, July 18, 1885. Fifteen children. Address: Heaton, N. C.

JAMES A. PROPST.

JAMES A. PROPST, Republican, Representative from Catawba County, was born at Newton, N. C., March 29, 1859. Son of George and Amanda (Punch) Propst. Attended country schools, 1867-1877. Farmer. Director Citizens Bank of Conover. Director Farmers' Union Warehouse Company of Newton. Business agent for farmers of Catawba County. Farmers' Union. Reformed Church. Married Miss Mary L. Simmons, January 11, 1883. Three children. Address: Hickory, N. C.

ARCHIBALD CORNELIUS RAY.

ARCHIBALD CORNELIUS RAY, Democrat, Representative from Chatham County, was born at Jackson Springs, N. C., in January, 1868. Son of John and Nancy (Brown) Ray. Graduate of Wake Forest Law School, 1912. Lawyer. Representative in the General Assembly, 1917. Presbyterian. Married in 1899 to Miss Ida Cooper Cole. Seven children. Address: Pittsboro, N. C.

J. FRANK RAY.

J. FRANK RAY, Democrat, Representative from Macon County, was born in Macon County, N. C., in 1856. Son of John and Nancy (Sumner) Ray. Educated in free schools of the county and at Franklin Academy. Lawyer. Representative in General Assembly, 1881, 1883, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1911, 1913, and in 1917. In the session of 1895 he was nominated for Speaker by the Democratic minority of the House and was defeated by the Fusionists by a very small vote. State Senator, 1897. Trustee of North Carolina A. and M. College many years. Baptist in principle. Married, in 1889, Miss Josephine Fouts. Five children. Address: Franklin, N. C.

ROBERT BURWELL REDWINE.

ROBERT BURWELL REDWINE, Democrat, Representative from Union County, was born July 12, 1860. Son of T. W. and Mary Ann (Clark) Redwine. Was educated at Bingham Military School, 1887-1889; University of North Carolina, 1889-1891; B.L. of Law School, University of North Carolina, 1891. Lawyer, farmer, and banker. Representative in the General Assembly, 1905; State Senator, 1907. Methodist. Married Miss Sallie Wall McAlister, April 17, 1895. Eight children. Address: Monroe, N. C.

THOMAS JEFFERSON RENFROW.

THOMAS JEFFERSON RENFROW, Democrat, Representative from Mecklenburg County, was born in Davidson County in 1849. Son of William and Catharine (Greer) Renfrow. Educated in the common schools of Davidson and Guilford counties. Merchant and farmer. Chairman Board of Trustees Matthews State High School. Director of the Bank of Matthews. Member of State Prison Board, 1909-1913. Representative in the General Assembly, 1917. Baptist. Married in 1870 to Miss Mary A. Kirkman. Eight children. Address: Matthews, N. C.

JESSE L. ROBERTS.

JESSE L. ROBERTS, Democrat, Representative from Rockingham County, was born in Wentworth, May 25, 1888. Son of Tony J. and Mary (Williams) Roberts. Attended Sharp Institute, 1906-1907; Reidsville Seminary, 1908-1910; University of North Carolina, 1911-1914. Lawyer. Representative in the General Assembly, 1915, 1917. Address: Madison, N. C.

W. P. ROSE.

W. P. ROSE, Republican, Representative from Graham County Address: Tapoca, N. C.

WILLIAM OSCAR SAUNDERS.

WILLIAM OSCAR SAUNDERS, Democrat, Representative from Pasquotank County, was born in Perquimans County, May 24, 1884. Son of John R. and Mary Ella (Byrd) Saunders. Was educated at public schools. Editor. Has had newspaper experience in Norfolk, New York, and New Orleans. Established *The Independent* at Elizabeth City, June 9, 1908. Methodist. Married Miss Columbia Balance, March 2, 1905. Four children. Address: Elizabeth City, N. C.

WILLIAM HAMILTON SAWYER.

WILLIAM HAMILTON SAWYER, Democrat, Representative from Wake County, was born at Raleigh, N. C., January 8, 1887. Son of Mannieff Dixon and Henrietta Elizabeth (Walker) Sawyer. Was educated at Raleigh Public Schools, 1895-1903. Lawyer. Financial secretary of Robert G. Lassiter & Co., 1917; Record Clerk, Selective Service Bureau, 1918; Register of Deeds of Wake County, 1904-1912; City Clerk of Raleigh, 1913-1917. Baptist. Married Miss Ida Margaret Cates, June 29, 1910. Three children. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

GILBERT BETHEA SELLERS.

GILBERT BETHEA SELLERS, Democrat, Representative from Robeson County, was born near Maxton, June 4, 1864. Son of William A. and Julia (Bethea) Sellers. Educated in Maxton public schools, 1878-1884; Oak Ridge Institute, 1887. Farmer and miller. Member Farm Loan Association. President of Bank of Robeson. Chairman Drainage Commission since organization in 1911. Town Commissioner of Maxton for several terms. Chairman Water Company of Maxton, 1915-1916. Representative in the General Assembly, 1915, 1917. Captain, Maxton Co., State Guards, 1898-1899. Major 3d Battalion, N. C. N. G., 1899-1903. K. of P. Presbyterian. Married in December, 1895, to Miss Flora McKay. One child. Address: Maxton, N. C.

ALEXANDER EDWIN SHAW.

ALEXANDER EDWIN SHAW, Democrat, Representative from Scotland County, was born in that county, July 16, 1862. Son of Daniel and

Mary Eliza (Purcell) Shaw. Educated at Spring Hill Academy. Farmer. Justice of the Peace since 1886. Representative in the General Assembly, 1917. Presbyterian. Married first to Miss Helen Russell, 1886; second to Miss Addie Elizabeth Rone, 1912. Three children. Address: Laurinburg, N. C.

SYLVESTER BROWN SHEPHERD.

SYLVESTER BROWN SHEPHERD, Democrat, Representative from Wake County, was born at Washington, N. C., August 6, 1876. Son of James E. and Elizabeth B. (Brown) Shepherd. Was educated at Bronson's School, Warrenton, 1889; Bingham Military School, Asheville, 1890; Raleigh Male Academy, 1890-1892; University of North Carolina, 1893-1897; University of North Carolina, Law School, 1897-1898. Lawyer. Acted in 1899 as Attorney-General by appointment of Governor during absence of Attorney-General Gilmer. Trustee St. Augustine School at Raleigh; Trustee of Olivia Raney Library of Raleigh. Delta Kappa Epsilon; Order of Gimghoul. Episcopalian. Married Miss Lilla May Vass, October 11, 1900. Four children. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

JOHN F. SMITHDEAL.

JOHN F. SMITHDEAL, Republican, Representative from Davie County, was born at Advance, N. C., December 31, 1877. Son of Henry and Fanny L. Smithdeal. Attended Advance Public School up to 1894. Real estate dealer and farmer. Methodist. Married Miss Lula Smith, December 5, 1897. Six children. Address: Advance, N. C.

JAMES EDMUND SPENCE.

JAMES EDMUND SPENCE, Republican, Representative from Randolph County, was born near Raleigh, January 17, 1866. Was educated at Liberty Academy and Wake Forest College. Farmer and merchant. Private secretary to Congressman W. F. Strowd, 1894-1896. Address: Coles Store, N. C.

MARCUS GREEN STEELMAN.

MARCUS GREEN STEELMAN, Republican, Representative from Wilkes County, was born at Adley, N. C., April 17, 1886. Son of H. J. and Nancy (Pardue) Steelman. Was educated at Moravian Falls Academy, 1906; North Wilkesboro Graded School, 1907. Farmer. Teacher, 1907-1918. Baptist. Married Miss Della Johnson, December 29, 1915. Two children. Address: Adley, N. C.

JOSEPH BURTON STEPHENSON.

JOSEPH BURTON STEPHENSON, Democrat, Representative from Northampton County, was born in Northampton County, December 24, 1861. Son of E. J. A. and Mary E. (White) Stephenson. Was educated at Buckhorn Academy, 1874-1875; Murfreesboro Academy, 1875-1876. Farmer. President of Bank of Severn, 1917-1918. Member County Board of Education, 1905-1911, and 1916-1918. Representative in General Assembly, 1913. Mason; Woodmen of the World. Methodist. Married Miss Fannie Hoggard, December 16, 1884; Miss Nannie Clement, February 9, 1905. Five children. Address: Severn, N. C.

MATTHEW AUGUSTUS STROUP.

MATTHEW AUGUSTUS STROUP, Democrat, Representative from Gaston County, was born near Cherryville, N. C., August 27, 1890. Son of E. D. and A. J. (Hicks) Stroup. Was educated at Boiling Springs High School, 1908-1911. B.L. of the University of North Carolina, 1915. City Attorney, Cherryville, 1916-1917. Knights of Pythias; Jr. O. U. A. M. Baptist. Married Miss Vera Mae Howell, January 16, 1917. One child. Address: Cherryville, N. C.

HARRY W. STUBBS.

HARRY W. STUBBS, Democrat, Representative from Martin County, was born in Williamston, N. C., February 16, 1860. Received his education at Wilson Academy, Horner Military School, and University of North Carolina. Lawyer. State Senator in 1889, 1905, 1907, 1913, 1915; Representative from Martin County in 1899, 1901, 1903, 1909, 1911, 1917. Address: Williamston, N. C.

EDWARD WHITE SUMMERSILL.

EDWARD WHITE SUMMERSILL, Democrat, Representative from Onslow County, was born in Onslow County, N. C., November 3, 1878. Son of R. N. and Caroline (White) Summersill. Was educated at Oak Ridge Institute, 1896-1898. Dealer in mules and horses. Treasurer of Onslow County, 1903-1907. Sheriff, 1908-1912. Married Miss Estelle Mills, June 19, 1902. Two children. Address: Jacksonville, N. C.

E. GARLAND SUTTLEMYRE.

E. GARLAND SUTTLEMYRE, Democrat, Representative from Caldwell County, was born in July, 1878. Son of Philip and Frances (Deal) Suttlemyre. Preparatory education was received at Granite Falls High School. A.B. of Lenoir College, 1898. Farmer. Principal of Wilkesboro High School, 1904-1910. County Commissioner of Caldwell County, 1914-1916. Representative in the General Assembly of 1917. Member of Farmers' Union. Lutheran. Married Miss Julia Miller, 1910. Address: Granite Falls, N. C.

HENRY SEATON SWAIN.

HENRY SEATON SWAIN, Democrat, Representative from Tyrrell County, was born in Tyrrell County, N. C. Son of Charlie William and Indiana (Bateman) Swain. Was educated at Columbia High School, 1906-1908; Creswell Academy, 1909. Farmer. Register of Deeds for Tyrrell County, 1912-1913; member County Board of Education since 1916. Jr. O. U. A. M.; Charitable Brotherhood. Free Will Baptist. Married Miss Della Alexander, December 28, 1902. Two children. Address: Columbia, N. C.

WILLIAM F. SWANN.

WILLIAM F. SWANN, Republican, Representative from Polk County, was born at Riceville, Buncombe County, June 13, 1869. Son of David H. and Mary E. (Clark) Swann. Attended Riceville Academy, 1877-1890. Liveryman. Member of Tryon Forestry Association; Tryon Board of Trade. General Superintendent of Tryon Hosiery

Company, 1899-1913. Alderman of town of Lynn two terms; member of County Republican Executive Committee for several years. Representative in the General Assembly, 1917. K. of P.; I. O. O. F.; Jr. O. U. A. M. Presbyterian. Married, April, 1891, to Miss Helena E. Westall. Three children. Address: Lynn, N. C.

FRANCIS M. TAYLOR.

FRANCIS M. TAYLOR, Democrat, Representative from Halifax County, was born in that county. Son of John R. and Martha (Marks) Taylor. Attended private and public schools of Halifax County, 1884-1895. Farmer, merchant, and real estate dealer. Director of Bank of Enfield. Director of Halifax County Tobacco Warehouse Company. Justice of the Peace, since 1899. Member of School Committee for last ten years. Tax Collector, 1906-1907. A. F. and A. M.; M. W. O. A. Member of General Assembly of 1917. Methodist. Married Miss Mattie E. Moore, January, 1902. Six children. Address: Brinkleyville, N. C.

DORSEY BATTLE TEAGUE.

DORSEY BATTLE TEAGUE, Democrat, Representative from Lee County, was born in Randolph County, N. C., October 1, 1881. Son of Samuel E. and Sarah E. (Moffitt) Teague. Was educated at Buie's Creek Academy, 1903-1906. A.B. of the University of North Carolina; University of North Carolina Law School, 1912-1913. Lawyer. County Food Administrator of Lee County, 1918; Chairman Lee County Chapter, American Red Cross, 1918; Trustee of Sanford Graded School; President, Sanford Commercial Club, 1915-1916. Jr. O. U. A. M. Baptist. Married Miss Beatrice MacNeill, December 28, 1915. One child. Address: Sanford, N. C.

JOHN EDWARD TUCKER.

JOHN EDWARD TUCKER, Democrat, Representative from Caswell County, was born in Charlotte County, Virginia, July 1, 1862. Son of John Archibald and Mary (Tatum) Tucker. Farmer. Jr. O. U.

A. M.; Odd Fellow. Baptist. Married, December 27, 1899, Miss Dorabelle Graves, who died November 17, 1918. One child. Address: Yanceyville, N. C.

SAMUEL J. TURNER.

SAMUEL J. TURNER, Republican, of Mitchell County, was born in McDowell County, N. C., January 13, 1852. Son of Richard and Nancy S. (England) Turner. Educated in common schools; Academy at Marion (N. C.), and the University of North Carolina; Law School of University of North Carolina, B.L. 1882. Lawyer. Mayor of Bakersville. Chairman Board of Education of Mitchell County. Representative in the General Assembly, 1887, 1895, 1909. Mason. Baptist. Married, in 1887, Miss Martha A. Stewart. One child. Address: Bakersville, N. C.

GEORGE WILLIAM WILLCOX.

GEORGE WILLIAM WILLCOX, Democrat, Representative from Moore County, was born at Carbondon, N. C., April 15, 1882. Son of George and Isabella (Palmer) Willcox. Was educated at Carbondon Schools, 1889-1895. Asheville Graded School, 1895-1898. Graduate of University of North Carolina, 1903. Farmer. Was in lumber business at Timmons ville, S. C., 1906. Member of Council of Defense of Moore County. Mason. Presbyterian. Married Miss Lula A. McLeod, December 9, 1909. Three children. Address: Carbondon, N. C.

GEORGE W. WILD.

GEORGE W. WILD, Republican, Representative from Madison County, was born in Madison County, December 22, 1862. Son of Jacob R. and Mary (Tillery) Wild. Farmer and merchant. Postmaster of Big Pine for fifteen years. Highway and Road Commissioner for four years. Mason. Baptist. Married Miss Laura C. Ratcliff, October 4, 1883. Ten children. Address: Big Pine, Madison Co., N. C.

SAMUEL AUSTELL WILKINS.

SAMUEL AUSTELL WILKINS, Democrat, Representative from Gaston County, was born at Columbia, S. C., February 2, 1877. Son of William T. and Mary (Hemphill) Wilkins. Was educated at Rutherford Military Institute, 1894-1895. M.D. of Kentucky University, 1902. Physician. Private 2d North Carolina Regiment, Spanish-American War, 1898. Mason; Red Men. Methodist. Married Miss Mabel Gray Craig, June 26, 1907. Two children. Address: Dallas, N. C.

HIETTE SINCLAIR WILLIAMS.

HIETTE SINCLAIR WILLIAMS, of Cabarrus County, was born at East Bend, Yadkin County, N. C., March 3, 1872. Son of J. Franklin and Sarah L. (Patterson) Williams. Received preparatory education at Union High School, at East Bend, N. C., 1891-1892; B.S. of Guilford College, 1895. Wake Forest Law School, 1899. Lawyer. Representative in the General Assembly from Yadkin County, 1899; from Cabarrus County, 1909, 1913, and 1915. Attorney for Board of Commissioners of Cabarrus County, 1909-1910 and 1913-1914. Member Society of Friends, called "Quakers." Married Miss Ethel Reavis. Three children; two living. Address: Concord, N. C.

J. R. WILLIAMS.

J. R. WILLIAMS, Democrat, Representative from Johnston County. Address: Clayton, N. C.

JOHN NELSON WILSON.

JOHN NELSON WILSON, Democrat, Representative from Jackson County, was born at Cullowhee, N. C., January 2, 1873. Son of William and Margaret A. (Mashburn) Wilson. Was educated in public schools prior to 1890; Cullowhee High School, 1891-1895; University of North Carolina. Teacher. County Superintendent of schools, 1901-1903, 1916-1918; Teacher Cullowhee Normal and Industrial School, 1903-1916. Mason; Knight of Pythias; Odd Fellow. Baptist. Married Miss Eddie W. Richards, June 30, 1906. Two children. Address: Cullowhee, N. C.

JOSEPH EDWARD WILSON.

JOSEPH EDWARD WILSON, Republican, Representative from Burke County, was born in Rutherford County, N. C., 1869. Son of Athen and Mary C. (Edwards) Wilson. A.B. of Rutherford College, 1898. Merchant and farmer. Baptist. Address: Rutherford College, N. C.

STANLEY WINBORNE.

STANLEY WINBORNE, Democrat, Representative from Hertford County, was born August 25, 1886, at Murfreesboro. Son of Benjamin B. and Nellie (Vaughan) Winborne. Ph.B., University of North Carolina, 1907. Studied law at the University of North Carolina, 1907-1908. Lawyer. Vice-president of the Citizens Bank of Murfreesboro since 1911. Member North Carolina Bar Association. Mayor of Murfreesboro, 1909-1910. Chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee, 1912. County Attorney since 1909. Commissioner of the town of Murfreesboro since 1910. Representative in the General Assembly, 1915-1917. Pi Kappa Alpha (college) Fraternity; Mason. Methodist. Married Miss Frances Sharpe Jernigan. Three children. Address: Murfreesboro, N. C.

CLEM G. WRIGHT.

CLEM G. WRIGHT, Democrat, Representative from Guilford County. Capitalist. Was educated at the University of North Carolina, class of 1886. Representative in the General Assembly of 1917. Trustee of the University of North Carolina since 1917. Address: Greensboro, N. C.

LUKE HERMAN YOUNG.

LUKE HERMAN YOUNG, Democrat, Representative from Buncombe County, was born in Madison County, N. C., December 23, 1891. Son of Joshua and Jane (Anderson) Young. Was educated at Mars Hill Academy, 1907-1908; Fruitland Institute, 1912-1913. Farmer. Jr. O. U. A. M.; Odd Fellow. Baptist. Married Miss Cora Lee Miller. March 15, 1913. Address: Asheville, N. C., R. F. D. 4.

